The Worker

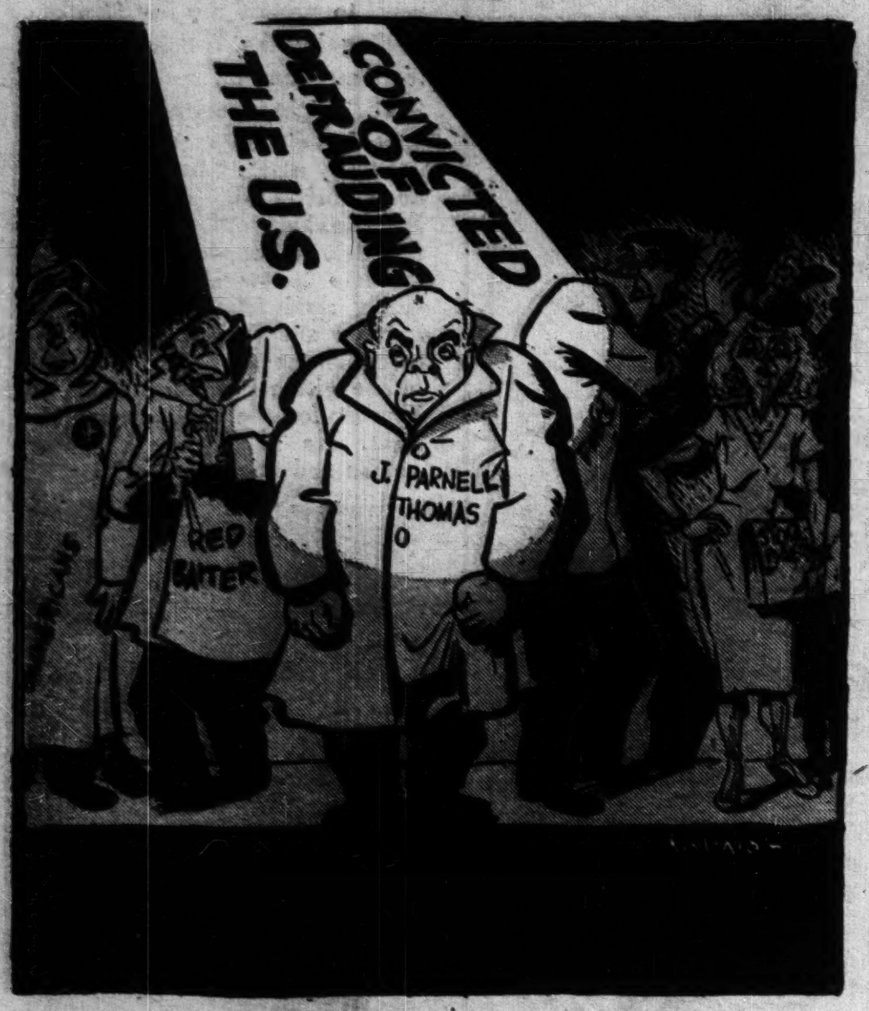
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THOMAS GETS OFF EASY WITH 6 MONTHS

Quits Congress But Collects Pay

— See Page 3 —



Demos Plan Water Tax on Tenants

By Max Gordon

The drive is on for taxing every New York family for the water it uses, through installation of individual water meters.

Councilman Hugh Quinn, arch-reactionary Queens Democrat, said Friday he intends to introduce a bill into the City Council next week requiring such a meter in every dwelling unit in the city.

Quinn declared he did not expect the bill to pass at this session of the Council, which expires Dec. 31, but would reintroduce it at the first meeting of the new Council, soon after the beginning of the year.

This plan of "universal metering" has been under private discussion for some time. The idea is that it will force people to reduce their water consumption by forcing them to pay for what they consume.

The effect will be to pass on to tenants the water costs which landlords now pay, and to compel low-income groups in particular to skimp on water for essential needs.

Commissioner Stephen J. Carney of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, told a press conference he was against the Quinn plan, but would introduce another measure to meter all large apartment houses though, not individual apartments, over a five-year period.

The Carney proposal, which repeats one discussed last year in the Board of Estimate, would have the city install the meters in multiple-dwelling units which today use about 600,000 gallons of water daily. Landlords would have ten years to pay back to the city the cost of installation, amounting from $90 in small houses to $1,1150 in large ones.

USES CRISIS

Quinn hopes to use the present water crisis to push his measure through. Actually, however, the plan could have no effect either on the present crisis, or even on the longer range problem that faces the city until the Deleaware Aqueduct is completed in 1956. For it provides that landlords in present houses will have up to five years to install the meters.

New houses will have to install them immediately, under the Quinn proposal, but this can scarcely have any significant effect on the use of water in the city.

City engineers and other experts have advanced several proposals for large-scale water conservation by heavy industrial users, as well as by the city itself.

The Quinn proposal was immediately denounced by Paul Ross, chairman of the New York Tenants Council, who charged it was "designed to break down rent ceilings, and give landlords the chance to jack up rents by passing on the water charges."

Ross pointed out that, under rent control laws, the landlords would be able to claim rent increases because of new installations since, under the Quinn plan, the landlords would be responsible for installing the water meters. Each meter would cost about $35 to install, according to Quinn.

RENT-HIKE PLAN

This would open the door for jacking up rents, not only to transfer the cost of installing the meters to the tenants, but, as always happens in such situations, to give the landlords an extra margin of profit.

Councilman Quinn, himself the head of two construction companies, is notorious in the Council as the leading spokesman of the real estate crowd. He has fought every rent control measure introduced into the Council, including those of his own party.

An effort to introduce water meters was made in the spring of 1948, when the Board of Estimate had before it a plan to buy 300,000 such meters at a cost of $20,000,000 . The plan included only metering of apartment and private houses, not individual apartments.

The effects of that plan would have been to compel landlords to pay for water on the basis of the amounts

(Continued on Page 11)

PEARL LAWES, Member of Fur Joint Board Local 64

Tells of *9 Days in Moscow*

In Monday's DAILY WORKER



Tell Jury to Probe Fanelli On Peekskill

Special to The Worker

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Witnesses subpenaed by the Westchester Grand Jury called by District Attorney George Fanelli to "investigate" the Peekskill violence Firday demanded the probe examine Fanelli and other county officials as well as the hoodlums who threw rocks and wielded clubs.

A shocked silence, witnesses told reporters, ensued in the jury room and Assistant District Attorney John O'Brien defensively demanded proof of official complicity.

One witness yesterday, Mrs. Bella Abzug, an attorney, said outside the jury room she had attended both concerts, had seriously been injured by a 20-pound rock after the second and that at neither concert had the authorities fulfilled their responsibilties.

On the contrary, she saw county and state troopers stand by and encourage the rock-throwing mobsters.

NOT INTERESTED

But this Grand Jury seems uninterested in such telling details. It has been sitting ro 10 weeks since it was convened by District Attorney Fanelli, commonly regarded as one of the principal culprits.

Yesterday 9 concertgoers were called to testify before the jury.

The pattern of its question had been clearly established. Practically every concertgoer has been grilled concerning his political belief and associations.

Yesterday a witness told reporters how a juror challenged him when he recounted the shocking anti-Semitic and anti-Negro outcries of the hoodlums. The juror asked hadn't the concert been attacked because of Robeson's "treasonous" remarks.

Concertgoers have been asked if they belong to "that Negro organization, the NAACP," the American Labor Party or International Workers Order. Vigilantes called come out smiling after a 20-minute session. But concertgoers have been held for two or three hours.

HADN'T READ IT

Assistant District Attorney O'Brien, who has carried the ball for Fanellit since the "probe" began, was asked by reporters concerning the devastating report of the American Civil Liberties Union.

"I haven't read it yet," he replied blandly. "It's over 50 pages long you know," he said as though that were an insurmountable obstacle. He was asked if the Grand Jury would call Roger Baldwin or the ACLU investigator. "I don't know," he said. "But they might after studying the report over the weekend."

"Will you call Paul Robeson or Howard Fast?"

"I don't know," he said. "District Attorney Fanelli will have to make up his mind on that."

He said the jury might call some of the civil liberties investigators, who, he commented dubiously, "claim they questioned people involved in this thing."

When asked why the probe is taking so long, O'Brien replied, "Oh, we can only use legal evidence that can stand up."

Concertgoer after concertgoer had evidently submitted evidence that can stand up. Mrs. Abzug, whose face and hand are permanently scarred, said the jurors complained she was "repetitious" when she recounted the gruesome details. "We're business men and we're busy people," they said. "Can't you

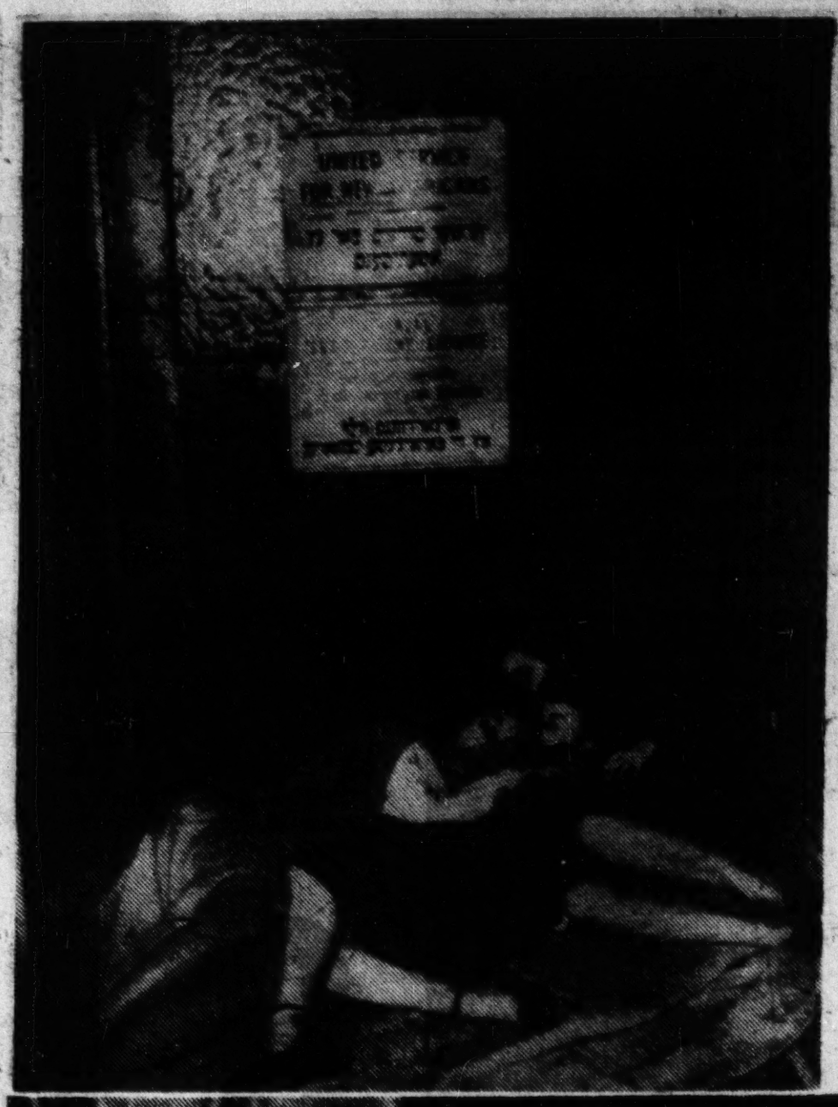
(Continued on Page 11)

Communist Wins Seat In South Africa

CAPETOWN, South Africa.—A significant progressive victory was recorded here when Fred Carneson became the second Communist in history to be elected to a South African legislative post. The victory was recorded in a period when the pro-fascist Malan government openly pursues a policy of anti-Negro terror and repression of progressives.

Carneson was elected as the representative of the native population on the Cape Provincial Council. The Communist candidate is white. South African law prohibits the Negro people from running for or holding office, permitting them only a "representation" by white officeholders which, in the person of the tory parties, is meaningless.

The Communist candidate defeated the nominee of former Prime Minister Jan Smut's United Party.





Worker Photos by Peter.

All-Night Sit-in for Union Contract

Refugee aid workers, members of Local 19, Social Service Employes Union, CIO, are shown at right and below as they staged an all-night sit-in at the Hotel Marseilles, 103 Street and Broadway, to protest the five-months stalling by the United Service for Americans on a union contract. Eight hundred workers started their sit-in at 5:30 p.m. Thursday night. Most were sent home early Friday morning, but 100 remained until 8 a.m., when they left and reported for work.

Photo below shows workers eating sandwiches at makeshift canteen shortly after the demonstration began. At right, three of the girls are curled up on a blanket for the night. Left to right, are Ella Meers, Claire Muslin and Marjorie Rubin.

Put A-Bomb First, Groves Tells NAM

By Robert Friedman

Leslie S. Groves, anti-Soviet atomic chief during the war, told a meeting of the National Association of Manufacturers Friday to forget about peace uses of atomic energy and concentrate on the bomb.

Groves spoke at an NAM seminar on patents. Use of atomic energy for industry, he declared, has been "greatly exaggerated" and was "a number of years away."

American industrialists, said the wartime director of the Manhattan Project, should concentrate their attention on the announcement by President Truman of an atomic explosion inside the Soviet Union. "The only proper thing to assume," Groves stated, "is that the Russians now have a bomb equivalent to the one we had in 1945."

Groves rhetorically demanded: "How will our industry and our nation protect itself not just from the use of the bomb but from the threat of the use of the bomb?" He then proceeded to picture the panic which would sweep over New York upon the threatened use of the atombomb.

Groves frankly admitted what labor spokesmen have been saying about the decentralization of industry program. He conceded that "real decentralization" would mean a general "lowering of standard of living." Labor spokesmen on the West Coast have argued that decentralization efforts there are a form of union busting.

Groves said he was for "some place in between," complete decentralization and no decentralization at all.

In an obvious complaint that the public has not been whipped up to the desired war hysteria by the current atom and radar hoaxes, Groves declared: "The real security of the U. S. is not as sound as we would like to have it. The American people are not, deep down in their hearts, convinced that they have anything to worry about."

PARADISE—ALMOST

Preceding Groves, Frederick A Crawford, president of Thompson Products in Cleveland and a former NAM president, let slip this insight into the capitalist mind:

"We were going to war about a year and a half ago. I don't know whether you know about it, but boy, was there a stampede to our plant."

A renegade from Communism and the initiator of a rightwing disruptive movement inside the International Union of Mill and Smelter Workers, was yesterday one of the featured speakers on the NAM's "industrial relations" seminar. He is Edward T. Cheyfitz, assistant to President Eric Johnston of the Motion Pictures Association. Speaking on "The Changing Role of Organized Labor,' Cheyfitz declared labor had become "too strong." Labor, he added, "must cease being a combative institution and become a collaborative one."

Robert W. Stoddard, of the NAM, declared the fact-finding technique is "probably the largest single step of any along the road to statism." Stoddard said the NAM was still not ready to announce its program to meet the pension issue.

DUBINSKY'S HATCHET-MAN GETS AX IN AFL

Joseph Tuvim, chief hatchetman for the AFL in New York City and State, has been asked to resign from the New York Central Trades and Labor Council Execution Board by Martin T. Lacey, Central Trades president, it was revealed Friday. Grounds for requesting the resignation was that Tuvim is a member of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union which controls the Liberal Party and which opposed Mayor O'Dwyer for reelection.

Tuvim, for several years, has been the most vociferous redhunter and inquisitor on "loyalty" in the AFL here. For the past two years he has headed the credentials committee at State Federation of Labor conventions.

It was under his prompting that the State Federation imposed "loyalty" quizzes on convention delegates. He succeeded in barring the seating of a large number of delegates at the last two conventions on the grounds of "disloyalty."

Central Trades President Lacey has long been part of the Democratic machine here. Mayor O'Dwyer received the joint backing of the leadership of the Central Trades and City CIO Council in the last election.

ILG President David Dubinsky, when apprised of the demand that Tuvim get out of the Central Trades executive board, blasted the action as "unthinkable." Dubinsky issued a statement from London where he is helping build a world anti-Communist labor center, along with other AFL and CIO top leaders.

He attacked the action as an attempt "to impose political views upon its affiliates" and said he would take the matter up with the executive council of the AFL, of which he is a vice president.

Traditionally the AFL has always permitted autonomy on political issues for its affiliates. This also used to be the case in the CIO until the last convention when it expelled the United Electrical Workers on charges of "Communism" and decided to bring up for expulsion ten other international unions for failure to conform politically with the rulings of the CIO top leadership.

OK Phony Deal On Indonesia

THE HAGUE, The Netherlands —The lower House of the Dutch parliament today ratified The Hague agreement on the puppet United States of Indonesia on Jan. 1, 1950.

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Bulgaria Millionaire Admits Sabotage

SOFIA. — Ivan Gevrenov, a millionaire who joined the Communist Party to wreck industry in the Bulgarian people's democracy, declared Friday that former deputy premier Traicho Kostov had led a group trying to sabtotage the national economy.

Gevrenov owned Bulgaria's largest rubber factory before he become a Communist. He was the seventh of 11 defendants to plead guilty to charges of plotting against his country. Three others pleaded guilty after Gevrenov.

Kostov, the principal defendant, who is now trying to crawl out of the confession he made before the trial, sat forward in his seat, listening intently to proceedings. Gevrenov spoke for three hours without notes.

Describing his first meeting with Kostov in November, 1944, he said Kostov impressed him "as an intellingent man, unlike other Communists."

"I found Kostov an intelligent man with whom one could reach an understanding," Gevrenov related. "My friends and I agreed that if all Communists were like that even we industrialists would become Communists."

The workingclass spectators rocked with laughter.

Gevrenov did join the Communist party in 1944 and quickly got the directorship of the state rubber industry. He said he himself sabotaged production by moving machinery to obsolete factories.

"I was," he said, "a specialist in sabotage and I even wrote a book about it in 1935."

WASTE $45 MILLIONS

Gevrenov was accused of causing 13,000,000,000 Leva (about $45,000,000,000) worth of damage to the state's economy through sabotage.

Until last April Kostov was Minister of Economics and Secretary of the Communist Party.

Gevrenov told the seven-man court that Kostov led a group "energetically working for the reorientation" of Bulgarian economy from Communism to capitalism.

He also testified that a fellow-defendant, Dr. Ivan Stefanov, 50, former minister of finance, favored capitalism and resented and opposed the Communization of Bulgaria.

Gevrenov opened the third trial day by admitting he had established "criminal contact" with British "resident agent" Kyril Slavov in 1947 and that he gave Slavov production information.

At Slavov's request, he said, he got exact figures for the British.

Once, Gevrenov said, when he wanted to know Slavov's hurry, the latter flushed angrily and shouted that he wanted it "for the best friends of this country—the British."

Again the spectators laughed loudly.

Blagoi Chadji Panzov, former Yugoslav embassy councillor here, followed Gevrenov to the stand and told the court that as early as Nov., 1944, Tito had decided to fight the Soviet Union.

Panzov said that when Tito's partisans complained in 1944, during the war, that they were accompanied by U. S. and British missions, but not by a Russian mission, Yugoslav General Tempo Silenced the men by declaring:

"We must cooperate with the Anglo-Americans, not only now, but in the future." Panzov said this made the partisans "very unhappy."

O'D Defends Pay Grab; Will Go to Florida

Mayor O'Dwyer told reporters at his Bellevue Hospital suite on Friday that he had personally recommended "every single pay raise" approved by the Board of Estimate this week. The raises amounted to $73,100 for 24 high city officials, in addition to a $15,000 raise for the Mayor and $10,000 increases for the Comptroller, the President of the City Council and the five borough presidents on the Board of Estimate.

The Mayor said that he had recommended the salary increases "on the basis of merit, on the basis of responsibility and on the basis of proven worth." He reminded the reporters that members of the board are not permitted to engage in any other business "on the outside."

The Mayor will leave for Florida by train Sunday at 2 p.m. and is not expected to be back until a few days before the new year.

Weekly Memo to the Reader

By Joe Roberts
(General Manager of The Worker)

This is the first of a series of weekend memos to you on the progress of The Worker subscription drive. This feature is conducted daily in the Daily Worker by Alan Max, our Managing Editor, which is another reason for you to read the Daily Worker every day in addition to the weekend Worker.

In this issue we publish the first table on the status of the drive which will appear weekly. The figures speak for themselves, and indicate that with the exception of New Jersey the drive is not yet in swing. By this date last year our office received 5,424 subs.

Reports from the states are that various activities are under way which will make it possible to catch up and speed the tempo of sub getting.

Chicago is out this weekend with a 5,000 bundle order of the first issue of their DuSable edition to get subs.

Connecticut is holding a press banquet this Sunday with Abner Berry of our editorial board as guest speaker. Admission will be free to those who secure two subs—their goal is 300 by this weekend.

Eastern Pennsylvania is holding a press dinner this Friday with 200 Worker builders who will work to secure five subs each.

Representatives from New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania are meeting this weekend to work out details in the socialist competition for this drive.

How about it, Illinois, Ohio and Michigan, who challenged each other at the National Press Conference?

The best promotion material for this drive to get subscriptions for The Worker is the use of The Worker itself. We urge our readers to increase their bundle orders during the drive.

Parnell Thomas Is Let Off by Holtzoff With Six Months Jail

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON. — Rep. J. Parnell Thomas (R-NJ) drew the extremely lenient sentence of six to 18 months in jail and a $10,000 fine when he appeared in court Friday. Under the law, Thomas could have been sentenced to 32 years in jail and $40,000 in fines for the three counts of defrauding the government to which he offered no defense.

At the end of six months, assistant U.S. attorney John Fihelly told newsmen, Thomas can apply to the Federal parole board for an order ending his jail term. The Board may free him at any time after six months.

Thomas can avoid payment of the $10,000 fine, Fihelly explained, by filing an oath that he does not have sufficient money. In that case, he would have to serve an additional 30 days.

Thomas, it was learned, has resigned from Congress but has made his resignation effective Jan. 2, 1950. This was disclosed in a letter he sent to House Speaker Sam Rayburn.

For the three and a half weeks until Jan. 2, Thomas will therefore be drawing about $1,000 of his salary as a Congressman. His annual salary is $12,500.

SIGNALS WIFE

As Thomas was being led from the courtroom by two U.S. marshalls, he suddenly turned and signalled his wife sitting on a rear bench. His meaning became clear a moment later when she rose and walked hurriedly to the corridor of the building. To newspaper reporters who followed her she handed typed announcements headed "To the press."

These revealed that Mrs. Thomas intended to run for her husband's seat in Congress in the 1950 elections. "If elected, I shall continue the same struggle against subversive influences," her statement said. She added that the resignation of Parnell Thomas, addressed to the governor of New

An unusually large crowd was on hand today to witness the sentencing of the former chief of the House Un-American Committee. Promptly at 10 o'clock the clerk shouted, "All rise," and the black gowned Judge Alexander Holtzoff, formerly legal adviser to the FBI, walked to the bench. The clerk immediately caalled the case of the U. S., vs. J. Parnell Thomas.

The ruddy faced ex-Congressman, looking dapper in a well pressed and obviously expensive suit, stood beside his lawyer, William H. Collins, and faced the bench.

Collins referred to a brief he had filed earlier with the court asking leniency, and to letters written by friends of Thomas. These letters, he said, reflect the "esteem in which the defendant is held by people in all walks of life."

"This man stands before you broken in body and spirit," Collins pleaded. No sentence the judge could hand down would equal the "consequences" Thomas has already suffered, he said. He asked the judge to "extend probation."

HOLTZOFF SORRY

Judge Holtzoff, who a year ago sentenced two Negro youths to execution with equanimity, expressed sympathy. "The duty the court must perform," he said, "is of course not a pleasant one."

But it was obvious that in view of the enormity of Thomas' crime, Holtzoff felt some punishment was necessary.

"The scheme to which the defendant pleaded nolo contendere

(Continued on Page 11)

Rents Hiked 300% in Town After Controls Are Lifted

WASHINGTON.—Rents in the small town of Harrodsburg, Ky., jumped as high as 300 percent after rent ceilings were removed on Sept. 21 by Federal Rent Director Tighe E. Woods. This was revealed when Woods had to reimpose rent controls Friday in that town upon the demand of local officials.

Woods acted at the unanimous request of the 10-man Harrodsburg local rent advisory board, which comprises two landlords, a banker, three merchants, a farmer, a school principal, a funeral director and a packing company representative.

Banker D. W. Thompson proposed recontrol and the board approved it, after witnesses testified at a public hearing that some rents had jumped by as much as 300 percent since Woods, on his own initiative, abolished ceilings less than three months ago.

The board told Woods it had approached offending landlords to discuss the increased rents and to urge them to reduce them, but that the discussions were fruitless.

Harrodsburg had about 5,000 population in the 1940 census. Present policy of the rent director is to decontrol rents in cities of less than 25,000 population, on the theory that controls in most such cities no longer are needed.

East Reich Expels Yugoslav Mission

BERLIN.—The 10 members of the Yugoslav military mission were held Friday under house arrest for 17 hours by authorities of the German Democratic Republic, after which they were told to get out by Dec. 17.

An Allied protest was filed by British Col. A. P. Hodges.

Legion 'Gets' School Supt.

SUNFIELD, Mich.—A part-time minister was fired from his job as superintendent of schools today because he attacked "super-patriotic organizations, Legionnaires, and the Vatican."

By a 3 to 2 vote, the Board of Education in this community of 350 persons gave Rev. Albert Kaufmann 30 days notice of dismissal for "bringing unfavorable publicity on the Sunfield school and the Village of Sunfield."

Kaufmann had been under attack by the American Legion since a letter he wrote appeared in the magazine **Soivet Russia Today.** The Legion had demanded his ouster.

Kaufmann receives a small salary for preaching in the Congregational Church in nearby Vernon.

New Stocks Rushed to Labor Bazaar

That great social event—that great bargain sale—that important "cause" function—otherwise known as the New York Jewish Labor Bazaar is now going on in full swing at the St. Nicholas Arena.

On Thursday and Friday nights workers crowded into the bazaar, whose proceeds go to combat anti-Semitism.

Counters with children's clothing, dry goods, white goods, toys, jewelry, shoes, dishes, hats, luggage, pocket books were jammed. The furniture section was crowded.

For the week-end the bazaar committee was bringing out its new stores of merchandise for the overflow crowds.

Children's shows will be shown Saturday and Sunday twice daily. Dancing and entertainment will be on hand all evening. The restaurant is prepared to service thousands of customers with everything from a coffee to a full course meal.

Hours of the bazaar are from 12 noon to Midnight on Saturday and Sunday and from 6 to 12 p.m. on Monday night when the bazaar closes.

POINT OF ORDER

By ALAN MAX

ONE AFTER ANOTHER these scare stories pop up about some official "giving" something to the Russians during the war. After the smoke has cleared, what usually remains is the fact that we didn't give our Russian ally enough.

One thing nobody has yet accused any U. S. official of giving the Russians is the secret of socialism.

And we don't hear of any official in Russia being accused there of having given so many Americans their lives by destroying Hitler's division.

Water Shortage Is Real Danger

O'Dwyer Regime's Negligence Brought It On; Cooperation of All Citizens Can Minimize It

By Max Gordon

New York City's water shortage was permitted to reach the crisis stage by a municipal administration which was too interested in its reelection to heed the warnings of its own engineers. The fact that there was danger of a water shortage was evident to engineers in the Board of Water Supply as early as late July and early August, when the city's reserve fell 35 to 40 billion gallons below the reserve of the previous year.

For the past several years, annual reports of the Board have been warining that until the Delaware Aqueduct is completed in 1956, the city's water supply is highly vulnerable, and will rapidly shrink when rain falls below normal. From June on, rainfall had been drastically below normal and everyone in the Department has been acutely aware of it.

Today, the city's reserve, with a capacity of 253 billion gallons, has fallen to less than 90 billions. This is nearly fifty billions less then last year's reserve at this time. The city consumes a billion and a quarter gallons per day, which makes the reserve good only for a little over two months.

For 1949 thus far, rainfall is 8.65 inches below normal, a huge deficit. Unless the rains and snows come down in far greater than normal amounts than is customary in the next few months or unless the city acts sharply to conserve water. We may well face a water famine, not simply a crisis, by the end of next summer.

★

THE FACT THAT the administration failed to act durng the pre-election mnoths, when relatively slight measures over a long period could have at least partially prevented the present dangerous crisis, now makes it necessary to take more drastic steps than the administration has thus far shown a willingness to take. Aside from tightening up in many ways, and they can be tightened up, the whole citizenry needs to be involved in the drive to conserve water.

To this end, Paul Ross, head of the New York Tenants Council, has urged the Mayor to call a conference of all civic groups and government agencies, and to set up a civilian patrol system to organize water conservation. The Mayor has not yet, at this writing, accepted this suggestion.

The Administration has tightened up in minor ways. It has prohibited car washing, ordered cutting of unnecessary water expenditures in the schools and shutting down of swimming pools that need refilling, enlisted the school personnel and the police precinct co-ordinating committees in a drive to get the citizenry to conserve water. All this has been done only in the past few days.

The city could easily have acted to conserve water long ago — even without spreading any public alarm which the Board of Supply is often reluctant to do — by tightening up on enforcement of plumbing repairs. On Wednesday, the Board increased fines on landlords found violating the law against leaks from $2 to the $5 maximum allowed by law. It also warned landlords it would follow up with further fines if they did not repair.

But up until Wednesday, the city had issued a total of forty fines for the entire year for violation of the anti-leak regulations, at $2 per fine and with little effort to follow up.

Yet, the Board of Water Supply reports emphasize that even the smallest leak uses up more water per day than does an individual!

★

REASON for the city's reluctance to act is seen in the political atmosphere which surrounds the administration of water supply. The Commissioner of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, Stephen J. Carney, is an influential Democratic district captain in Brooklyn.

Chief Engineer is Edward J. Clark, a protege of Democratic Boss Ed Flynn of the Bronx. Clark holds an engineer's degree, but is primarily a politician who was promoted to Chief Engineer late in 1947 over the heads of several far more competent men in the department. He was formerly Bronx borough engineer.

Men associated with the department have been reported as saying some weeks ago:

"We guys tell him how serious the problem is, and he prays for rain. . . ."

You cannot conserve water without stepping on the toes of some group or other. And the Administration did not want to step on any toes until after the elections, and even then it has been acting gingerly about doing so, despite the developing water crisis.

The city's stingy labor policy has also contributed to the water shortage. Every year, there are several hundred breaks in the mains which must be repaired in a hurry. A big break can cost several billion gallons. Skilled repairmen are called caulkers. Because of the city's refusal to meet the caulkers' wage demands, they have cut down the number of caulkers from some 160 to less than 100. Unskilled laborers now assist in repairing breaks in the mains, with obvious results.

What You Should Do

NEW YORK is up against one of the most critical water shortages in the city's recent history. Had the administration acted quickly and vigorously enough to meet the situation, the crisis need not have reached its present acute stage.

It did not do so. Regardless of responsibility for the crisis, however, it still has to be surmounted through the cooperation of the entire population. We urge our readers to take every step in their power to avoid water waste, and to assist in getting their neighbors to take similar steps.

We urge the city authorities to call together the various community organizations, in particular the tenant groups, and to enlist their help in getting the entire city behind the campaign to conserve water.

Reception Set For Sacher

The reception this Sunday evening for Harry Sacher, a defense attorney for the Communist Party leaders in the recent Foley Square trial, will be the opening gun in a nation-wide campaign to organize support behind the five courageous lawyers who were cited for contempt by Judge Medina.

The reception takes place at 8:30 p.m. in the Grand Ballroom of the Manhattan Towers Hotel, Broadway and 76th St.

The two-month postponement of the hearings, granted by the Circuit Court of Appeals last Monday, provides additional opportunity for the successful organization of a movement behind the lawyers.

★

MANY TRADE UNIONS will be at the reception in full force. Sacher is well-known in the labor movement, having won wide reputation as a labor attorney before entering the case of the Communist leaders.

Sponsors of the reception include Leonard Boudin, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Howard Fast, Ben Gold, Paul Kern, Congressman Vito Marcantonio, Martin Popper, Paul Robeson, O. John Rogge, Paul Ross, and Rose Russell.

Refreshments will be served, and entertainment will be provided by Peoples Artists. Subscription is one dollar.

DUTCH SHIPPING

SYDNEY (ALN). — Australian longshoremen's, seamen's, road transport and sheet metal workers' unions will consult shortly on whether to lift the 5-year ban on handling Dutch shipping in this country's ports, imposed as a measure of sympathy for the Indonesian independence fight against the Netherlands. The unions will decide whether, under present circumstances, Dutch ships can be serviced without assisting the oppression of the Indonesian people.

Psychiatry IN THE Soviet Union

WHAT is the incidence of psychiatric cases in the USSR as compared with that of the USA?

IS psychoanalysis applied in Soviet psychiatry?

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Two Labor Conferences -- Their Aims a World Apart

By Bernard Burton

More than a gap of 5,000 air miles separated the two world labor conferences held recently in London and Peking. The one in London could have been more aptly called a conference of labor burocrats to save the world for Wall Street. It certainly did not represent the 46 million workers it claimed to lead.

The one in Pekin, capital of New Democratic China, was sponsored by the executive board of the World Federation of Trade Unions. It was a conference of trade union delegates from the Asian and Australasian countries where the workers are fighting the double exploitation visited upon the working people of colonial and semi-colonial countries. And the conference added new stature and international prestige to the WFTU which represents 72,000,000 workers.

Liu Shao-chi, president of the All-China Federation of Labor, told a mass rally of 30,000 workers greeting the conference in Pekin that the WFTU meeting had created the conditions for "mutual assistance and mutual support in the organization of workers of various countries so that more powerful struggles can be carried out against the world reactionary forces of imperialism."

And Louis Saillant, general secretary of the WFTU, pledged that the workers in the capitalist countries, led by the WFTU, would henceforth be in a better position to aid this struggle against imperialism, which was a struggle for decent conditions for all workers and a struggle for peace.

IN LONDON, however, there could be no such pledges of solidarity against a common imperialist enemy, no pledges to raise the standards of workers in semi-colonial or colonial nations, no promise to work for peace.

Fact is the London conference was inspired and approved by U. S. Big Business. Its avowed purpose was "fighting Communism," the watchword of American and British imperialism.

For William Green, Walter Reuther, David Dubinsky, Michael Quill and their counterparts of the British Trades Union Congress, the conference was another milestone in the mission assigned them by American capital. That was the mission of carrying "labor credentials" to workers who would not accept Truman Doctrine salesmanship from employers.

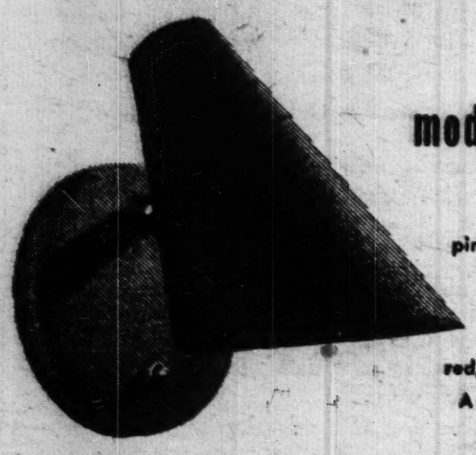
THE DIFFERENCE between London and Pekin was perhaps best illustrated when a delegate from British Guiana in London challenged the conference to do something about changing conditions under which his fellow workers receive $1.52 a day in a 64-hour week. He noted that every time a worker in his country "asks for more money he is called a Communists."

The British and American delegates met his plea with frigid silence as they did that of the delegate from Cyprus who noted that "British tyranny" added extra burdens to the workers of that land. He said no anti-Communist labor organization could succeed in Cyprus when it is "slave to another country."

The London conference, led by Social Democratic and Vatican-controlled labor leaders as well as just plain capitalist labor leaders such as Green, could provide no answer to these workers or to the workers of any other land.

And their mission also was an effort to whip the workers, especially those of Marshallized lands, behind the anti-Soviet war-breeding drive of the U. S. State Department.

London was a conference to bolster imperialist chains, back Wall St.'s bid for world domination and split the vast world movement for peace.



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School Board Quick on Witchhunt, Pampers Racist

By Louise Mitchell

New York City Superintendent of Schools William Jansen and the Board of Education, both so quick to act against progressive teachers, are stalling in removing the fascist-minded May Quinn from the school system.

The teacher who achieved notoriety in 1946 for her bigoted, anti-Semitic slanders is now charged with smearing the Negro people in her civics class in Pershing Junior High School in Brooklyn. More than six weeks have passed since Miss Quinn made her chauvinist remarks but she still continues to pollute the minds of young children.

The Board acted quickly when it swooped down on Miss Minnie Gutride last Christmas to question her on her political beliefs, causing the teacher in the school system some 15 years to commit suicide. It shows no such laxity when it interrogates leaders of the Teachers Union or removes progressive books from school libraries.

Supt. Jansen and the Board showed great speed this fall when they rushed into action to implement the evil Feinberg witchhunt law now declared unconstitutional by the courts even though it was generally recognized the measure was of dubious constitutionality. But that measure was dished up to persecute liberal-minded teachers and the school authorities snapped into action.

On Oct. 21, Miss Quinn told her class of 30 students between the ages of 13 and 14 that she "couldn't understand" why Negroes "want to go where they're not wanted." This was in connection with a student's observation that a Southern college refused to admit a student because she was a Negro.



MAY QUINN

"If people wouldn't talk so much about racial discrimination," said the poison-minded teacher, "there wouldn't be so much of it," she said according to one of the students.

"The Negroes were happy," she continued, "before they knew about racial discrimination. Now that they know about it, are they any happier? . . ."

One of the students immediately sent these remarks to the school newspaper. After it appeared, Mrs. Isabelle Forst, principal of the junior high, confronted the students in the presence of Miss Quinn and asked the writer of the letter to come forward. No one responded. Other questions by the principal also met with no response.

What a pass the school system has come to under the present Board of Education and Supt. of Schools when young students are intimidated to the extent that they dare not utter a word against a bigoted instructress!

But not a single student came forward to defend May Quinn.

Board of Education President Maximilian Moss said when the matter was brought to his attention that Jansen would deal with it since it involved professional conduct. Said Jansen, "If Miss Quinn made these remarks about colored people, then her usefulness with the Board is ended."

Nothing has been done to date.

Miss Quinn's arrogance is based on the knowledge that the Board itself is run behind the scenes by member George Timone, a favorite with dictator Franco.

Removal of Miss Quinn from the school system was urgently demanded during the war by a broad movement of citizen and parent organizations after 14 teachers in her former school accused her of having "argued against the principles of equality and tolerance, asserting to her fellow teachers that she believed in segregation." At her trial she pictured herself as a person free of bias, particularly toward the Negro people.

How false that was then, as was known to every clear thinking person, is now blatantly revealed.

At that time the Board whitewashed the case, fined her two months' salary, and transferred her to another school.

Miss Quinn should have been removed long ago. The Board of Education is more than four years late.

What I Want for Xmas

Please, Please, Daddy, Not Another Sewing Machine!

By Lee Coller

One thing my girl friends and I do not want for Christmas is a sewing machine.

You'd think that, with the price of clothes skirting the sky, any gal these days would drool at the thought of a sewing machine. My girl friends and I did as we looked the price tags on clothes while shopping one day. So when Rachel burst out with the brainstorm of hiring a sewing machine, we decided to go to town on "making our own." We had never operated a sewing machine before, but that didn't bother us.

Across the sewing machine store counter went our six bucks for a month's rental. Two bucks each for the three of us. Not too bad. And when they demanded another six bucks as a deposit, we countered that out, slightly on the glum side, but determined nevertheless.

By Saturday, the next day we were all off from work, we had each cut, pinned and basted a dress, all set for the sewing machine which was to be delivered to Rachel's house. Phyllis and I arrived promptly at 10 a.m., but not the sewing machine. We waited until 11, 12, no sewing machine. We called the company.

"Oh, yes," the voice at the other end of the wire said, "we have your rental contract and we have your money."

"But we haven't the sewing machine," said Rachel.

"Well," said the company, "the rental contract was made out in one name, to be delivered to that name in care of a second name which does not appear in the bell for the apartment listed which has a third name, so the driver returned the machine as per instructions."



Patiently, Phyllis, who had signed for the machine, explained: Phyllis lives in a one-room apartment (total seating capacity four persons and no storage space). So it was decided to have the machine delivered to Rachel who luxuriates in two rooms. Rachel, won her two rooms sublease after a long and bitter search. Was a "squatter." Hence the name of the original tenant in the bell.

The company, worn down by this time, seemed convinced, at least sufficiently to send the sewing machine—which arrived two hours later.

Four hours after we had planned, and somewhat harassed, we set to work. The instruction book was explicit—for an experienced reader of blueprints, a mechanic, and a needle trades craftsman.

Step by step, we followed the instructions—that is the first few which consisted of putting thread through small holes, winding it around knobs, etc. Even winding the bobbin came easily on this present day wonder, an electric machine. When it came to threading the bobbin—one of those long shuttle jobs — truly a wondrous creation of modern industry, we threaded and threaded. Move by move, we followed the chart, but nothing happened.

"Keep thread to the right," the book said. "Put bobbin in shuttle, hold bobbin down tight, draw thread through slit down straight and bring the thread up under the tension spring."

Simple. All we had to do was bring that little thread up through a solid piece of metal.

We drew it down through the slit carefully and tried turning it around lightly. No soap. We jerked the thread, we pulled, we coaxed. . . .

Saturday by Saturday we worked away—until at last, Phyllis, who is left handed, gave it an accidental twist and the bobbin was threaded —as the doorbell rang and the sewing machine company man came to pick up the machine.

Greeks Explain Their Tactic of Temporary Retreat

A CHANGE in the perspectives of the heroic Greek Communist Party has just been made public by the Free Greece radio, which explains the "temporary retreat" on the military plane, and the new emphasis on all-around economic and political struggle to defend the Greek democratic movement.

The change was formally registered at the sixth plenary session of the Greek Communist Central Committee, on Oct. 9, 1949. The communique of this parley was broadcast by the Free Greece radio on Nov. 27.

The Greek Communists have decided "to stop the armed struggle, leaving only small partisan detachments as a means of pressure for as much democratization as possible of the political life of the country on the basis of the proposals of the Soviet Union (in the United Nations) and as a form of defense against the murderous orgy of the state and para-state organs of monarcho-fascism."

Instead of regular armed battle, which suffered a defeat during the August battles in the Vitzi-Grammos area, the Greek Communist Party has decided "to transfer the center of gravity of its work to the organization and leadership of economic and political struggles of all strata of the working people . . ."

Although the peoples revolutionary movement, says the communique, "has been forced to make a temporary retreat,"



A guerilla machinegun crew in the Grammos Mountains.

the prospect, even under new conditions, remains a prospect of victorious struggle against the foreign occupation and monarcho-fascism.

★

EXAMINING THE MAIN REASONS why the military resistance this summer and autumn failed, the Greek Communists point to their previous meeting last winter, which gave a perspective of victory based on acquiring sufficient reserves for the Democratic Army of Greece.

The question of reserves was not solved. The army was unable to meet its supply needs. Rather than continue the military struggle in a "petty-bourgeois spirit of desperation and lack of perspective," thus giving the adversary the possibility of dealing the Democratic Army a crushing defeat, a cease-fire and an organized retreat was the only course left.

This tactic prevented monarcho-fascism from achieving its strategic objective, and turns the eyes of all Greek democratic forces to the struggle on the political plane against the fascist menace.

Why wasn't the problem of reserves solved? The communique asks. It gives two main reasons,

First, the strengthening of the monarcho-fascist army by the American military mission, led by Gen. James Van Fleet; second, the treachery of Tito's Yugoslavia, which closed the border to the Democratic army, which strove to break the unity of the Greeks and the Slav-Macedonians in the north, and which set up a "gang of traitors and deserters from our struggle" in Skolpje, organizing ideological and military desertion in the Democratic army.

THE GREEK COMMUNIST STATEMENT reveals that as early as 1943 the Titoites had been working to undermine the Greek democratic movement. The final act came when Tito gave the Greek monarcho-fascists permission this summer to cross Yugoslav territory and strike at the Democratic army's flank at Kaimaktsilan. Moreover, says the Greek CP, "he stabbed us in the back with his own forces during the fierce battles of Vitsi."

The Party sets as its main task now the welding of "all progressive forces in a common front of struggle for the demands of the people, for demobilization and for the defense of peace."

It points to the ruin of nine years of war, the concentration camps overflowing, the death sentences still being decreed, and warns against the recent moves to establish a military dictatorship around Gen. Alexander Papagos, and the threat to exclude the Communists from political life.

It stresses that the links between the Greek people and the Slav-Macedonians must be strengthened, recognizing their right to live freely in the land of their fathers, against Tito's plans to annex Greek Macedonia.

Finally, the existing detachments of the Greek Democratic army are not to be forgotten, but "broad ideological, political and organizational work" among them continued.

"Let the monarcho-fascists, servants of the foreigners, rejoice and toast themselves," says the broadcast.

"History has irrevocably condemned them. The Democratic army of Greece which became a nightmare to the enemies of the Greek people, will fulfil its historic mission as gravedigger of monarcho-fascism."

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The Noble Misery Boys

TO AMERICANS WHO HAVE THEIR EARS filled day and night with propaganda about the "Soviet menace," a new menace has been added.

This is the menace of "too much security" based on "government handouts." The warning comes from chief of atomic research Dr. Vannevar Bush. Dr. Bush is good and sore at the nasty habit growing up among the American people whereby they expect that they shall not be left to die in pauperism or kicked out penniless into the street when jobless.

Dr. Bush went so far in his hatred of social legislation that he warned the country that old age pensions, jobless insurance, government housing, and other such "handouts" were "far more dangerous" than "Soviet aggression" or the atombomb. He said that if we are softened by unemployment insurance and other government payments (which come out of our pockets anyway) we could be "invaded" by the Soviet Union.


Eisenhower

No kidding, that's what he said. We know it sounds crazy. But that is exactly what this Big Brain, the pride of the laboratories, really said.

• • •

SO IT ALL ADDS UP to this—

If we are to save ourselves from the two pet menaces which allegedly face us—the Soviet Union and old age pensions—we had better agree to live like dogs till the day comes when we are ordered off to Europe to die to save our freedom from old age pensions and economic security.

We notice that General Eisenhower has been preaching the same gospel of misery, poverty and glorious adventure to the students of Columbia University. He chided the American people for dreaming of champagne and caviar when they should accept beer and hot dogs, Eisenhower said. The Columbia students answered with an editorial razzberry in their college paper.

The necessity for noble suffering and adventurous hunger is the latest gospel coming from the cold war leaders. They are tipping their hand. They are admitting that the cold war which they have foisted upon the USA is not going to be without its grim consequences on the American standard of living.

The British working class is having its bread and beer knocked out of its hands by the terrible costs of the cold war, and the preparations for an anti-Soviet war. Now, persons like Dr. Bush, atomic scientist, and General Eisenhower are prophesying the same kind of misery for us here—if we don't get rid of the cold war armaments race.

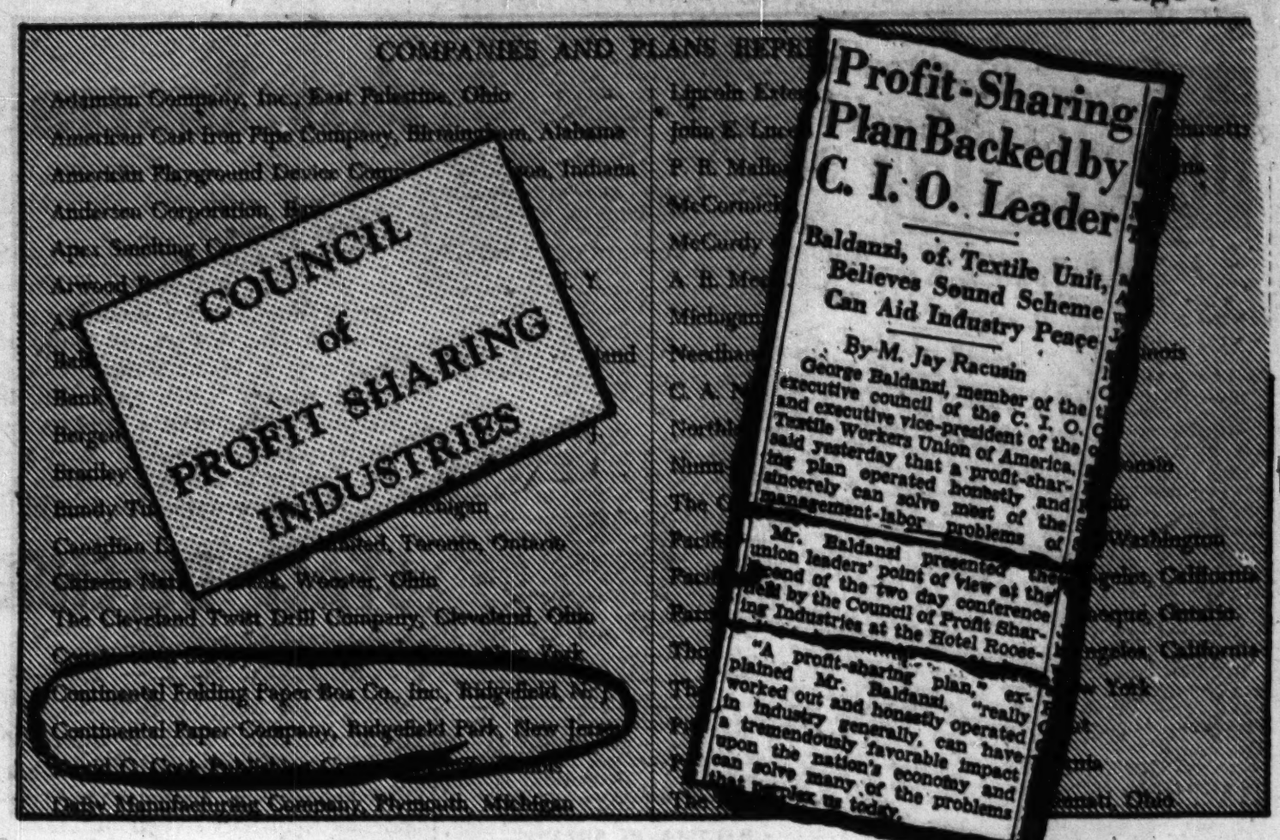
They Couldn't Answer

WHIPPED UP BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT, the British-Pentagon bloc in the UN vetoed the Soviet plan for a disarmament census of all weapons—including the atombomb.

We don't want merely to count bombs, righteously orated our UN delegate, John Hickerson. We want to know about ALL your other weapons, he told the Soviet delegate, and until we do we won't outlaw the atombomb. (Big applause from the Marshall Plan stooges.)

But, the Soviet delegate arose quietly and replied: OK, we hereby offer to make available, as we have offered to do before, all official data on armies, troops, guns, and atombombs. How about it? Will you do the same so we can begin to cut down on armaments and outlaw the atombomb?

Silence from the Pentagon mouthpiece. Silence from the Marshall Plan stooges. And silence in the press headlines. But will the people remain silent? Will they let the Pentagon-Wall Street cliques shove us down the path to a needless and horrible war?



Above is a "Herald Tribune" clipping reporting the speech of George Baldanzi before the conference of Profit-Sharing Industries. In the background is the council's published list of affiliated companies, including the Continental Paper Co. of Ridgefield Park, N. J.,

Baldanzi for Profit-Sharing--But Here's a Jersey Town That Isn't

By George Morris

George Baldanzi, a top CIO rightwing leader was roundly applauded in a conference of employers in a New York Hotel for proclaiming profit-sharing as the way to "solve many of the problems" of labor relations. But in nearby Richfield Park, N. J., CIO employes were in the 23rd week of their strike against the "profit-sharing" Continental Paper Co.

Baldanzi, the right wing's chief oratorical hatchet-man at the CIO's Cleveland convention, addressed the conference of the Council of Profit-Sharing Industries in Hotel Roosevelt.

The Continental Paper Co. is an affiliate of that very profit-sharing council and was publicized nationally for its "Share-of-Production plan." The representatives of the companies operating under profit-sharing plans, mostly notorious for their open-shop, such as Eastman Kodak and the Lincoln Electric Co. of Cleveland, were undoubtedly as pleased as Continental to have a labor leader's endorsement of their "workers-will-speed-themselves-up" plans.

★

INVITATION of Baldanzi by the Council of Profit Sharing Industries was not accidental. The Textile Workers Union of the CIO, of which Baldanzi is executive vice-president, has itself been most active jointly with employers in recent months in selling speedup to the members of his union. His union's leaders have last week decided to pass up, for the third successive year, a raise for the low-paid textile workers.

"A profit-sharing plan, really worked out and honestly operated in industry generally, can have a tremendously favorable impact upon the nation's economy and can solve many of the problems that perplex us today," Baldanzi told the employers.

He said that the "partnership" scheme could "develop the atmosphere which will meet most of the problems of labor-employer relations.

Baldanzi's remarks on profit-sharing are a further indication of what the decisions of the Cleveland convention of the CIO really portend. They are an obvious echo of the profit-sharing craze of the "roaring twenties" when the scheme was pushed by employers as both an effective way to squeeze the maximum energy and production out of workers, and as an "antidote" to legitimate unionism. Many labor leaders of the AFL capitulated to such schemes after the open-shop drive of the early twenties ran its course. Then, too, profit-sharing was hailed as a "higher strategy of labor" and a happy substitute for labor struggles and organization.

★

ALL PROFIT-SHARING schemes are based on the principle that workers would themselves sweat themselves to the limit to rate a higher bonus or share of a periodic kitty reserved by the employers as an incentive.

The workers of the Continental Paper Co. went through the typical experience since July, 1947 and they are as bitter as men and women could be after 23 weeks on strike and the company refusing to even talk to them.

"It looked rosy when it started," President Ernest Fritz of Local 299 of the United Paper Workers, CIO told this writer. "But it ended up by giving us nothing."

The "reserve," a fund set aside as the workers' share from the "new value" added to the product, for semi-annual distribution, resulted in "only $2 to $3 per employe in the last six months," said Fritz.

The strike actually blew off over the discharge by the company of a man who had 23 years of seniority. But it soon involved far more as the company refused to renew a new contract with the most disputed issues seniority and the union's insistence for a "full crew guarantee."


BALDANZI

★

IT IS THE LATTER question that bears most direct relation to the "Share-of-Production Plan." As usual, when as a result of incentive or profit-sharing plans workers drive up production, companies invariably plan one of two steps: to set the minimum production schedules at higher norms before profit-sharing or bonuses begin; or to eliminate the old contract and many of the seasoned unionists in an effort to start "afresh" on a higher production level as a base.

The workers became fearful, Fritz said, that the company may cut down the number of workers per machine or operation and thus seek to obtain the same output from fewer workers. They sought a guarantee on that score which the company refuses to give.

When Continental's plan was first introduced, the company ran big newspaper ads boasting of its "partnership" with its employes and **Readers Digest** gave a glowing account of it.

The plan, ironically, is based on a recognition that workers produce surplus value and the theory that workers should get 30.51 percent of the value their work adds to the company's raw material. The difference between that sum and what the workers get as their weekly wages is put into a reserve for semi-annual distribution and use for a pension and welfare fund. But the determination of how much is in the hands of the company's accounting department. The workers simply know that the last six-months brought them the enormous share of $2 and $3 apiece.

Now they are out and quite hungry—and in need of strike relief — because they showed the company how much higher they could drive up production.

Making Money *with* the Workers

Condensed from Future
S. Burton Heath

IN THE receiving department of the Continental Paper Company of Ridgefield Park, N. J., Salvatore Babino and Ralph Grieco noticed that nine bales of waste paper, bought at $21 a ton as ordinary material, actually contained fine paper worth $90 a ton. Instead of [illegible] they

chine still held a mixture left from the last job. In the old days a beater boss would have dumped it down the sewer without a second thought — if the front office couldn't plan better than that, it was no skin off a worker's elbow.

But Baskett is working under a [illegible] contract. To waste

"Making Money With The Workers" is the name (see below) of a Readers Digest piece giving a glowing account of the plan at Continental whose workers are in the 24th week of their strike.

what's on

SATURDAY

Manhattan

THE JEFFERSON THEATRE WORKSHOP presents Clifford Odets' "Awake and Sing!" Saturday, Dec. 10, 8:30 p.m., and Sunday, Dec. 11 (matinee), 3:30 p.m., at the Jefferson School Theatre, 575 Sixth Ave. Directed by Al Saxe. Adm. $1 plus tax.

NOBODY, BUT NOBODY is going to miss Dorie Miller LYL's sensational evening of fun at 2315 Seventh Ave. 9 p.m. until—? Donation ONE can of food.

CONCERT. Russian Balalaika Music Society, Alexander Kuten, conductor, Bernice Riegelhaupt, pianist, 35 male Russian chorus. Carnegie Hall, tonight at 8:30. Tickets $1.20, $1.80, $2.40, $3.00 including tax At box office.

STUDENT LYL throws a folk sing the way it should be thrown. Dress so you can sit on the floor. Square, social dancing. Sing your lungs out. Tonight at 8:30—107 W. 100th St. Donation 60c.

GO TO THE APC PARTY! Guys—there'll be gals! Gals—there'll be guys! (couples bring that extra friend). You'll have singing, dancing, guest stars and skits. Elmer Bernstein will conduct the American People's Chorus in invigorating songs. Joe Kammerman will MC and carry on generally. Be there at 8 o'clock. UOPWA Canteen, 30 E. 29th St. Subs 75c.

JOIN OUR FUN, members, friends! Congenial atmosphere, folk dancing, social. Cultural Folk Dance Group, 128 E. 16th St. 8:30 p.m.

BAZAAR SHOP at the ALP. Christmas bargains. 313 Eighth Ave. Original paintings by Juan de Prey. Saturday and

WE'RE HAVING another night of fun. You won't want to miss our dance this Saturday evening. Everybody is welcome. Sub 50c. ALP, 702 St. Nicholas Ave. (8th Ave. subway to 145th St.). Dancing, 9 till—? Refreshments.

"PARRIBIQUE" — French film masterpiece. Special showing tonight at 8, 9:30, 11 Social. 111 W. 88th St. Adm. $1.25 includ. tax. Ausp.: Film Div. N.Y. Council Arts, Sciences and Professions.

ARE YOU HUNGRY? Yessiree! NYU (Heights) Labor Youth League is holding a real old-fashioned venison roast. So, dear, if you want some deer, plus dancing, folk singing and refreshments, come around to 253 W. 114th St. Tonight at 8:30.

PEOPLE'S DRAMA presents John Steinbeck's screen adaptation "Of Mice and Men," tonight at 9 p.m. Film, dancing, refershments at our studio, 17 W. 24th St. Cont. 99c.

MEET AND HEAR: Pete Seeger—People's Artists, Inc., Irving Taffler, Dorothy Strange of the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born. Don't miss this chance to sing, dance and have the time of your life! Free refershments. Sponsored by Student Council, Jefferson School, 575—6th Ave. Corner 16th St. Tonight at 8:30 p.m. Don. 75c.

THE WHOLE TOWN IS TALKING about our brilliant social affairs. Tonight—Jean Murai and guitar; Mexican song quartet with Ernesto San Miguel; Alex Taroff, Palestinian Dances; Danny Kahn, M.C.; and square dance caller plus live Jive Band. ALP, 1st AD north, 350 Fourth Ave., near 25th St. Contribution 69c.

ALP post election party. Dancing by candlelight, prizes, refreshments, sweet talk, sweet music. Meet your old friends. 9 p.m. 3410 Broadway (138th St.)

Bronx

FILM JAMBOREE and social, refreshments, dancing. LYL Youth Center, 1029 E. 163rd St. 8 p.m.—IRT to Simpson St. or Lex. local to Hunts Pt. Rd.

SURPRISE DANCE tonight at Club Parsons. LYL Ballroom, 645 E. Tremont Ave. (ent. on Hughes). Entertainment, snacks and prizes. Sub. 35c.

FIESTA NIGHT. Top entertainers, tasty food, free beer, fun galore. Hunts Point Youth Center LYL, 1029 E. 163rd St. Rm. 5. IRT to Simpson St.

PAUL ROBESON LYL, welcomes home Charlie with big party; entertainment; free beer; dancing at 631 E. 169th St.

Brooklyn

CITY-WIDE FAREWELL PARTY FOR RUBY FLUM. (He's graduating out of the Youth Movement). Big entertainment, refreshments, food. 1190 St. John's Pl. (corner Albany Ave.) Kingston Ave. station IRT. Subs. 50c. Tonight at 8:30 p.m. Sponsored by Kings County LYL.

SUNDAY

Manhattan

PEOPLE'S THEATRE In Action—2nd provocative forum—popular request! Barney Rubin, moderator. Hear producers of Jefferson Workshop, People's Drama, Freedom Unity Theatre, Harlem Unity, Caravans, plus the audience discuss plays in actual production. 2nd floor studio, 77 5th Ave. 8 p.m. 60c. Progressive Playwrights.

NORMAN ROSTEN, well known poet and author of "The Big Road," will give a public recital of his poetry at 6 Fifth Ave. (near 8th St.). 8 p.m. Donation 50c. Dancing will follow recital. Poetry Guild.

ONE DAY BAZAAR featuring at low prices—linens, records, children's books, doll clothes, notions. 77 Fifth Ave., noon to 9 p.m. Mothers Club of Chelsea.

STUDIO PARTY! Come all members, friends! Congenial atmosphere, folk dancing, social, fun. Cultural, Folk Dance Group, 128 E. 16th St.

"ART IS EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS." Speaker: Sidney Finkelstein, author, lecturer, teacher at Jefferson School. Forum and film, "Patterns of American Culture." 8:30 p.m. at 201 Second Ave. Subs. 35c. Educational Comm., Henry Forbes Section, CP.

DANCING AND MOVIE. Tonight at 13 Astor Place. Dancing in the Panel Room (the Jerry Malcolm Orch.). Continuous from 7:30. Movie ("Farribique") in the Oval Room, continuous from 6 p.m. Adm. to both—$1.25 incl. tax. Film Div., N. Y. Council, Arts, Sciences & Professions.

THE WEAVERS: Pete Seeger, Freddie Hellerman, Ronnie Gilbert and Lee Hays invite you each week to spend a lazy Sunday afternoon in The Weaveroom, 23 E. 10th St. Stroll in or out anytime between 2 and 5 and hear continuous singing, guest artists, laughs and stuff. Records on sale to solve your Xmas problems. Donation 60c; kids 25c. Kettledrums and glockenspiels admitted free.

FOLK DANCING led by an expert, this Sunday at the Russian Inn, 219 Second Ave. (near 14th St.). Have fun while learning. Gypsy orchestra. Entertainment. Bring your friends.

FORUM—SOCIAL. Dr. B. Liber, noted psychiatrist will discuss "Wealth, Poverty and Sickness." ALP Club, 220 W. 80th St. (Bway). Question and answer period. Subs. 75c.

MEET YOUR FRIENDS this Sunday at the Russian Inn, 219 Second Ave. Gypsy orchestra. Entertainment. Folk dancing led by an expert. No cover, No minimum.

DR. ANNETTE RUBINSTEIN will discuss "The Recent Soviet Novels at the Sunday night forum of the Jefferson School, 545 Sixth Ave. 8:30 p.m. Sub $1.

Brooklyn

CHANUKAH PARTY. Drama, Folk-Social, Dancing. Free refreshments. Cont. 25c. Meyer Levin, JYF, 1190 St. Johns Pl.

DR. HOWARD SELSAM, noted lecturer, speaks tonight, 8:30 p.m. at 3200 Coney Island Ave. "The Meaning of Freedom."

THE CIO Convention and Its Aftermaths —George Morris, Labor Editor, Daily Worker. Utica Center, 389 Utica Ave., near E. Pkway. 8:30 p.m. CP 18th AD. Don. 35c.

RATES: 35 cents per line in the Daily Worker
60 cents per line in The (Weekend) Worker
6 words constitute a line
Minimum charge - 3 lines
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holiday gifts
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Opens Friday, 6 P.M. - 12 P.M.
Saturday, 11 A.M. - 12 Mid.
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at the school
575 Sixth Avenue

ADMISSION FREE!

Meet and Hear:
PETE SEEGER
of People's Artists
Also
IRVING TAFFLER and DOROTHY STRANGE
of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign-Born
Fun - Dancing - Singing A-Plenty
Door Open 8:30 P.M. Saturday
Sponsored by
STUDENT COUNCIL
JEFFERSON SCHOOL
575 Sixth Avenue • Don. 75c

LECTURE & DANCE
BEAUTIFUL CRYSTAL BALLROOM
HOTEL DIPLOMAT
108 W. 43rd St. N.Y.C.
SUN., DEC. 11 — 8:30 P.M.
Dr. Saul K. Padover
(On the staff of the New School for Social Research—just returned from extensive tour of Germany)
"Can Democracy Work in Germany?"
Latin Amer. Orch. — $1.04

LECTURE & SOCIAL
BAINBRIDGE ALP CLUB
2230 Bainbridge Avenue, Bronx
(1 block north of 200th St. IND subway)
SUNDAY DEC. 11 — 8 P.M.
GEORGE MARION
Dancing - Music • Sub 39c

An Issue to Honor Stalin

A special issue of The Worker Magazine next week will mark the 70th birthday of Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin.

Among articles featured in the issue will be one by William Z. Foster on **Stalin's Place in History.** Other articles include one by John Gates, editor of The Worker, on **Stalin and Peace;** Abner W. Berry on **What Stalin Means to American Negroes;** Joseph North on **Stalin, the Man;** Joseph Starobin on **Stalin as a Military Leader.** The issue will also reprint Paul Robeson's speech at the recent dinner in honor of Andrei Vishinsky.

"On the occasion of the birthday of a great people's leader, The Worker is publishing this special issue to give our nation the true picture of the man at the head of the Soviet Union," declared Gates. "As part of its effort to create a pro-war atmosphere, Wall Street-inspired journalism feeds the American people an enormous amount of falsehood and propaganda about Stalin to stir up hostility toward the Soviet Union among the people of the United States. We believe that exposing this falsification will be a valuable contribution to peace and better understanding between the American and Soviet people."

STALL DEFENSE ON TRENTON 6 EVIDENCE

Special to The Worker

TRENTON, N. J. — Thee attorneys for the Trenton Six met with continued stalling from the Mercer County Court Friday when they sought a response to subpoenas they had served on county officials in seeking to expose the murder frameup against six young Negroes.

Dr. John Rogge, William L. Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, and Solomon Golat sought answers on their subpoenas to Commissioner Andrew Duch, Public Safety Director, and city detectives before Judge Richard Hughes. Hughes postponed action until next Friday on the claim that Judge Charles C. Hutchinson, who had been hearing the motions on the case, was unable to be in court. Judge Hutchinson was the original trial judge, who railroaded the six youths to the death house.

The information sought by the defense, which had the first conviction reversed on appeal, concerns evidence suppressed at the trial by prosecutor Mario Volpe. Involved is information as to the whereabouts of the prosecution's key witness, Elizabeth McGuire, common law wife of the murder victim, William Horner. Miss McGuire's testimony, which she changed in the trial from her original evidence to the police, resulted in the fake identification of the six Negroes and caused their conviction.

Other evidence sought by the defense includes the reports filed by police working on the case and the exact wording of the five-state alarm sent out by police after the murder, believed to contain descriptions of men who could not be the defendants. The prosecution has sought to suppress this evidence.

Norway's CP Expels 6

OSLO. — The Norwegian Communist Party Friday expelled six members of its central committee. They were expelled as agents of Tito and for their failure to condemn the activities of seven other Norwegian Communists who were expelled last month.

2 MORE DAYS!

COME to dine, dance and be merry
COME to buy furniture, fur, luggage, jewelry
COME to see the Unity Friends Theatre
COME to buy suits, coats, shirts, ties, socks, belts, hats
COME to see kiddies laugh at Raymond the Magician, Kiddies Buffoon Show
COME to buy coats, dresses, suits, shoes, lingerie, hosiery, hats, pocketbooks
COME to meet old friends and make new ones
COME to buy toys, holiday gifts, earthenware, paintings, stationery
COME to see unionists selling the goods they made with their own hands
COME to buy children's coat and legging sets, coats, pants, jumpers
COME to hear Manzie Johnson's Band and top entertainment
COME to buy sheets, pillow cases, linens, spreads, towels
COME and help in the fight against Anti-Semitism and discrimination

COME! COME! COME!

TO THE GREATER NEW YORK ANNUAL

Jewish Labor Bazaar

ST. NICHOLAS ARENA
69 WEST 66th STREET
New York City

DECEMBER 10, 11, 12

SAT. 12-12 SUN. 12-12 MON. 6-12

HOW TO COME:
SEVENTH AVE. SUBWAY to 66th ST. EIGHTH AVE. SUBWAY TO 59th ST.

RADIO PROGRAMS

WMCA — 570 kc. WNBC — 660 kc. WOR — 710 kc. WJZ — 770 kc. WNYC — 830 kc. WINS — 1010 kc. WEVD — 1330 kc. WCBS — 880 kc. WNEW — 1130 kc. WILB — 1190 kc. WHN — 1050 kc. WBNY — 1480 kc. WOV — 1290 kc. WQXR — 1560 kc.

SATURDAY

MORNING

10:00-WNBC—Fred Waring Show
WOR-News—Henry Iadstone
WJZ—At Home With Music
WCBS—Galen Drake
10:15-WOR—Mr. Fixit
WQXR—N. Y. Youth Forum
10:30-WNBC—Mary Lee Taylor
WOR—Frank Sinatra Records
WJZ—To Be Announced
WCBS—Joe DiMaggio Show
WNYC—Children's Corner
10:45-WOR—Let's Go—Talk
11:00-WNBC—Lassie—Sketch
WOR—News
WJZ—Franklin Record Shop
WCBS—News—Allen Jackson
WNYC—Music Maestro
WQXR—News; Concert
11:05-WCBS—Let's Pretend
11:15-WNBC—Stamp Club
WOR—Bing Crosby Records
11:30-WNBC—Smilin' Ed McConnell
WOR—Parade Preview
WJZ—Roger Dann Show
WCBS—Junior Miss—Comedy
WNYC—PAL Program
WQXR—Violin Personalities
11:45-WOR—Talk
WQXR—Luncheon Concert

AFTERNOON

12:00-WNBC—News; Charles McCarthy
WOR—Man on the Farm
WJZ—101 Ranch Boys Songs
WCBS—Theatre of Today
WNYC—Midday Symphony
WQXR—News; Luncheon Concert
12:15-WNBC—Public Affairs
12:30-WNBC—Archie Andrews; Sketch
WOR—News; The Answer Man
WJZ—News; American Farmer
WCBS—Grand Central Station
1:00-WNBC—Farm and Home Hour
WOR—Luncheon at Sardi's
WJZ—Jazz recordings
WCBS—Stars Over Hollywood
WNYC—Composers' Concert
WQXR—News; Midday Symphony
1:30-WNBC—Voices and Events
WOR—Variety Show
WJZ—Record Music
WCBS—Give and Take, Quiz
2:00-WNBC—Football Game
WJZ—Opera; Manon Lescaut
WCBS—County Fair
WNYC—Play; King Lear
WQXR—News; Record Review
2:30-WOR—Treasury Varieties
WCBS—Dave Stephens Orch.
WQXR—Movie Music
3:00-WOR—Mr. Feathers—Sketch
WCBS—Report from Overseas
3:15-WCBS—Adventures in Science
3:30-WOR—Proudly We Hail
WCBS—Farm News

RADIO HIGHLIGHTS
Saturday, Dec. 10

PM

6:15—CBS Views the Press. WCBS.
6:30—NBC Symphony Orchestra (Toscanini). WNBC.

RADIO HIGHLIGHTS
Sunday, Dec. 11

PM

12:00 M—Invitation to Learning. WCBS.
1:15—Elmo Roper. WCBS.
2:00—NBC Theatre. WNBC.
3:00—NY Philharmonic Orchestra. WCBS.
3:30—Juvenile Jury. WOR.
4:00—Family Closeup. WJZ.
6:00—Oscar Brand Song Festival. WNYC.
6:30—Our Miss Brooks. WCBS.
8:30—Theatre Guild. WNBC.
10:00—The Lively Arts. WNEW.

3:45-WCBS—Cross Section, USA.
4:00-WOR—Count of Monte Cristo
WCBS—Facts for Veterans
WQXR—News; Record Album
4:30-WOR—Crime Fighters
WCBS—Noro Morales Orch.
WQXR—Music of our Time
5:00-WOR—John Steele, Sketch
WJZ—Tex and Crumpets
WCBS—Treasury Bandstand
WNYC—Hands Across the Sea
WQXR—News; Violin Music
5:30-WNBC—Report on America
WOR—Incredible But True
WCBS—Mother Knows Best
WQXR—Cocktail Time
5:45-WNBC—Confidential Close-up
WOR—Hollywood Quiz

EVENING

6:00—WNBC—Ken Banghart
WOR—Lyle Van, News
WJZ—News, Albert Warner
WQXR—Theatre of Dance
WNYC—Ballet Time
6:15-WCBS—CBS Views the Press
WNBC—Sports—Bill Cochran
6:30-WNBC—Symphony Orchestra
WJZ—Sports
WOR—News
WCBS—Red Barber
WQXR—Dinner Concert
7:00-WOR—Frank Farrell
WQXR—News; Concert Stage
WCBS—Johnny Dollar, Sketch
WJZ—Rex Koury, Organ
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
7:30-WNBC—Richard Diamond, Sketch
WCBS—Vaughn Monroe
WOR—Quick as a Flash, Quiz
WJZ—Sports
WQXR—Scenes from Opera
8:00-WNBC—Hollywood Star Theatre
WOR—Twenty Questions
WQXR—News, Symphony Hall
WJZ—Chandu, Sketch
WCBS—Gene Autry Show
8:30-WNBC—Truth or Consequences
WOR—Quiz program
WJZ—Superman, Sketch
WCBS—Philip Marlowe
WNYC—Operetta Iolanthe
9:00-WNBC—Hit Parade
WOR—Meet Your Match
WJZ—Dick Jurgens
WCBS—Gangbusters
WQXR—News; Great Conductors
9:30-WNBC—Dennis Day Show
WCBS—Broadway is My Beat
WOR—Guy Lombardo Show
WJZ—Hollywood Byline
10:00-WNBC—Judith Canova Show
WOR—Theatre of the Air
WJZ—Voices That Live
WCBS—Sing It Again
WQXR—Wings of Song
10:30-WNBC—Grand Ole Opry
WQXR—London Studio Concert

SUNDAY

MORNING

9:00-WNBC—World News
WJZ—Men's Page
WOR—News; Harry Hennessy
WCBS—News Reports
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
9:15-WNBC—The Comic Weekly Man
WOR—Live a New Life
WCBS—Organ Music
9:30-WOR—Sunday Chapel
WJZ—The Voice of Prophecy
9:45-WNBC—Male Quartet
WCBS—Trinity Choir
10:00-WNBC—National Radio Pulpit
WOR—News; Henry Gladstone
WJZ—Message of Israel
WCBS—Church of the Air
WQXR—News
10:30-WNBC—Children's Hour
WJZ—The Southernaires
WCBS—Church of the Air
WNYC—Opera Excerpts
11:00-WOR—Henry Gladstone
WJZ—Victor Lindlahr
WCBS—Allan Jackson, News
WQXR—News
11:15-WOR—Brunch—Dorothy and Dick
WJZ—Frank and Ernest, Talk
WCBS—Howard K. Smith, News
11:30-WNBC—News, Charles McCarthy

AFTERNOON

12:00-WNBC—Melody Parade
WJZ—The Fitzgeralds
WOR—More Out of Life
WCBS—Invitation to Learning
12:05-WQXR—Symphony Varieties
12:30-WNBC—Jinx Falkenburg
WOR—News—Melvin Elliott
WCBS—Peoples Platform
WQXR—Record Review
WJZ—Piano Playhouse
12:45-WOR—John Wyatt
WQXR—Orchestral Melodies
1:00-WNBC—The Eternal Light
WJZ—Voices That Live
WOR—Bing Crosby Sings
WCBS—Charles Collingwood
WNYC—Recordings
WQXR—New York Times News; Midday Symphony
1:05-WQXR—Midday Symphony
1:15-WCBS—Elmo Roper
1:30-WNBC—N. Y. Quiz Kids
1:30-WJZ—National Vespers
WOR—The Show Shop
WCBS—Get More Out of Life
2:00-WOR—Deems Taylor Concert
WCBS—Choraliers
WJZ—Week Around the World
WNBC—NBC Theatre
WNYC—Brooklyn Museum Concert
WQXR—News
2:05-WQXR—Viennese Melodies
WOR—Harry Hennesy
WJZ—Mr President
WCBS—Musical Notebook
3:00-WOR—Cisco Kid
WNBC—One Man's Family
WJZ—This Changing World
WCBS—N. Y. Symphony Orchestra
3:15-WJZ—Betty Clock, Songs
3:30-WNBC—Quiz Kids
WOR—Juvenile Jury
4:00-WNBC—Living—1949
WOR—House of Mystery
WJZ—Family Close-ups
4:30-WNBC—American forum
WOR—Private Investigator
WJZ—Milton Cross—Opera Album
WCBS—Sunday at the Chase
5:00-WOR—The Shadow
WJZ—Gregory Hood
WQXR—News; Record Reviews
WNBC—Radio City Playhouse
WCBS—Sammy Kaye
5:30-WOR—Detective Mysteries
WCBS—Symphonette
WJZ—Greatest Story Ever Told
WNBC—Harvest of Stars

EVENING

6:00-WNBC—Catholic Hour
WCBS—Hour of Stars, Play
WJZ—Drew Pearson, News
WOR—Roy Rogers Show
WQXR—News
6:05-WQXR—String Quartet
6:15-WJZ—Don Gardner
6:30-WNBC—Hollywood Calling
WOR—Nick Carter
WCBS—Our Miss Brooks
WJZ—Girls' Corps
6:45-WNYC—Weather Report; News
7:00-WOR—The Falcon
WCBS—Jack Benny
WJZ—Think Fast
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
WQXR—News
7:05-WQXR—Collectors Items
7:30-WNBC—Phil Harris, Alice Faye show
WOR—The Saint
WJZ—Mr. Malone
WCBS—Amos and Andy Show
8:00-WNBC—Sam Spade, sketch
WOR—Alexander's Meditation Board
WJZ—Stop the Music
WCBS—Bergen-Charlie McCarthy
WQXR—News
8:05-WQXR—Our Musical Heritage
8:30-WNBC—Theatre Guild
WOR—Melvin Elliott
WCBS—Red Skelton Show
WNYC—Keyboard Masters
9:00-WOR—Opera Concert
WJZ—Walter Winchell
WCBS—Meet Corliss Archer
WQXR—News
WNYC—It's Your Life
9:05-WQXR—Sunday Evening Concert
9:15-WJZ—Louella Parsons Show
9:30-WNBC—Album of Familiar Music
WOR—Sheila Graham
WJZ—Chance of A Lifetime
WCBS—Horace Heidt Show
WNYC—Chicago Round Table
10:00-WNBC—Eddie Cantor Show
WJZ—Jimmie Fiddler
WOR—Damon Runyon Theatre
WCBS—Carnation Show
10:05-WQXR—On Wings of Song
10:30-WNBC—Bob Crosby Show
WJZ—Sidney Walton, News
WOR—Heartbeat in the News
WCBS—Paul Neighbor's Orch.



LAMBERTO MAGGIORANI and seven-year-old Enzo Staiola, who plays his son, search the streets of Rome for the stolen bicycle which means his job in 'The Bicycle Thief,' new prize-winning Italian film which opens at the World Theatre on Monday, Dec. 12.

'Farrebique,' French Film This Weekend

The Film Division of the N. Y. Arts, Sciences and Divisions will present the dramatic French feature-length film Farrebique this Saturday night at Marzani's, 111 day night at the Panel Room, 13 Astor Place, starting at 6 p.m. Continuous socials at both places. W. 88 St., starting at 8:30. The same film will also be shown Sun-

Theatre Forum With Barnard Rubin and Six Producers

Another Progressive Playwrights' theatre forum, this one entitled People's Theatre-In-Action—will be presented at the second floor Studio, 77 Fifth Ave. tonight (Sun.) at 8 o'clock.

The moderator will be Barnard Rubin, drama critic and feature editor of the Daily Worker. His guests will be the producers of six independent progressive theatre groups—Freedom-Unity Theatre, People's Drama, Jefferson Theatre Workshop, Caravans, Harlem Unity Theatre, Trade Union Theatre League. Guest speakers will make short presentations and will then reply to questions and discusion from the audience. Subscription is 60 cents.

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It's Your Ticket to
YPA'S MID-CENTURY
New Year's Eve
BALL
13 Astor Place
2 FLOORS—2 GREAT BANDS
1.65 with this ad - 2.25 at door
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For table reservations, phone
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NEW YORK STATE YOUNG PROGRESSIVES OF AMERICA
19 West 45th Street
CUT THIS OUT!

THE JEFFERSON THEATRE WORKSHOP
presents
AWAKE AND SING!
By CLIFFORD ODETS
". . . the Jefferson Theatre makes Broadway slick chick casts look sick, pale and anemic."—BARNARD RUBIN
Saturday, Dec. 10—8:30 P.M.
Sunday, Dec. 11—3:30 P.M.
Directed by AL SAXE
Jefferson School Theatre
575 Sixth Avenue (cor. 16th St.)
Tel. WA 9-1600

DR. ANNETTE RUBINSTEIN
will speak on
SOVIET NOVELS SINCE THE WAR
(The Storm, The Train, The White Birch Tree and other novels)
SUN., DEC. 11 — 8:15 P.M.
JEFFERSON SCHOOL
575 Sixth Ave. • Sub 75¢

THE PENTHOUSE BALLROOM
presents
for the pleasure of the dancing public
"THE NEW MUSIC SENSATION"
MURRAY BAUM and Orchestra
Following along a successful engagement in the most exclusive Brooklyn Ballrooms, this band specializing in Latin and American music, will make its first New York appearance
THIS SAT., DEC. 10 — 8:30 P.M.
Adm. $1.04 plus tax
PENTHOUSE BALLROOM
13 Astor Place (160 E. 8th St. at B'way)
BMT and IRT subways at door

LET'S GO
COMMUNIST PARTY
CLUBS!
FIRST
NEW YORK CITY
MILESTONE
OF THE PRESS DRIVE
4,000
SUBS
BY
DECEMBER 15
CITY-WIDE
Club Leaders' Meeting
Webster Hall — 8 P.M.
ROBERT THOMPSON
reports
"Building the United Front in New York State"
State Committee Plaque will be awarded to leading county in the sub drive
NEW YORK COMMUNIST PARTY

2 GREAT RUSSIAN FILMS!
"HELLO MOSCOW"
"The Great Beginning"
HOPKINSON AT RIVER AVE. DE 2-7575 BROOKLYN

PEOPLE'S DRAMA
shows the screen adaptation of
JOHN STEINBECK'S
"OF MICE AND MEN"
Film - Dancing - Refreshments
Saturday, Dec. 10, 9 P.M.—Contrib. 99c
OUR STUDIO — 17 W. 24th St.

Christmas Give Art!
MARQUET
PICASSO
BRUEGHEL
KOKOSCHKA
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Judge Sees Broad Issue In Case of 11's Lawyers

The fight to reverse the "contempt" jail sentences imposed by Judge Harold R. Medina on attorneys for the convicted national Communist leaders moved forward last week in the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals. Hearing on appeal of the attorneys' case, sched-

uled for Monday, was extended by the appeals court until Feb. 6. Paul Ross, counsel for the attorneys, had asked the court to extend the date of argument on the "contempt" appeal until the appeal of the conviction of the "11" is heard.

During argument last Monday on the attorneys' motion to postpone the hearing, Judge Learned Hand, senior appeals jurist, refused to accept Assistant Prosecutor Irving Shapiro's view that the case was one requiring merely routine consideration.

While not granting the full extension asked by the attorneys, Judge Hand reminded the prosecutor that Judge Medina had charged they had engaged in a "conspiracy" to launch a "deliberate and wilful attack upon the administration of justice; an attempt to sabotage the functioning of the federal judicial system."

"That does very much enlarge the consideration," said Judge Hand.

★

A PETITION of the 11 Communist leaders on behalf of their lawyers, presented to the court by Daily Worker editor John Gates, one of the 11, pointed out that to speed the appeal of the contempt citations would divert the lawyers from "the task of preparing our appeal, would in effect deprive us of the right of counsel of our own choosing."

Legal observers noted that Judge Medina's action of sentencing the lawyers to jail threatens all lawyers who go into court to vigorously defend what they believe the proper democratic conception of the U. S. Constitution.

The "conspiracy" findings by Judge Medina, as noted by Judge Hand and Judge Jerome N. Frank, also of the U. S. Circuit Appeals bench, opens the door for disbarment proceedings against the lawyers.

Judge Frank observed this made the case one of extremely grave considerations.

The "contempt conspiracy," according to Judge Medina, grew out of the attorneys' challenge of the "hand-picked" jury system, their charge that the Smith Act, under which the "11" were convicted, is unconstitutional, and their challenge of the political basis of the indictment of the Communist leaders.

Attorneys whose cases are on appeal are:

Harry Sacher, Richard Gladstein, Eugene Dennis (defendant acting as his own counsel), sentenced to six months in jail; George W. Crockett, Jr. and A. J. Isserman, sentenced to four months, and Louis McCabe, sentenced to 30 days.

HOW YOU CAN HELP!

Judge Medina's "contempt" citations, ordering jailing of attorneys for the 11 Communist leaders, must not be permitted to stand.

The five lawyers and Eugene Dennis were adjudged in contempt for the "crime" of disagreeing with Judge Medina's conception of law.

It is the duty of U. S. Attorney General J. Howard McGrath to see that justice is done in this case, that the "contempt" sentences are reversed.

Write or wire the Attorney General at once. Demand that he act now to reverse the sentences.

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The Worker

SUBSCRIPTION DRIVE

NOVEMBER 15, '49 to JANUARY 15, '50

DRIVE REPORT NO. 3 — NOVEMBER 28, '49 — DECEMBER 5, '49

STATES	QUOTAS	Week's Subs 6 mo.	Week's Subs 1 yr.	Previous Subs 6 mo.	Previous Subs 1 yr.	TOTAL	Approx. %
Alabama	150	—	1	1	3	5	3
California	300	—	3	—	9	12	4
Connecticut	750	6	25	4	33	68	9
Colorado	200	1	—	3	2	6	3
Florida	150	—	1	—	3	4	2½
Georgia	50	—	3	—	3	6	12
Illinois	3,000	8	44	14	25	91	3
Indiana	350	1	17	6	19	43	12
Iowa-Neb.-Kan.	100	—	5	1	8	14	14
Louisiana	150	—	—	1	—	1	½
Maryland	400	—	19	6	20	45	11
Michigan	1,200	7	24	6	15	52	4
Minn.-ND-SD	650	1	30	5	25	61	9
Missouri	200	—	15	5	12	32	16
Montana	50	—	—	—	1	1	2
New England	1,000	1	23	7	34	65	6½
New Jersey	1,500	15	196	17	186	414	27½
N. Y. Upstate	1,000	4	16	5	13	38	3½
Manhattan	5,500	3	5	17	62	87	1½
Harlem	2,500	6	46	8	5	65	2½
Bronx	3,750	2	15	3	15	35	½
Brooklyn	5,750	3	12	6	18	39	½
Queens	1,500	2	5	7	8	22	1½
N. Y. Youth	2,500	—	—	—	—	—	—
NC-SC	200	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio	2,000	4	19	16	17	56	2½
Oklahoma	100	—	—	1	1	2	2
Oregon	25	—	—	2	1	3	12
Penn. (East)	2,000	8	61	11	53	133	6½
Penn. (West)	500	1	16	2	44	63	12½
Texas	300	6	3	11	6	26	8½
Utah	50	—	—	—	1	1	2
Virginia	75	1	4	—	1	6	8
Washington	200	—	1	1	10	12	6
West Virginia	100	—	—	2	2	4	4
Wisconsin	400	1	2	—	13	16	4
Foreign	—	2	1	—	5	8	—
TOTALS	38,650	83	612	168	673	1,536	3.9

Total Subs for Week 695

O'D Opposes TWU Demands

Mayor O'Dwyer, in his first press conference since he entered Bellevue Hospital, declared his full support Friday to the Board of Transportation in its rejection of the CIO Transport Workers Unions' demands for a 40-hour week, a 21-cent hourly increase and other gains for subway workers.

The Mayor said, however, he had no objection to granting a TWU request for a meeting between union representatives and the Board, at which the press will be present. But he added that only a "limited number" of TWU representatives could appear at such a meeting and it would have to be "orderly."

He asserted he had no intentions of returning from his vacation which he is taking shortly.

The Board of Transportation, in addition to rejecting the union's demands, had warned that reprisals would be taken against any subway workers participating in a slowdown.

Meanwhile, TWU president Michael J. Quill announced from London, where he has been participating in the organization of a world "anti-Communist" labor center, that he was returning to New York.

Water

(Continued from Page 1)

used, instead of the number of water faucets, as has been the practice.

At that time landlords kicked about the proposal because more stringent enforcement of rent control laws made it doubtful whether they would be able to develop sub-metering so as to pass on water costs to their tenants.

Tenants also opposed the plan because of the danger that the landlords would eventually pass these charges on.

The Quinn proposal goes further than the original Board of Estimate plan, which was eventually turned back to the Commissioner of Water Supply for further study, in that it embraces the idea of apartment metering from the beginning.

Call Celler Probe a Dud

WASHINGTON (FP).—The investigation of monoply by the House Judiciary subcommittee headed by Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-NY) "is proving to be the biggest dud in Washington during this off-season recess period." the National Farmers Union said here.

The NFU first weekly report for December said of the Celler subcommittee: "It has had a steady parade of prominent witnesses, but the chairman and his staff apparently have been totally unprepared to devvelop information or build any sort of a case through them." Labor and liberal organizations had hoped the investigation would develop along lines of the Temporary National Economic Committee of the late 1930's.

Labor Party Wins

BRADFORD, England. — The British Labor Party scored a victory over Winston Churchill's Conservatives Friday in a parliamentary by-election that had been billed as a barometer of next year's general election.

Final returns from yesterday's contest for the vacan parliamentary seat in the South Bradford District gave the Labor candidate, George Craddock, 23,335 votes compared to 19,313 for his Conservative opponent, John L. Windle.

Thomas

(Continued from Page 3)

consisted of the following acts," said Holtzoff.

"He placed names of outsiders on the payroll of his office as a member of the House of Representatives, and later as chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. These persons endorsed and delivered the government paychecks, which they received from time to time, to the defendant's secretary. The defendant's secretary in turn deposited them to her personal bank account and drew checks for an equal amount to the order of the defendant. These checks were deposited in the defendant's bank account."

LAUDS UN-AMERICANS

Thomas' lawyers had handed the court numerous letters citing his record in World War I, and stating further "that he served his country well as a member and as chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities," said Holtzoff.

"There is no doubt that much good work was done by that committee, in which the defendant participated," said Holtzoff.

"These matters, however, cannot properly be considered as mitigating circumstances so far as the present charge is concerned. In fact, as a member of the committee, the defendant owed a duty to his country to show an example of upright dealings and true Americanism."

Holtzoff's voice betrayad a note of resentment here, as if Thomas' real sin was not in defrauding the government but in discrediting the witchhunting Un-American Committee.

The "public interest," he added, requires not only a term in prison but a fine "in an amount which will fairly reimburse the government for the money—in excess of $8,000—that has been extracted from it by means of the illegal scheme charged in the indictment."

"J. Parnell Thomas," said Holtzoff, it is the judgement of this court that you be imprisoned in an institution . . . for a term of six to 18 months and fined $10,000. I order that you stand committed until the fine is paid."

Thomas face showed no emotion. He merely reached for his overcoat, which he had thrown over a chair, and, signalling to his wife, he was led away.

It was announced that he would leave today for the Federal prison at Danbury, Conn.

In the corridor of the courthouse, Mrs. Amelia Stiles Thomas, surrounded by her lawyer and members of her family, was announcing that her hat was in the ring for the Congressional seat dishonored by her husband.

An attractive, well - groomed woman of 48, Mrs. Thomas was exerting all her charms. Her statement read:

"To the press:

"I intend to seek the Congressional seat about to be vacated by my husband.

"As his wife, I can do no less I have seen Parnell Thomas maligned and persecuted ever since he became chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. They have ruined his health and now they have done this to my husband. He has paid the price of vigilance.

"I now ask the people of the Seventh Congressional District in New Jersey to support his fight against the enemies of the republic by electing me. If elected I shall continue the same struggle against subversive influences.

"The voluminous office files and records of J. Parnell Thomas—those that have not been stolen—will be at my disposal and therefore for the benefit of my constituents. God give me strength to carry on."

No announcement was made as to whether Mrs. Thomas goes off the payroll when her husband goes off. Her name was entered on Thomas' payroll last January at $2,400 a year. In July, when a Congressman's allowance for office help was boosted from $9,500 to $12,500, Thomas raised his wife to $3,400. She was not known to work in Thomas' office.

Mrs. Thomas is a member of the wealthy socialite Stiles family of Westchester, N. Y.

Collins, attorney for Thomas, said there was much pro-Thomas sentiment in the seventh New Jersey district and that many believed his wife had a good chance of election.

In her dealings with the press today, Mrs. Thomas was under constant coaching from a gentleman in a black derby. According to a reporter who overheard the coaching, it went something like this:

Man in derby: Now when the photographer snaps your picture, remember, don't smile. Be sure you don't smile.

Mrs. Thomas: I won't.

SPECIAL ELECTION

Mrs. Thomas' candidacy is subject to a special election which Gov. Driscoll said would be arranged "without delay." The Jersey law requires that the governor proclaim the vacancy after which political parties have 21 days to nominate candidates for an election to be held two weeks later.

Thomas was escorted from the courtroom to a basement cell to have his picture and fingerprints taken for the criminal records.

Two U.S. marshals escorted him to Union Station for the ride in a shade-drawn parlor car to the Federal prison at Danbury.

As he left the Federal building, Thomas waved goodbye to several reporters. A woman rushed up to the window of the automobile in which he was sitting and thumbed her nose at him.

Peekskill

(Continued from page 2)

identify any of the people who threw rocks?"

PROBE'S PATTERN

This question has become a pattern and it is clear the so-called probers are putting the burden of proof on the injured concertgoers.

Benjamin Zelman, another witness, offered as proof the pamphlet issued by the Westchester Committee for a Fair Inquiry. It contains photographs which clearly show the grinning faces of hoodlums standing beside cars which were overturned. The Assistant District Attorney replied that men standing around an overturned car does "not prove violence."

The fact of the matter is this: Films and photographs are available by the score. Witnesses asked a pertinent question: If this grand jury wants to get those responsible, why don't the authorities round up the people identified by the photographs, and have them in the jury room so that concertgoers can be asked if these men are responsible?

It is believed here that Fanelli is dragging out the "investigation," hoping that public attention will disappear so that he can absolve the culprits and blame the concertgoers.

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CITY COLLEGE of New York has come up with the finest crop of Sophomore talent in its long basketball history, and hopes are riding high for a big year. Here are two of the gifted newcomers. Left, Ed. Warner, 6-2½ former Clinton High star, a powerful rebounder and all around shotmaker. Right, Ed Roman, 6-6 center from Taft High who does just about everything well.

In This Corner...



By Bill Mardo

COLLECTING THE ITEMS—and does that make this particular column a collectors item? . . . Joe Louis was ribbing Jackie Robinson the other night about Jack's off-season job selling television sets. **"I brought a friend of mine down to the store Jackie is working at and she bought a set from him for $900. But Jackie couldn't even tell her how to turn the set on!"**

Robbie chuckled and shrugged his shoulders in mock helplessness. "What do I know about selling television sets? You know how I work it at the store? A customer comes in, and naturally asks for me. I chat with the person a while, and then call for held from a few of the regular salesmen who come over and finish the job." Which is about the only time Jackie needs a pinch-hitter, I guess. . . .

★

A NOTE FROM reader Dave Lubell who asks: **"How about something on Jimcrow in the National Basketball Association, the new pro hoop league? The new league must from the very beginning be pressured by the fans to be a democratic league—a league of Negro and white athletes. I'd like to see something said on this subject which we feel is an important phase in cracking Jimcrow in sports. Basketball is the most attended of all sports."**

Prexy Maurice Podoloff of the NBA was asked by The Worker sports department whether any conscious lilywhite policies are being carried on by his league. Podoloff insisted no. The owners are free to hire whatever players they please, says he.

Well, from where we sit there must be more to it than just that. It surely can't be just an "accident" that not one Negro hoopster is to be found in a league now the Mr. Big of all pro basketball. It can't simply be just "one of those things" that finds not one Negro cager in the NBA when the collegiate court scene constantly turns out so many Negro aces itching to be recruited into the pro setup. If there is no conscious bias in the new league, how explain the hiring contrast between it and the old American Basketball League which does manage to find Negro players for its teams? The veteran court magician, the immortal "Pop" Gates, and former LIUers Bill "Dolly" King and Eddie Younger are sparking Scranton, the loop's top-rung quint. Sonny Woods, former Renneissance ace is holding down a spot with Hartford. There are other Negro cagers throughout the league, I am told, in addition to the Harlem Yanks, an all-Negro five which has been added to the loop.

★

WRESTLING'S REVIVAL VIA video is one of the less attractive phenomenas of the current sports scene. For one thing, it isn't wrestling as veteran mat fans remember it from the legit days of Hackenschmidt, Zbysko, Gotch. The mat game has been a phony vaudeville act for at least the past 15 years and as such it was dying a slow but certain death. But TV has lent new possibilities to the hokum and has encouraged a rebirth of the "sport."

Now I'm not waging any crusade against modern wrestling per se. If the fans like to see it, knowing full well there no longer is any element of honest competition to it, that's okay with me. But what does surprise me is how many folks have been taken in by the act since television's advent.

It's amazing. "How can you call it a fake?" some indignant TV converts ask. "I just saw that man kicked in the stomach. And look at those terrible falls they take. You mean to tell me they're not being hurt? Nossir, you can't convince me it's all a big act!" Stuff like that.

Of course, what TV has done is to make new demands on the matmen. Those video screens and the untold thousands of new spectators makes it imperative that the matmen sharpen up the act somewhat, improve the quality of the pulled punch, the death defying crashes to the canvas, the gymnastics of the trade. But any good Hollywood stunt man could step into the wrestling ring and do the same thing.

Honest folks, those guys aren't wrestling for real. But if you get your kicks out of it, I don't mind. Just remember one thing please. The only legitimate bonafide wrestling these days is being done on the intercollegiate mat scene. And when and if they ever start televizing those matches, you'll spot the difference yourself. But good.

Have fun.

2 PRO GRID LOOPS MERGE

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9 (UP).—The National League and the All-America Conference ended their professional football war today and announced they had combined to form the National-America Football League.

The announcement was made by Bert Bell, National Commisioner, and J. Arthur Friedlund, Head of AAC.

The new league, which will begin operating next year will consist of the Baltimore Colts, Chicago Bears, Chicago Cardinals, Cleveland Browns, Detroit Lions, Green Bay Packers, Los Angeles Rams, New York Bulldogs, New York Giants, Philadelphia Eagles, Pittsburgh Steelers, San Francisco 49'-ers and Washington Redskins.

The League will be divided into two divisions—National and American.

Bell was elected commissioner of the new league under a 10-year contract. Contracts of coaches and players of the AAC extending beyond 1950 are being assigned to the new league, Bell said.

Bell said that Buffalo and Cleveland consolidated their interests to form the new club with its home in Cleveland, although by arrangements between the owners of both clubs the new team will be able to play exhibition games in Buffalo.

The Los Angeles Rams and the Los Angeles Dons also consolidated their interests, while the interests of the Chicago Hornets were purchased by the new league, Bell said.

Emil R. Fischer of the Green Bay Packers was chosen president of the league's national division, while Daniel Sherby of the Cleveland Browns will head the Western Division.

Last year, after the regular playing season, an attempt was made to get the two leagues together.

Garden Cage Packed Sat. Aft. and Nite

AFTERNOON

N. Y. Knicks vs. Chicago

EVENINGS

NYU vs. Rutgers.

St. John's vs. Rhode Island State.

(The line: NYU figures to get back on the winning path after the two recent bad breaks. St. John's, fighting CCNY for met honors, good bet to keep winning.

PICK BROWNS AND LA RAMS

Pro football plays out the string in the All America Conference Sunday when the Cleveland Browns and San Francisco 49ers clash in Cleveland for the league title. Meantime, it's also a decisive afternoon for the top clubs in the rival National League. The Los Angeles Rams and Chicago Bears are in a nip 'n tuck battle for the right to meet the eastern division kings, Philadelphia's powerful Eagles. The Rams must beat or tie the Washington Redskins in LA in order to clinch the western crown. Failing that, a Chicago Bear victory over the Chi Cardinals would bring make the Bears best of the west and bring them into title playoff battle against the Eagles.

(The Worker picks: Browns and Rams.)

City 5 Continues to Excite Met Fans

By Bill Mardo

One thing became crystal clear after City College stylishly kayoed a very good Southern Methodist team at the Garden Thursday night. If this isn't the best Beaver ballclub of the past 10 years, any proof to the contrary hasn't been forthcoming yet.

After City had romped over Lafayette in the opener the week before, scribes and Garden fans were almost afraid to go all the way out on the limb and really give uninhibited vent to their enthusiasm for CCNY's tremendous soph talent, depth, scoring punch, floorwork and all the rest that goes into the makings of one of the top quints in the nation.

By the time the Beavers had pulled away from a stubbornly drilled well drilled, prolific scoring SMU bunch, there was little reason to contain the huzzahs for City. Not Holman has himself a ballclub, friends. The way he worked it against SMU, Holman started vets Dambrot and Wittlin with sophomores Warner, Roman and Roth. The two platoon system wasn't used, as Holman used his reserves one or two at a time.

The big story of the night was the awesome drive-in shotmaking of big Ed Warner, the Negro soph who set the Garden afire with his speed and fight. He paced with 18 points, as the other soph wonder, the big husky Ed Roman played a feeding game from the bucket rather than take his own shots. Al Roth's ballhandling was another major factor as the Beavers kept rolling. Garden critics were unanimously impressed by the sparkling showing of sub Floyd Layne, another good looking Negro soph who racked up nine points in parttime service and seems a good bet to bust the first string lineup if he continues to flash the form he did against SMU.

At rare moments, the City play was a little ragged around the edges, and it was then the yets Dambrot and Wittlin would step in, take charge, and get Holman's wonderful kids back into gear again. Dambrot had an excellent night with 14 points to his credit, while Wittlin directed the floor play and fast break like a little general.

Brown, Lutz and Freeman were the clever ballhandlers and shotmakers who kept SMU in there until City began pulling away midway through the second half for the 67-53 triumph. Actually nobody will know for sure about any real or imagined weaknesses in the City star studded prospects until Oklahoma, California, UCLA and St. John's are thrown at the Beavers in the next few weeks. But off what they showed for the second straight time, City College is clearly a bet for national honors.

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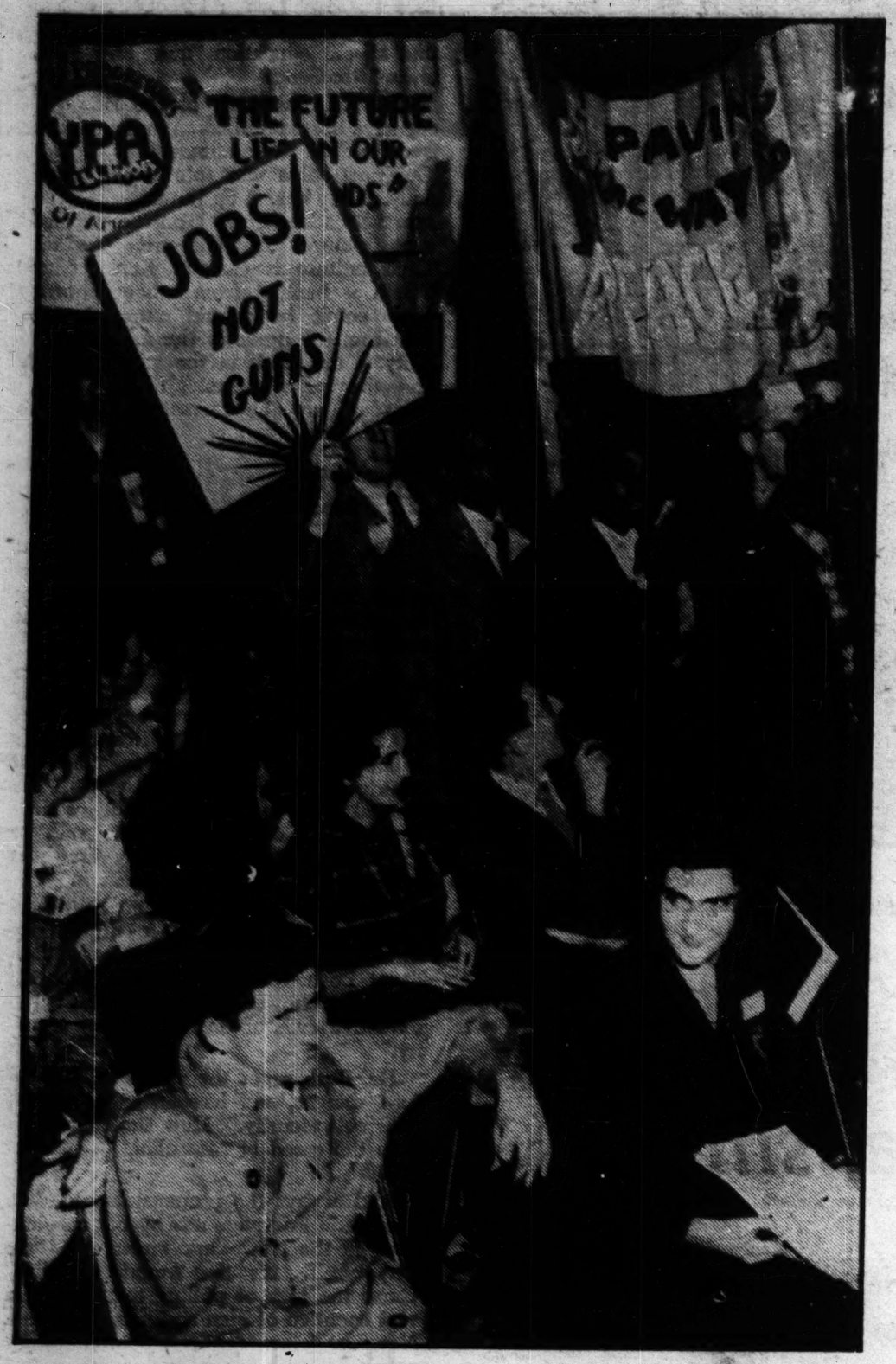
LIU'S DEFEAT at the hands of a very smooth Kansas State outfit in the opener was to be expected without the services of injured Adolph Bigos, Clair Bee's rebound expert. Adolph had to sit the game out on the bench and while his mates gave it a game try until 11 minutes were left to go in the second half, the pop-shooting of Ernie Barrett broke up a 40-40 deadlock when he hit for four successive shots from 20 feet out to seal up the ballgame.

Until then, it was a contest. Smith, Scherer and White were giving a good account of themselves, with Smith particularly impressive as last season's deadeye marksmanship returned to him. His 21 points was high for the night. Aside from Bigos' absence, what spelled LIU's defeat was the well known lack of depth.

But it's a fine club nonetheless for however so far as it can go. White, Smith and Scherer continue to show better each time out.

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SECTION 2 DECEMBER 11, 1949 SUNDAY



Some of the 900 delegates to the recent second convention of the Young Progressives of America, who met in Cleveland to think through some of the problems confronting American youth today.

Cannon Fodder? Youth Says 'No'

By JOSEPH NORTH

THE battle for the mind of America's youth rages day and night: over the air, in the press, on the screen, in classroom and factory hall. The outcome will decide whether the war-makers will have their war or whether the nation shall recapture the Roosevelt generation's dream of peace and security.

Never has the battle waged so fiercely, for never were the stakes so high. The stakes are the nation's greatest resource—the youth and their aspirations for a peaceful land in which jobs, freedom, security from want will be every child's birthright.

The fulfilment of the dream is the legacy our children merit. To realize it, their fathers, brothers and sisters went to the ends of the earth to win the war that ended in 1945.

The battle wages primarily around those coming of age since V-E Day, less than half a decade ago. It is a contest for those youngsters who recall World War II chiefly through letters they received from their big brothers who went away and wrote home from Normandy, Iwo Jima, Anzio, the Elbe. In a major way, the battle is for the younger brothers and sisters of the Roosevelt generation: the children growing to maturity since Truman took over.

Americans of Roosevelt's time grew up with a headful of bright dreams: sons and daughters of an era that set out to conquer the frontiers of today—the transformation of our homeland into a nation of perpetual plenty and security. This was the time when the typical American dream was to transform the great river valleys of the nation into gardens for all, to make our plentiful harvests and resources available to every man. TVA was the symbol of the time.

Hunger, insecurity, was the enemy; Wall Street, "the Economic Royalist," the foe. This was the generation that heard, almost as their first words, such ideas, slogans, goals as the Economic Bill of Rights, the Wagner Act, collective bargaining, fair employment practices and equality for all regardless of color or creed. They grew to their majority on concepts of international brotherhood, friendship with our wartime allies, cooperation with the Soviet Union, world fellowship, world peace, a life of security.

Uniqueness of This Generation

But the newer generation, those whose minds have begun to open since V-E Day —know Truman as the President. Their young years have been spent in the murk of a different political climate. The Truman years have dinned other ideas into their ears, given them other experiences: Taft-Hartley, Oak Ridge, Enitewok, Peekskill, witchhunt. Daily, from morning till midnight they hear the dread phrases of cold war. The very air they breathe trembles with atombomb explosions, spy scares, war scares.

They are, indeed, a unique generation. Never before has American youth been reared in the tradition of "inevitable war." Never have they been told, as

(Continued on Magazine Page 2)

What Young Americans Are Thinking



PEARL BROWN (Cleveland)

"My fiance and I are trying to put aside enough money so we can get married and start a home of our own."

Miss Pearl Brown of Cleveland continued. "But it's becoming harder and harder to earn any money.

"I've only been able to get domestic jobs, although I'd like to be a clerk. But the stores won't hire me. My fiance does cement contracting. He was working fairly steady but in the past few months work has been scarce."

Miss Brown is a graduate of Central High School in Cleveland.

Despite a health problem—she is a diabetic—her associates in the PP in Cleveland describe her as one of the staunchest workers for the building of the organization.



JERRY GRUSHKA (Pittsburgh)

From steelworker to studeht of aircraft mechanic is the turn taken by Jerry Grushka of Pittsburgh.

"I came to Pittsburgh to find a job. But I was laid off four months before the strike started.

"Now I'm using the GI bill to go to this aircraft mechanics school. Practically none of the students figure they'll ever get a job in the industry. It's a way of getting compensation while you're unemployed.

"We study, and all of us would like to become aircraft mechanics. But nobody's kidding himself about his job opportunities."

"The job question is the most important. You can't plan anything unless the problem of employment is settled."



ORVA ALLEN (Detroit)

"They just don't live up to their promises."

This is the blunt description given the vast majority of political office-holders by an intense young steelworker of Detroit, Orva Allen.

Allen is particularly incensed over the failure to enact a civil rights program.

"It was a do-nothing Congress," he said. "The last session was nothing but a farce.

"And it isn't Congress alone. President Truman has betrayed all the progressive policies of ranklin D. Roosevelt."

Married an a native of Michigan, Allen has been in the steel industry for the past two years.



LOIS BAKER (Seattle)

Lois Baker of Seattle, Washington, has her heart set on specializing in graphic arts when she is graduated from college at Portland, Ore.

"I want to do creative work," she explained. "The difficulty will be finding a job in my field. I'd like eventually to be on my own—but that's far in the future.

"Marriage? I'm afraid it will have to wait."

A senior, she has worked during summer vacations in fish canneries and with a steamship company."

"I did some sign painting last summer. We have a Sign Guild at college."

SEE PAGES 2 AND 3 ➡

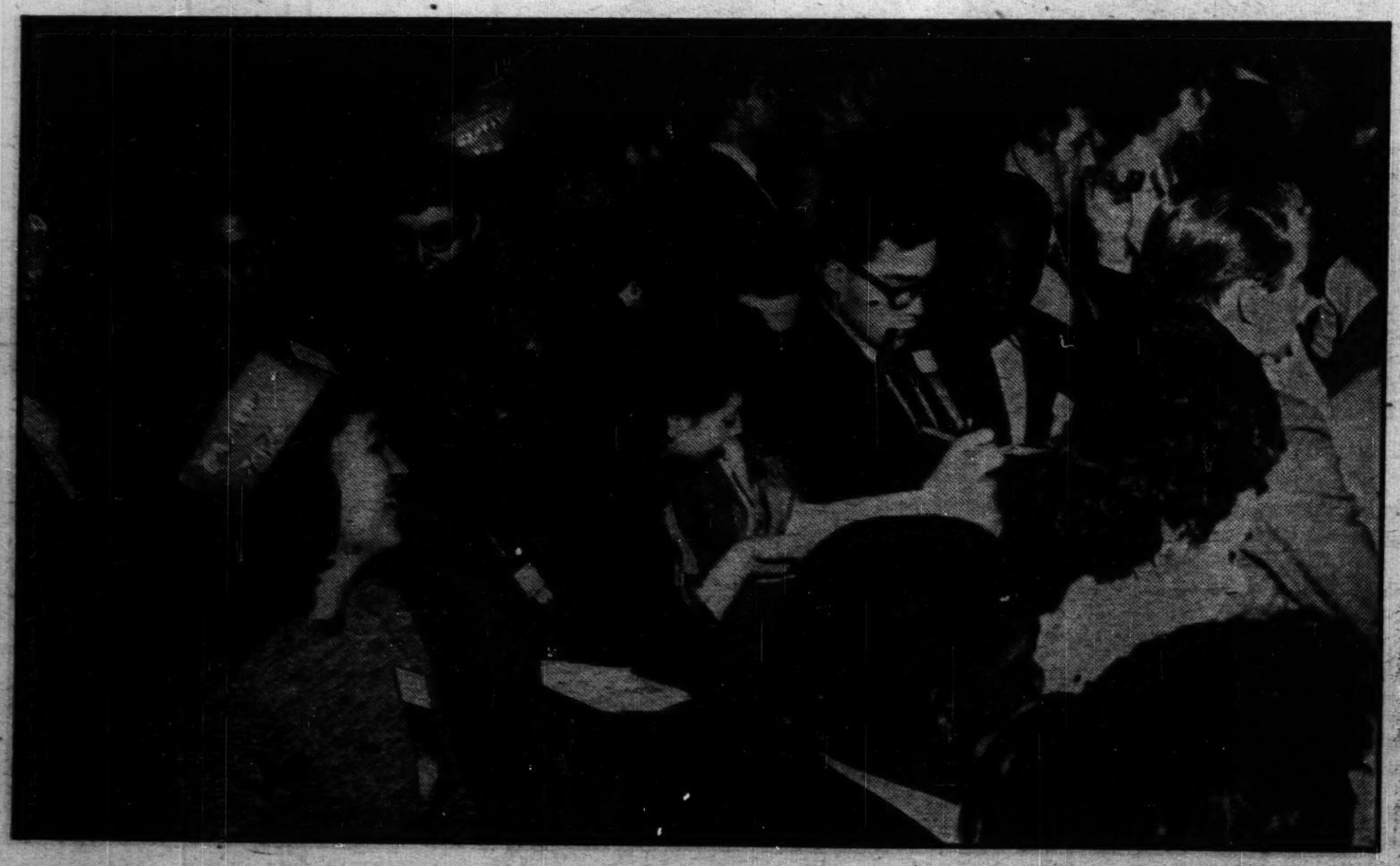


Delegates and observers pause for a brief moment of song and relaxation during the Young Progressives' convention.

New Gospel Preaches Insecurity And Myth of Individualism

Cannon Fodder? Youth Says 'No'

The education of our youth is geared to the idea that they must grow up to take arms against the Soviet Union. So the high indoctrinators affirm that "we can lick the world" and caution against the spirit of cooperative effort with the sterile advice: "Do it yourself! Go It Alone!"



Another view of the delegates to the Cleveland Young Progressives' convention.

(Continued from Magazine Page 17

Gen. Eisenhower tells them today, "We can lick the world." Hitler's generation heard that, none of our; they called it "Deutschland Uber Alles."

The education of our youth is geared to the concept that they must grow up to take arms, that their career, their future is to fight some day in the far corners of the world against an inevitable enemy, the Soviet Union, our wartime ally.

Only the other day, Gen. Eisenhower and a platoon of educators that included Superintendent of Schools Jansen of New York insisted that the cold war will endure "through their generation" and, that all our education "must be geared" toward that end.

The peaceful goals of the Roosevelt era have become taboo. Work for peace is defined as as tantamount to treason. The press dins war into young minds daily. They hear it on the radio between sports broadcasts; see it on the screen in such pictures as "The Iron Curtain." Their culture is clad in Khaki: Mark Twain is banned from school libraries while comic books and murder stories roll from the press by the million. Brutality is the motif in the gangster films and the radio shows. "Shoot," "kill," "murder" are the recreations they are offered today.

New Cult Of Insecurity

And the brass-hat dons a cap and gown. Gen. Eisenhower becomes head of the leading university of the country to set the pace for our college, school and working youth.

And what is his message? Peace? No—"We can lick the world. "Security? Nonsense. He tells this year's incoming classes at Columbia that security is a coward's notion. "When we hear so much of security for everything that we do," the general says, "to make sure that we shall never be cold or out in the rain or never be hungry, I must say that you have come to the wrong place. . . ."

The unashamed corruption of America's morals grows as the corporations thrust to dominate the world. Dr. Vannevar Bush, leading American scientist, joins Eisenhower to warn against the seductive evils of the "search for security."

Dr. Bush urges the values of "adventure, danger, and insecurity" as against "this evil security." How similar all this is to the creed of Mussolini, "Live dangerously."

And always the propaganda din, "Go it alone." Full-page ads by big corporations in the New York Times cry: "Do it yourself. It's the American spirit." Curse the idea of pulling together, of a vast coalition of men and women, youth, Negroes, labor, farmers, combining for peace and security. The propaganda—and you find it almost every day in a thousand places says—as the Times ad puts it: "Provide for YOUR personal tomorrows on YOUR own."

Thus they seek to eradicate the dream of the Thirties when millions banded together after the Hoover days to win unemployment and social insurance, great trade unions, equality of Negro and white, prosperity, peace.

"Go it alone!" the brass-hats and university pundits tell the youth. Yes, go it alone until they can goosestep you into a faceless army of millions where you will find fellowship only in death.

But too many in America know the dream of the Roosevelt generation. It is stubborn and will not die. They live in every city, every hamlet, every state. Eight hundred of their delegates met in Cleveland at the second annual convention of the Young Progressives of America. Bone and sinew of our land, they were white, Negro, teen-agers, youth from factory and classroom from 23 states. They had lived the truth, knew it and reasoned from it.

And Seymour Linfield, national director of the YPA posed the essential question:

"Will it be life, or will it be death from the sky and from the land? Will it be a full table or will tens of millions slowly starve? Will it be freedom or will it be a creeping slavery, Jimcrow, a burning death? This is at one time the terrible danger, and the glorious potential of the years in which we live."

Because they are Americans, because they are the dearest treasure of our land, they chose life, the full table, freedom, peace. And they mapped a program to win those aspirations.

They resolved to realize the dream of the Roosevelt generation. And they will.

These Young Americans Vow: 'No Lost Generation for Us'

By E. O. FEHLHABER

WILL young America renounce the dream of peace and plenty and personal security? Will the youth of our land accept the role prepared for them by the mongers of fear and hate and death? Will they meekly goosestep into the slaughter for which they are being groomed, or will they reject this ignoble role, and in the spirit of true Americans, fight here for policies to preserve the peace and to build prosperity?

Perhaps the adults who put these questions to young Americans would feel more reassured of the answers if they had attended the second annual convention of the Young Progressives of America in Cleveland. For it was here a couple of weeks ago that some 900 delegates from 23 states, Negro and white, teen-agers, workers and students, Catholic, Jewish, Protestants, were recording that those responsible for the state of this nation have failed them in the employment of their skills and potentials.

Seymour Linfield, national executive director of the Young Progressives, detailed the situation.

More than half the five million unemployed are young persons, he revealed.

"For Negro and youth of minority groups, the unemployment situation is even worse. It is reported in New York," Linfield said, "that 20 percent of all unemployed are Negro, in Ohio 30 percent, in Chicago 50 percent. But among these it is especially the youth, without skills and little experience, who suffer.

"The doors are practically closed to young Negro workers. Thus, for example, in Illinois, while 33 percent of the unemployed whites in 1948 were under 35 years of age, close to 60 percent of the unemployed Negroes were under that age."

And one million new young workers enter the labor market each year.

Those who are working—what do they earn?

"If they are under 20 and in industry," said Linfield, "they earn one-half less than the average wage of $55.64. If between 20 and 24, they earn two-thirds the average wage. If they are young Mexican-Americans, or young Puerto Ricans, or especially young Negroes, they will receive less wages for the same work as young whites."

Match these wages with the 1948 Heller report which declared that a family of four, without allowance for savings, needs a minimum of $4,052.52 annually.

On housing, Linfield said:

"Over three million youth in non-farm families live in doubled-up families, in rooming houses or trailers. Over 15 million youth live in sub-standard homes. Over five million youth live in city slums and in farm shacks.

"Over a thousand young Negroes live in a single block in Harlem, a block that has 3,871 residents.

"One fifth of the young people of Baltimore are Negro; they are congested into two percent of the living space of that city.

"Almost nine million young men and women don't have a kitchen sink. Over 11,500,000 youth have no bathtub or shower. One third of all Negro youth have no running water in their homes."

And health?

"Close to 25 million youth are in families which, in the words of the Federal Security Administrator, 'find it hard, if not impossible to pay for even routine medical health.'

"A Negro child has 69 percent more chance to die in childbirth than a white child. A Negro born today will live 10 years less than a white person."

Education? You can start with 10 million "functional illiterates" in 1948.

Family life?

Can a young person marry without a job or without savings?

". . . at the beginning of 1948, 13 million young people were in families which were spending in excess of their incomes; over seven million were in families with cash in the bank of less than $200."

Sports and recreation?

Less than 31 cents per young person per year was spent for the support of playground facilities, Linfield said.

Comic books thrive. More than 700 million were printed in 1947.

"Over 135 million pocketbooks were printed in 1948, of which seven out of 10 concern themselves with pornography and brutality; over 20 million pocketbooks were 'risque stories,' over 11 million were 'light romances,' 35 million were murder mysteries, 24 million were 'westerns.'"

There was only one children's book published in 1947 for every 131 comic books.

"And above all," Linfield emphasized, "we do not have peace in this country and in this world.

"The budget for war preparations and a budget for decent jobs, and decent food, and decent homes, and decent recreation for America's young people cannot live side by side. One or the other must be a casualty. Today, we are the casualties.

A Peace Timetable Is Adopted

"We have entered the age where one single atom bomb can destroy hundereds of thousands of people, Russians or Americans or Chinese, in one blinding flash—and where a single freight car with 50 tons of fissionable materials can meet the necessary annual output of electricity for the entire United States.

The recital of denials to youth came to an end. The delegates began to shape their program for the next year's activity.



Delegates prepare to hear a report during lull in proceedings of the Young Progressives' convention.

A cross-section of American youth, they spurn the prospect of goosestepping in a faceless army to find fellowship only in death. And as pledges of their determination to remain true to the democratic ideals of America, they adopt a Youth Bill of Rights and a Timetable in the Fight for Peace.

A BILL OF RIGHTS FOR YOUTH

HERE'S THE BILL OF RIGHTS for Youth which the Young Progressives of America will present to the next session of Congress:

"We go on record in suggesting a bill to increase employment benefits to $35 a week for 52 weeks and to cover all unemployed workers, including all young people who have never held a job, until such time as employment is available to them.

"We further suggest minimum subsistence for students and a system of federal scholships to make possible higher education for millions of American young people.

"We therefore call upon our government to institute a national program of public works to provide jobs and security for the millions of American Youth."

Cannon Fodder? Youth Says 'No'

"We must expose the propagandists of a quick and cheap atomic war," a Pennsylvania infantry veteran declared.

"Ban the bombs; destroy the stockpiles," a New England student proposed.

These expressions were turned into a peace timetable:

- **In January, through discussions, meetings, posters and leaflets, the FP will make "Ban the Bomb" a slogan for all youth.**
- **In April there will be "Peace Salutes to Franklin D. Roosevelt" with demonstrations on the campus, in neighborhoods, on street corners.**
- **And the climax will come in the last week in August of 1950 at an International Sports Festival in New York.**

About 38 percent of the delegates were Negroes, many of them young Negro women. Highlighting the YPA's fighting stand against Jimcrow was the Convention's endorsement of the NAACP Civil Rights Crusade in Washington. Participation with other young people in this crusade was agreed on as one of the three main immediate projects for YPA.

Other resolutions demanded state and national FEPC, a federal anti-lynch bill and anti-poll tax legislation, the elimination of the college quota system and of housing discrimination.

And there was a new step forward in a special resolution on equality for Negro women that pledged to do two things:

"With the help of the trade unions, to fight consistently for young Negro women to work in industry and the professions, at equal work for equal pay.

"Fight consistently for a free social, cultural and recreational life that will interest and attract young Negro women."

Organizationally, the Young Progressives recognized, there must be a mass growth in 1950.

The starting point will be the immediate enlisting of five new members by each delegate on their return home.

And the multiplication must continue with the launching of the campaigns on peace, employment and equal rights.

"We came into being at Philadelphia," a founding member said. "In Cleveland we are the springboard for the second phase—the mass growth."

Between the YPA's Two Conventions

SINCE THE FOUNDING CONVENTION at Philadelphia the Young Progressives in many sections of the country had been engaged not simply in a presidential election campaign but in struggle around a host of issues.

Over 200 members of YP were arrested during the past year in the fight against Jimcrow . . . more than 1,000 YPers, Negro and white, defended the Bill of Rights at Peekskill . . . the Johnson and Bindmen families in Chicago were defended against mobs of hoodlums . . . four thousand students at the City College of New York struck for three days calling for the ouster of professors who were anti-Negro and anti-Semetic.

So, too, with other phases of civil rights.

One member of the Young Progressives, Raymond Cirotta, was murdered at Dartmouth College because he expressed freedom's fight.

JUST FOR US



The Little Jewish Boy

By MAXIM GORKY

(A story of the days when the Jewish people were persecuted in czarist Russia before the revolution. Maxim Gorky was one of the finest Soviet writers, loved by children and their parents alike.)

IT'S HARD to tell this story because it's so simple. When I was still a young man, I used to gather children on Sunday mornings during the spring and summer, and take them with me through the woods beyond the city. It was a joy to make friends with these people who were as happy as birds.

The children were only too glad to leave the dusty and narrow city streets. Their mothers would give them slices of bread, while I would purchase some sweets and fill a big bottle with sider, and like a shepherd I would walk behind the carefree little lambs while we passed through the town and the fields to the great forests.

In the heat of the afternoon, exhausted from play, my companions would come to the edge of the forest, and after lunch the smaller children would lie down and sleep under the shade of large trees while the bigger boys would gather around me and ask me to tell them stsories. I would relate one story after another, chattering with as much zest as the children.

These were happy days, real holidays, and my soul, already covered with the dust accumulated through a knowledge of all phases of life, was bathed and became refreshed in the clear wisdom of childish thoughts and feelings.

Once when I emerged from the city with a crowd of children, we came upon an unknown Jewish boy. He was barefooted and wore a tattered shirt. He was slim, his eyebrows were black, and his hair grew in kinks like a little sheep's,

He was excited and looked as if he had been crying. Bumping into the crowd of children, he stood still in the middle of the road, burrowing his bare feet into the dust. Overtaken by fear, the lips of his beautiful mouth were half opened. One leap and he was already on the sidewalk.

"Catch him!" the children began to shout loudly and gaily. "Catch the little Jewish boy!"

I waited, expecting that he would run away. Fear spoke through his thin face and large eyes. His lips trembled as he stood there with the shouts and laughter rising about him. He stretched, pressed his shoulders against the fence, and held his hands behind him. But suddenly he spoke very distinctly, and he said in Russian:

"If you wish, I'll show you some tricks."

I knew his offer was made as a means of parrying any blows that might come his way. But the children were interested. It's true that the bigger boys eyed him with distrust and suspicion, but the smaller children approached the matter more simply.

"Show us," they shouted.

The handsome lad moved away from the fence, bent his thin figure backwards, and throwing himself on his arms with his head towards the ground, he remained standing with his feet high up in the air, exclaiming, "Hop, hop, hop."

Then he went through a number of gyrations, swinging his body lightly in the air. Through the rents in his shirt and trousers, we caught glimpses of the pallor of his skin, and we noticed how his knees and elbows bulged from his thin clothes. It seemed to us that with one twist of his body his young bones would crack and break.

He exerted himself to the utmost until his blouse around the shoulders grew wet with perspiration. After each feat he looked into the children's eyes. A weary smile played about his lips, and his eyes had a look not at all like a child's.

The children encouraged him with loud praise. Trying to imitate his feats, some of them were rolling in the dust and shouting for joy or crying out in pain as they made successful or unsuccessful attempts to display their own athletic skill.

But the joyous mood soon passed when the little boy bringing his performance to a sudden close, looked at the children with the generous smile of a trained artist, and stretching out his hand said:

"Now, give me something."

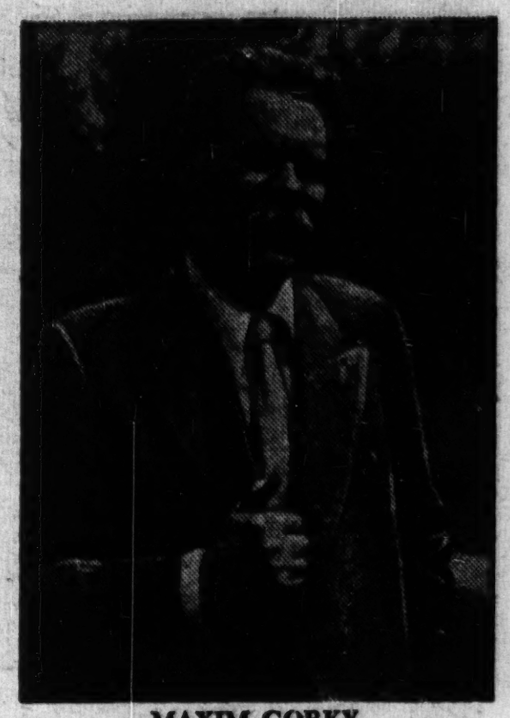
Silence fell upon all of us. Then one of the children asked,

"Money?"

"Yes!" said the boy.

"What do you think of him? For money we could do that ourselves!"

The request aroused a hostile attitude toward the artist. Betaking themselves to the fields, the children ridiculed and insulted him. Of course, none of them had any money. I myself had only a little. I put two coins in his hand. He moved them with his



MAXIM GORKY

fingers and smiling good-naturedly, said, "Thank you."

As he turned aside, I noticed black blotches on his blouse which was clinging to his body.

"Wait a minute. What's this?"

He turned about, examined me closely, and with the same good-natured smile said:

"You mean the black blotches around my shoulders? That's from falling off the trapeze. My father is still lying in bed, but I'm well now."

I lifted his blouse.

"It doesn't hurt any more," he said, with the same kindly smile. "And it is healing."

And in the manly way that is becoming to a hero, he looked into my eyes and spoke again in the tone of a serious and grownup person.

"Do you think I have been doing this for myself? I assure you that I have not. We haven't a kopek, and my father hurt himself so badly. So you see, I have to work so hard. . . . Good-bye."

He spoke with good cheer and courage. With a shake of his curly head he went on.

It's such a simple and insignificant story, isn't it?

Yet more than once through my darkest days I've thought of the good cheer and courage of the little Jewish boy.

I think of him, for in him I saw the bravery of real men, not the bending patience of slaves who live with uncertain hopes, but the courage of the strong who are sure of their victory.

A Strange Wild Song

By LEWIS CARROLL

He thought he saw a Buffalo
Upon the chimney-piece;
He looked again and found it was
His Sister's Husband's Niece.
"Unless you leave this house," he said,
"I'll send for the Police."

He thought he saw a Rattlesnake
That questioned him in Greek;
He looked again, and found it was
The Middle of Next Week.
"The one thing I regret," he said,
"Is that it cannot speak!"

He thought he saw a Banker's clerk
Descending from the bus;
He looked again, and found it was
A Hippopotamus.
"If this should stay to dine," he said,
"There won't be much of us!"

He thought he saw a Kangaroo
That worked a coffee-mill;
He looked again, and found it was
A Vegetable-Pill.
"Were I to swallow this," he said,
"I should be very ill."

He thought he saw a Coach and Four
That stood beside his bed;
He looked again, and found it was
A Bear without a head.
"Poor thing," he said, "poor silly thing!
It's waiting to be fed!"

He thought he saw an Albatross
That fluttered round the Lamp;
He looked again, and found it was
A Penny Postage-Stamp.
"You'd best be getting home," he said,
"The nights are very damp!"



He backed away, and picking up a damp rag, began to rub the counter.

America For All

There was a state law on the books. Joe and Art stood on it. What the cops and counterman did was another thing. A story with an unusual ending.

A SHORT STORY

BY PHIL FLINDERS

WHEN the two men walked into the all-night restaurant the counterman didn't look up. Art and Joe sat down at a table and the counterman brought a menu typed in purple ink. "What'll it be tonight, boys?" he said. Then he noticed Art. He withdrew the menu quickly.

"Whadya got" said Joe.

The counterman was a little old guy with a bald head, hunched-over shoulders, and a face that looked as though somebody had steepped on it. He backed away nervously, and picking up a damp rag, began to rub the counter.

"Where you going with that menu?" said Joe. Art looked down at the table in front of him with an unhappy smile.

"Now look, boys, it ain't me, it's the boss," said the counterman hurriedly, scrubbing the counter as though he'd forgotten to do it before. "Don't ya see that sign?"

"Yeah," said Joe. "We see it. It says, 'Positively No Credit.'"

"He means the other sign," said Art with the same quiet, unhappy smile.

On the wall hung a couple of colored calendars, both out of date. One was decorated with a picture of a naked woman in a coy pose. The other displayed a portrait of Franklin Roosevelt, circled by American flags, with a fierce-looking eagle, and the motto, AMERICA FOR ALL. Next to it someone had nailed a neat, square sign reading, "We Reserve the Right to Refuse Service to Anyone." It was a pretty sign. The background was purple, the letters red, with little flecks of silver dust which sparkled in the yellow light.

"Pretty, ain't it," said Joe. "Look, fella, we'd like something to eat if you don't mind."

"Sorry, mister. I only work here," said the counterman. He picked up the sugar bowl and wiped under it. Art folded his hands palms down on the table and waited.

"If you work here," said Joe, "you'd better tell your boss he's breaking the law. There's a law in this state says you can't discriminate against your customers."

"You tell him," said the counterman.

"Okay, we'll tell him. But he ain't here now, so you can bring us the menu and we'll order something to eat."

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THE COUNTERMAN finished wiping the counter and then moved around to the coffee urn. He walked painfully as though his feet hurt, with an awkward shuffle which made his head bob up and down with each step.

"Wanna go, Joe?" said Art.

"No. I wanna eat," said Joe. He took out his wallet and laid a dollar bill on the table. "Fella," he said, addressing the counterman, "your restaurant's open for business and here's our money. If we don't get some service your boss's gonna get his leg in a sling. He won't thank you for that."

"I just got my orders," said the counter man.

The two men at the table looked at each other. "What'll it be for you, Art?" said Joe. "Bacon and eggs with coffee," said Art. "You can make that two," said Joe to the counterman.

The counterman was polishing the coffee urn so fast that he tipped over a pile of saucers. He grabbed them, but one fell on the floor and broke with a crash. He leaned over quickly to pick up the pieces and another dish fell from the tottering pile, skidding across the floor. When he straightened up his face was red. He looked unhappy.

"Look, mister," he pleaded, "don't make me no trouble, please."

"Ever hear of the Diggs Law?" said Joe.

"I don't know nothing about no laws. I just got my orders."

"It says a restaurant has to serve Negroes same as everybody else," said Joe.

"Law or no law, I ain't allowed to serve 'em here."

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JOE studied the old man from head to foot. "How much they paying you a week to work here, Dad?" he said in a casual, friendly tone.

The counterman shook his head.

"Long hours?" said Joe, still casual and friendly.

"Look, mister," pleaded the counterman again, "I ain't got nothing against your friend here, but the goddam boss says no and he means no. Whatdya want me to do, get my own leg in a sling?"

"Ever work in a factory, Dad?" said Art.

"I worked in a factory before you was even born."

"What did you do when the boss tried to kick you around?"

"Whadya mean, what did I do?"

"You organized, didn't you? You joined a union and you all stuck together, didn't you? The boss didn't have such an easy time kicking you around then, did he? . . . Well, that's all we're asking you to do now—just stick together with us and show a little decency toward guys who work for a living same as you."

• • •

THE COUNTERMAN looked at Art with a queer, hurt look as though something were paining him inside. "Krise,



"Gotta get your name," he said. "For the record."

(Continued on Magazine Page 10)

He Made Music With His Feet

The man who taught a generation of tap dancers and set a nation's standards in this art form had millions of friends—and many critics. But he will be remembered most affectionately because he spurned the "buck-and-wing" distortions of chauvinistic minstrelsy and developed the poetry of motion in the Negro's dance.

By ABNER W. BERRY



The great Robinson as he appeared on Broadway in the prime of his career.

MILLIONS OF AMERICANS long will honor the memory of Bill "Bojangles" Robinson, the man who raised the minstrel show "buck and wing" to a dignified folk art.

Robinson was born in Richmond, Va., in 1878—just two years after the Republican sellout of Negro freedom. The political life of his times was dominated by the white rulers who guarded their power with the lynch mob and the Klan night-riders.

Negro life, during Robinson's boyhood in Richmond and Washintgon, was ruled by Booker T. Washington from Tuskegee Institute. Acceptance of Jimcrow and white supremacy was drummed into Negro youth. They were not to prepare for artistic careers, but were to train for work as farmers, laborers and servants.

Orphaned at the age of eight, Robinson's introduction to life came in a Washington stable, where he cared for the rich men's horses. His acquaintance with art was limited to the minstrel show with its drawling, shuffling "Mr. Bones," the black-faced "end men" and a Negro dancer cutting the "buck and wing" or dancing the "clog," an American variation of the Irish jig. What young Robinson saw in the minstrel was the Negro as drawn by the white rulers—the happy black buffoon whose feet beat out unconscious rhythms.

Before he was 11 years old the Washington stableboy had consciously schooled himself in the genuine folk rhythms he had observed and had developed a dance routine all his own. His school was the streets of Richmond and Washington. "Tuition" for his dancing lessons was paid by amused whites who tossed pennies to the smiling Negro boy as he worked out his routines on street corners. But these whites, who held that Negroes should be trained solely for manual tasks, had no idea that they were contributing to the development of one of America's supreme artists.

By sheer artistry, Robinson broke through the so-called "Negro dance" stereotype. Thoroughly dance-minded, his body and feet responded to his highly developed sense of beauty in rhythm. Kings, Presidents and statesmen applauded him. Without ever having had a formal dance lesson himself, he became the teacher of every one of America's dancing greats. And, justifiably, he became a folk hero of the Negro people. He was the symbol of their genius when he danced. His status as America's Number One Dancer testified to the stamina and persistence with which they reach for the stars through clouds of Jimcrow. Robinson's dancing to them was the Negro "poetry of motion."

The minstrel show, Robinson's original model, has gone the way of many of the sordid and vicious Post-Civil War anti-Negro relics. No one, white or Negro, applauded the minstrels when Robinson danced. His beginnings had been forgotten by most. Robinson, the tap dancer, was applauded and loved by millions for his contribution to American culture in rescuing a dance form with Negro origins from its anti-Negro trappings and re-making it into a beautiful experience for all.

"I make music with my feet," he once said. And the millions who have thrilled to his remarkably deft routines will readily agree.

Fought With the Weapons of Conformity

One secret of Robinson's dancing success was his closeness to the people. He lived with them, absorbed their raw rhythms and expressions. He represented their vices as well as their genius. He was a "good guy," "great," regular.

This writer can remember the flurry in Chicago's South Side poolrooms during the early '20's when "Bojangles" came to town. During the week or two of his dancing engagement there would be nightly games of bank pool and three-cushion billiards for $50 Stakes. Poker and dice opponents would gather their stakes to cover the ruthless bets of the graceful dancer. The down-and-outer would be sure of a generous hand-out on the night "Bojangles" won.

And he won often. He was no sucker. Gambling was as much a part of his off-stage activity as dancing was on-stage. And the ghetto dwellers, always clutching at fickle luck as a way out, loved him for it. He was no stuffed shirt.

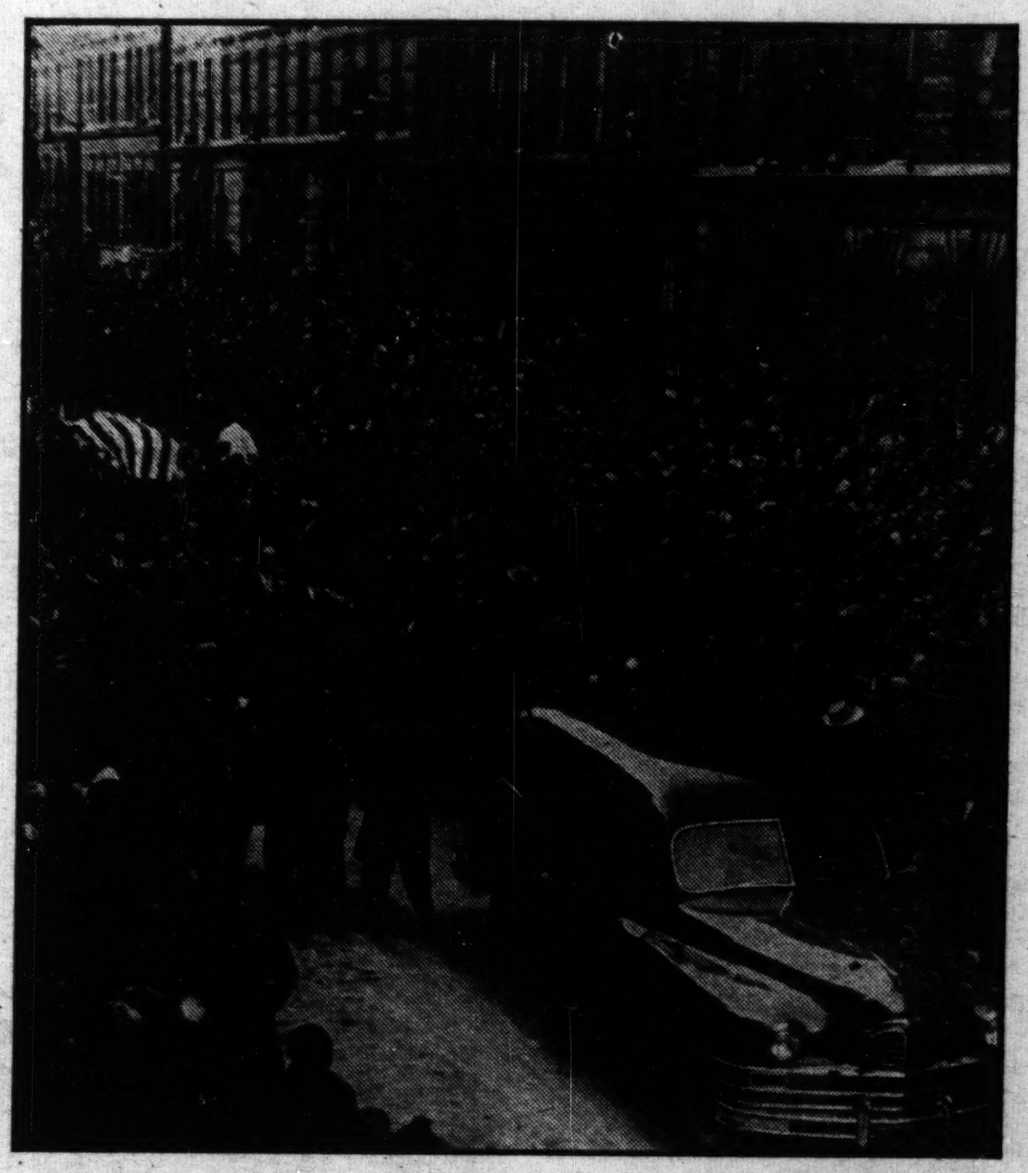
Many noses have been turned up at "Bojangles" for some of his spontaneous humor heavily weighted with the old minstrel tradition. Still others have condemned him for having accepted "handkerchief head" roles in the movies. There were many sighs from Negro fans one day in Ebbets Field when he termed Jackie Robinson a "Ty Cobb in Technicolor."

A few would bury his greatness, his outstanding genius, under accusing stones of "Uncle Tomism." But that is akin to killing a fly on a baby's forehead with a sledgehammer. Robinson was a product of his times, and he fought for his art with the weapons of conformity. His choice of weapons was due not to his own free will, but to the evil power wielded by the white rulers.

And there were times when they bent the artist into poses to affront his people. Hollywood did it. The rulers of the theatrical world, while profiting from his contributions, exacted their own measure of fawning from him.

There will be among his mourners some rich whites who saw in him a humorous "colored man," reminding them of past glories. The political bosses from whom he was able to get the protection of a police badge and a pistol against the dangers faced by a Negro in travel, will view him as an object of their "charity" and as "evidence" of their friendship with Negroes. To them, Robinson is vote insurance.

But to the millions of Negroes Bill "Bojangles" Robinson will live as one of their sons who became an artistic giant during a time when white supremacy had decreed that all Negroes remain less than pigmies. All decent Americans will honor him forever as an artist, but the Negro people will honor him most for having saved their dance from oblivion and for making it America's foremost dance expression.



Part of the crowd which attended Robinson's funeral in Harlem.



People waiting to pay honor to Robinson before the famed vaudeville house in which he so often delighted Broadway audiences during several decades of dancing.



Students and teachers from Tsinghwa University marking the formation of the new China People's Republic.

Everyone in Peking Was Smiling

"Just think of it," said Liang Che-tung, "an ordinary worker who before did not even have the right to enter the forbidden grounds of the imperial palace now sits in the throne room of that palace and decides important affairs of state." Which was his way of summarizing the establishment of the Chinese People's Republic.

PEKING'S streets are always very lively and crowded. But when the Chinese People's Political Consultative Assembly met and the People's Republic was proclaimed, the entire population, from the youngest to the oldest, seemed to have poured out into the streets.

Correspondent N. Balashov says that it took at least an hour and a half to go from the railway station to his hotel—a distance that ordinarily takes no more than 20 minutes. Innumerable light shelters of straw matting had sprung up on the streets and squares to accommodate the out-of-town visitors, Balashov reports in the Nov. 2 issue of New Times. His account continues:

A constant stream of people, traveling on foot and by cart, kept moving into the city. . . .

We had no trouble finding the building where the People's Political Consultative Conference was in session. Everyone knew where it was and we were eagerly shown the way. We entered the "nei cheng" district, as the central section of the city is called, and soon the red wall surrounding the grounds of the former imperial palace came into view. The vast palace square was thronged with people. Crowds gathered there at the beginning and end of every sitting to greet the delegates. Several huge bulletin boards had been set up in the square, on which reports of the meeting were posted.

New Cinema
New Factories

Toward evening the delegates began to emerge from the massive palace gates. Shouts went up as the crowd recognized familiar faces.

"Yi Tieh-fang!" people cried as a thick-set man in army uniform appeared. He is one of the heroes of the war against the Japanese invaders and the Kuomintang. The crowd cheered him and showered him with bouquets.

That evening we visited the Shengli (Victory) Cinema, and saw a film called "The Bridge," produced by the Northeast China Film Studio. The labor exploits of the Chinese workers were its theme. An important strategic bridge was being erected. By an all-out effort the workers completed the project in one-fourth the specified time, and this was a vital factor in the success of an important operation of the People's Liberation Army. The plot is simple, but if you remember that the people of Peking had been shown only Hollywood trash for many years, you can understand their tremendous interest in the picture, which drew record audiences. When at the close of the film one of the heroes uttered the popular slogan of new China, "Hsin Shenghuo wang sui!" ("Long live the new life!"), the audience shouted the words in chorus.

On the eve of the holiday we visited a number of plants, factories and schools. Labor enthusiasm was at a high pitch. During the first half of September the state-owned industry in Peking had fulfilled its production program by 142 percent. There are always many labor heroes in this city only recently liberated from the Kuomintang yoke.

At a steel foundry we were introduced to Liang Che-tung, a veteran foreman; he was a sturdy, vigorous man of about 60, with keen, intelligent eyes and confident gestures. He had spent about five years in prison under the Japanese and Kuomintang for participation in the workers' struggles against exploitation and bad working conditions. Today Liang Che-tung is a deputy of the People's Political Consultative Conference.

Burning the Evil Spirits

"Just think of it," he said, "an ordinary worker who before did not even have the right to enter the forbidden grounds of the imperial palace now sits in the throne room of that palace and decides important affairs of state. Could a single workman ever have dreamed of such a thing?"

The beating of drums and gongs roused us from bed early in the morning of Oct. 1. Although it was only six o'clock the city had begun to celebrate. The crowded streets had made driving difficult during our first few days in Peking, but today we had to give up the idea of using the car altogether. The broad Hatamin St. on which our hotel stood was thronged. The people were dressed in their holiday best, their faces glowing with excitement. Everyone knew that at three in the afternoon the formation of a Central People's Government of the Chinese People's Republic would be proclaimed on the square in front of the former emperor's palace.

"Mao Chu-hsi wang sui!" (Long live Mao Tse-tung), was the shout that echoed through the streets.

Mao Chu-hsi, President Mao, is how the Chinese people call Mao Tse-tung.

Brief impromptu meetings were held on the streets. Students and school pupils sang and danced in the squares. A procession carrying a two-meter effigy of Chiang Kai-shek and other caricatures in whom it was not hard to recognize Marshall, U. S. Ambassador Stuart, Wedemeyer, and others, moved along amid the gay laughter and shouts of the crowd. The procession halted outside the embassy quarter and the burning of the effigies, or the "evil spirit," as the crowd jocularly expressed it, began to the accompaniment of gay songs and dances. Chinese rattles set up a fearful din. The first to be reduced to smoke and ashes was the effigy of Chiang Kai-shek. Someone in the crowd, coughing from the smoke, remarked: "Such a little man and such a big stink!"

Excitement ran high.

A middle-aged Chinese standing outside the Peking Hotel and looking at the faces of the passing throngs made this observation:

"In all my 45 years I have never seen so many smiling faces on the streets of Peking. The ordinary Chinese rarely smiled before."

At every corner one could purchase for a few yuans a badge representing a gilt map of China with the national flag of the Chinese People's Republic and the figures "1949" standing out in relief. Everyone was wearing one of these badges.

Proclaiming the People's Republic

"Sullen," meaning Soviet, is a word that has a magical effect in Peking. It is enough for a Soviet person to utter it to win friends at once. At every step we saw evidence of the respect and love the Chinese people feel for the Soviet Union, for Comrade Stalin.

The crowds on the streets became denser and noisier as the hands of the clock approached three. The people moved in a solid mass toward the palace square, all the adjacent streets were thronged. A sea of banners, posters and streamers. Workers and office employes carried colorful diagrams and charts showing their initial successes in industry.

Waving our guest tickets, we made our way with great difficulty to the square where the official proclamation of the Republic was to take place. Wooden grandstands had been built for the guests on either side of the main gates, in front of which were the seats for the members of the government and the delegates of the People's Political Consultative Conference. All eyes were turned on the tall flagstaff on which the national flag of the Chinese People's Republic would presently be hoisted.

The huge square presented a truly magnificent spectacle.

Countless scarlet banners, thousands of ingeniously devised posters and bright garlands of flowers gave the square a festive appearance. A loud hum of voices interrupted now and again by gusts of laughter and joyous shouts filled the air.

Celebrating a New Page of History

Listening to the conversation on the grandstand we learned that the people around us had come from all corners of the vast land. Two men were chatting further down the row. Judging by the dialect, one was from Shantung and the other from the distant province of Kwantung. Evidently they had some difficulty in following each other's dialect, for occasionally one of them would pause to outline some hieroglyphic in the air, after which the conversation would proceed without a hitch.

Suddenly a deep hush fell over the square for an instant, broken at once by thunderous applause as Mao Tse-tung and the members of the government and leaders of the People's Liberation Army took their places on the reviewing stand. Thousands of eyes were fixed on the leader of the Chinese people—a tall man with a strong, open face and piercing eyes, wearing a simple blue semi-military suit. He smiled warmly and waved to the people.

Every sentence of the declaration of the Central People's Government of China, read out by Mao Tse-tung, was met with stormy, prolonged applause. Then came the solemn moment when Mao Tse-tung went over to the national flag surrounded by a guard of honor, and to the strain of the national anthem, the red banner with the five golden stars was slowly run up the flagstaff. The thousands gathered on the square stood with their eyes glued to the banner of liberty that was being raised for the first time over the long-suffering Chinese land. A 28-gun salute thundered forth.

When the meeting was over, the military parade began. All services of the People's Liberation Army were represented. Naval and infantry units marched past the reviewing stand in faultless formation.

Next came the artillery, and with it the roar of fighter and bomber planes flying over the square. Jokes at the expense of Chiang Kai-shek's American friends were heard on all sides—it appeared that planes which had been sent to crush the People's Liberation Army of China were taking part in the display.

The parade, which lasted for two hours and ended with a march-past of tank units and cavalry, showed that the People's Liberation Army of China has developed into a formidable force. From the many comments we heard that day we saw how proud the Peking people are of their army. But one remark made by an artisan called Hsi Shang-ting, who walked back from the square with us, made the deepest impression.

"Now that they see what a splendid army we have," he said, "the Americans and other imperialists won't dare to adopt a domineering tone in talking to China."

We dropped in at Central Park. Actors and musicians were performing for the crowds. There was much laughter and joking. Dozens of miniature balloons flying small red flags dotted the sky. An exhibition arranged by the students was drawing large crowds. "Peking—the capital of the Chinese People's Republic," it was called. A student who mounted a makeshift platform was surrounded instantly by an eager audience.

"Peking," he said, "was built on the bones of our forefathers. The Chinese people paid dear for the luxurious imperial palaces and temples. We are not going to build palaces and temples for the rich; we shall build a new people's Peking for the millions . . . a people's city."

The speaker stressed the word "people's" again and again, exulting in the effect it had on his hearers.

Peking was unforgettably lovely that evening. The streets were as bright as by day. Tens of thousands of paper lanterns garlanded the buildings. The sky was lit up by innumerable colored flares. Far into the night lasted the celebrations in Peking, the capital of a people who have inscribed a new and glorious page in their history.

Hollywood:

The Case of the Hollywood Ten

(First of two articles on Hollywood Ten.)

By DAVE PLATT

THE COLD WAR came to Hollywood in the fall of 1947 when the House Committee on Un-American Activities charged 19 leading Hollywood artists with being the ringleaders of a conspiracy to transform the film industry into a propaganda arm of the Kremlin.

Among the exhibits entered as evidence that Stalin's secret agents in Hollywood were plotting to corrupt the taste of the nation and turn the eight major movie companies lock, stock and barrel over to the Soviets, was the innocuous musical comedy film Margie. No sooner was this laughed right out of the headlines than the Clifford Odets film None But the Lonely Heart was cited as "open Communist propaganda" because "the story, pitched in a low key, is moody and somber throughout in the Russian manner" and contained lines like "you are not going to get me to work here and squeeze pennies out of little people who are poorer than we are."

The 19 were brought to Washington in violation of the Bill of Rights and subjected to the indecencies of the Un-American Committee's three-ring circus not because their films were pitched in the 'Russian manner' but because of their connection with some of the finest and most democratic films ever produced in America: Crossfire, Brotherhood of Man, The House I Live In, None Shall Escape, Don't Be a Sucker, Counterattack, Destination Tokyo, Edge of Darkness, Hitler's Children, Body and Soul, Action in the North Atlantic, Cross of Lorraine, Sahara, Blockade, Pride of the Marines, Tomorrow the World. Ten of the 19 artists associated with these productions were indicted for contempt but not until the Un-American Committee had paraded a long string of paid informers, stoolpigeons, Gestapo agents, neurotics, publicity-seeking clowns and a few ignorant and frightened members of the film colony to "prove" that the hand of Moscow was behind it all. This is how it was done in Germany in Hitler's time, Nobel prize-winner Thomas Mann warned over a nation-wide hookup during the Washington hearings. "What followed was fascism and what followed fascism was war."

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ONE OF THE principal clowns in the tragic-comedy staged by the Un-American Committee was Jack L. Warner, head of the studio that once produced such liberal films as Life of Zola. Watch on the Rhine and Mission to Moscow.

What a piteable sight he was, bowing and scraping before his superiors and begging forgiveness for his past sins. But Jack Warner's crimes were forgiven long before he appeared in Washington to denounce "all these writers and actors (who) want to 'Voltaire' about freedom of press and freedom of speech." On October 5, 1945, when Jack Warner ordered his goons to use tear-gas against his striking employes, the tight minds in top hats who run America knew that at last the stray lamb had come back into the fold. On that day the former producer of Story of Pasteur and Juarez declared that he was through making films about "the little man." It can be said that he has kept his word, commented Gordon Kahn in Hollywood On Trial.

Other worthies who contributed their bit to this orgy of indecent spying, solemn gossip and character assassination included Adolphe Menjou, the 'haberdasher's gentleman,' Jack Moffit, Junior G-Man of the 'friendly witnesses,' Gary (I Read Only In The Dark) Cooper, Ayn Rand, author of the openly fascist film The Fountainhead, Mrs. Lela (let 'em eat cake) Rogers, mother of Ginger Rogers, Leo (Bells of St. Marys) McCarey and Robert (Song of Russia) Taylor.

Miss Rand attacked MGM's friendly wartime film Song Of Russia. She said it showed Russians smiling. To her this was "one of the stock propaganda tricks of the Communists — to show these people smiling." The presence of "neat, clean (Soviet) cottages" appalled her.

Sam Wood, producer of the anti-Republican film For Whom The Bell Tolls, about the Spanish War, showed how the American way of life can be distorted on the screen by 'party-line' writers:



JOHN HOWARD LAWSON.

"I think it is particularly bad if that is constantly shown every night you go to the pictures you see a dishonest banker, or senator, you begin to think that the whole system is wrong. . . ."

It was left to screen actor Edward G. Robinson, member of the committee of one thousand set up to defend The Nineteen to point out that "long before people were being slandered by being called Communists, William S. Hart, the famous cowboy actor, was galloping across the movie screen like a ball of fire to pay off the mortgage on the old homestead. And the villain was the town banker, or a reasonable facsimile, the old scoundrel! By this definition, East Lynne was subversive propaganda; and the American kids who cheered all that hard riding in the sixth reel were wickedly undermined and they all grew up to be criminals, anarchists and overthrowers-of-the government-by-force. BANG! BANG!"

Adolphe Menjou in a frenzied outburst exclaimed: "The Russian people are completely enslaved. . . . Mr. Vishinsky is enslaved. Mr. Molotov is enslaved. They are all frightened to death. Mr. Stalin would just as soon kill them as look at them. . . ."

This obscene melodrama in which the testimony of crackpots and criminals was accepted and published as gospel truth continued far into the night.

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THEN THE ARTISTS accused of planning the forcible overthrow of MGM and Mickey Mouse took the stand. John Howard Lawson's statement which he was not permitted to read said: "It is not surprising that writers and artists are selected for this indecent smear.

"Writers, artists, scientists, educators, are always the first victims of attack by those who hate democracy. The writer has a special responsibility to serve democracy, to further the free exchange of ideas. I am proud to be singled out for attack by men who are obviously—by their own admission on the record—out to stifle ideas and censor communciation. . . ."

Dalton Trumbo said: "Already the gentlemen of this committee and others of like disposition have produced in this capital city a political atmosphere which is acrid with fear and repression; a community in which anti-Semitism finds safe refuge behind secret tests of loyalty: a city in which no union leader can trust his telephone; a city in which old friends hesitate to recognize one another in public places . . . you have produced a capital city on the eve of its Reichstag fire. For those who remember German history in the autumn of 1932 there is the smell of smoke in this very room. . . ."

Albert Maltz said: "I maintain that this is an evil and vicious procedure; that it is legally unjust and morally indecent—and that it places in danger every other American, since if the rights of any one citizen can be invaded, then the constitutional guarantees of every other American have been subverted and no one is any longer protected from official tyranny. . . ."

Ring Lardner, Jr., said: "Under the kind of censorship which this inquisition threatens, a leading man wouldn't even be able to blurt out the words 'I love You' unless he had first secured a notarized affidavit proving she was a pure white, Protestant gentile of old Confederate stock."

Under this kind of censorship, said William Wyler, the director, expressing his support for the persecuted artists, "I wouldn't be allowed to make The Best Years of Our Lives in Hollywood today. That is directly the result of the activities of the Un-American Committee. They are making decent people afraid to express their opinions. They are creating fear in Hollywood. Fear will result in self-censorship. Self-censorship will paralyze the screen."

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THAT IS EXACTLY what the Un-American Committee had in mind when they railroaded contempt citations against Alvah Bessie, Herbert Biberman, Lester Cole, Edward Dmytryk, Ring Lardner, Jr., John Howard Lawson, Albert Maltz, Samuel Ornitz, Adrian Scot and Dalton Trumbo. And when these ten outstanding artists, whose films were among the industry's biggest money-makers, were fired from their jobs and blacklisted by the frightened overlords of Hollywood, the film industry had entered upon the most stagnant era of its existence.

"Naturally, men scared to make pictures about the American Negro, men who only in the last year have allowed the word Jew to be spoken in a picture; men who took more than ten years to make an anti-fascist picture, those are frightened men," said Lillian Hellman, the distinguished playwright, in the Screen Writer of December, 1947. "And you pick frightened men to frighten first," she continued. "Judas goats; they'll lead the others, maybe, to the slaughter. The others will be the radio, the press, the publishers, the trade unions, the colleges, the scientists, the churches—all of us. All of us who believe in this lovely land and its freedom and rights, and who wish to keep it good and make it better."

It was reported that when J. Parnell Thomas, chairman of the Un-American Committee learned of the blacklist he rubbed his hands together and smiled: "This is indeed most gratifying."

At that moment too the Committee received a congratulatory telegram for its courage in "cleaning out the rats bent on inoculating the mind of our American youth." It was from Leo Carrillo, actor, wealthy rancher and grand marshal of Hollywood's annual Santa Claus parade.

(Continued Next Sunday)

Books:

The Story of U. S. Capitalism's First 200 Years

American Capitalism: 1607-1800. By Anna Rochester. 128 pp. New York. International Publishers. 75 cents, paper covers; $1.50 clothbound.

By DAVID CARPENTER

IF YOU want to learn how our country started on the road to becoming the world's greatest capitalist power, the book for you to read is Anna Rochester's American Capitalism: 1607-1800. This book is, indeed, a remarkable achievement in the writing of history.

By her judicious choice of facts, by her penetration to the roots of our early history, by her Marxist understanding of the inter-relationship of economic forces, Miss Rochester has been able to tell the story of the first 200 years of American capitalism in the short space of 109 pages of text.

But this book, despite its brevity, is no skimpy outline of facts and figures. Nor is it a mere recital of names and dates, which is the usual result of attempting to compress history into a brief space.

MISS ROCHESTER has made a particularly rich contribution to the Marxist history of our country. She has given us an enlightening history of the economic roots of modern American capitalism. And at the same time, she has made it fascinating to read, an unusual combination of accomplishments.

She traces the development of our country from its roots in Europe of the 17th century, through its colonial period to the beginning of the United States as a nation at the turn into the 19th century.

Miss Rochester tears away the iron curtain which has been placed around our history for so many generations by the educational agents of our capitalist rulers, who have promoted a chauvinist concept of the development of our society as a unique form of industrial democracy.

She proves conclusively that, as Marx and Engels wrote, "economic conditions (are) the factor which ultimately determines historical development." And she does this without falling into the trap of mechanically making men a mere catspaw of economic fate, which is the weakness of many economic histories.

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FROM the development of mercantile capital in Europe and its impetus to colonization of America to the growth of mercantile capital in the United States and the beginnings of industrial capitalism, Miss Rochester shows the class and colonial conflicts, which helped to bring about the changes in our society.

She shows how the land was distributed among the colonies, the development of the different types of agricultural production, the exploitation of the fur, fish, wood and other resources of the colonies. She traces the beginnings of native industries. She explains how and why the British owners restricted the economic development of colonial industries.

She traces the conflicts between the colonists and the British owners of the colonies, which began almost as soon as there were colonies, and of the poor against the rich within the colonies.

She shows how the economic conflicts between the expanding colonies and England led to ever greater friction which culminated in the American Revolution. She explains how it was possible for a united front of all the classes in colonial America to be created to win independence from England.

And Miss Rochester explains why independence and the beginning of a new nation could not solve the contradictions within the United States itself—but, instead, through the freeing of the economic forces of capitalism, led to the development of classes which came into ever greater conflict.

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ONE OF THE excellent features of Miss Rochester's book is the way she exposes the romantic notions about "free enterprise" building our nation, which have been propagated by our capitalist rulers. She shows how the great fortunes of our country were begun in robbery, speculation, profiteering, exploitation and slavetrading.

There are so many things to write about Miss Rochester's book that it is hard to single out any particular parts for special praise. I thought the section on the relations of the Indians to the colonists was very informative dispelling the notions about their being ignorant savages, and showing how the Indians, by teaching the colonists their agriculture, methods of hunting, fishing and exploration, made it possible for the colonists to live and develop the new country.

Sometimes, in my opinion, Miss Rochester errs in her formulations in her efforts to compress the facts into a short space. For example, she says, on page 30, "Lack of currency held back the development of industrial production." It seems to me that a more correct formulation would be to say that the lack of currency was a reflection of the barriers set up by the English mercantile capital to keep the American colonies as producers of raw materials and buyers of England's finished goods.

There is a bad transposition of lines at the bottom of page 103, which should be corrected in the second edition of Miss Rochester's book, which will, I am sure, come off the press soon in response to the demand for this long-needed work.

World of Labor

A Marshallized World Labor Body

By George Morris

WE NOW HAVE a new "Marshallized International" of trade union organizations. It was conceived and inspired by our State Department and organized by its faithful stooges in the AFL and CIO. It is not an international because its aims do not express the international will and solidarity of the world's working class. It is an instrument for tying the working class to the war chariot of Wall Street. It is not an organization of "free" unions because for the most part its unions are headed by dictatorial bureaucracies and tools of the foreign office of their respective government. Those unions are not free to express the will of their members at international meetings. Many of those unions, like those of Greece and certain Latin American lands, are led by open tools of their governments after the genuine unions were suppressed and their leaders were imprisoned or murdered.



The sole purpose of this illegitimately conceived "international" is to serve as a labor front for the Allied "anti-Comintern Axis"—a sort of a worldwide company union. The London parley had nothing else to discuss because anti-Communism was the only common denominator for the people in it. It is simply an instrument with which the Marshallites could fight their powerful opponent in the ranks of the workers—the World Federation of Trade Unions.

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IT NEED HARDLY be said that much of the claimed European strength of the new outfit is fictitious. The largest unions of the Western countries on the European continent are with the WFTU—notably the general federations of France and Italy. The WFTU, after the splitaway of the CIO and British unions, represented 71,886,515 members at its congress held in Milan. On the other hand, the claim of 50,000,000 for the London outfit is ridiculous.

The largest trade union organization of German workers and of the unions in Japan are in the WFTU. Nor should it be overlooked that most of the labor bodies represented in London include substantial minorities of left-led members and national affiliates. We need only cite the British unions. The unions led by the left and of the new democracies, on the other hand, are solidly united behind their left leaders.

The new outfit has no colonial representation to speak of—not real unions, anywey. The WFTU has the bulk of the world's fast developing labor movement of the colonies or lands of Africa and Asia. In that respect it is perhaps symbolic that the London farce was convened just as at Peking, China, there was already in progress a very successful Trade Union Conference of the countries of Asia and Australasia, sponsored by the WFTU.

Delegates at Peking who met for a month represented the millions of unionists in the countries just liberated from imperialism or still struggling for freedom. They represented what is undoubtedly the most dynamic force in the world today. It is fitting that the host should be the trade unions of liberated China.

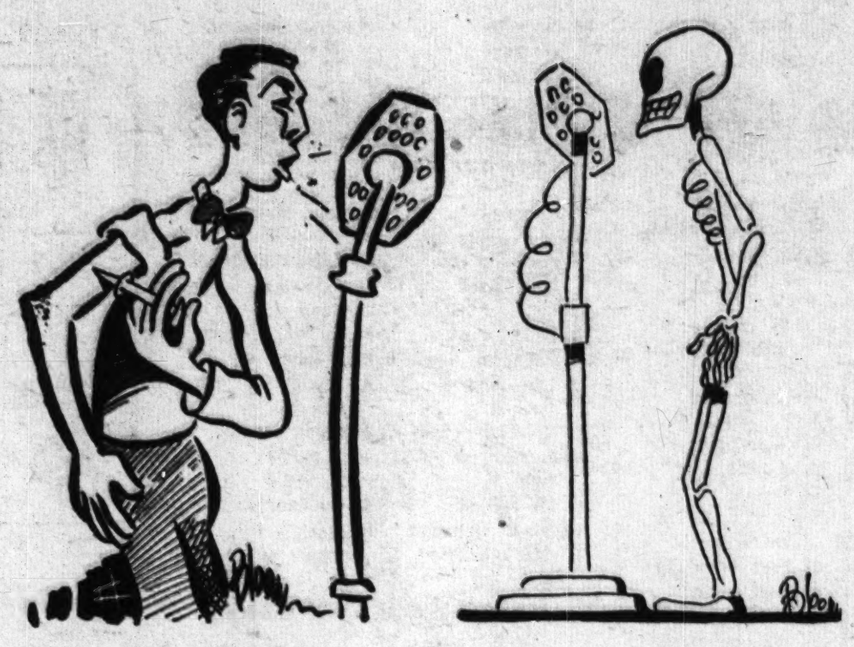
The London outfit revealed at birth the elements of its own disintegration. It was launched as a labor facade for the Marshall Plan at a time when the bankruptcy and complete failure of that program is causing widespread disappointment among millions of workers of right-led unions. Further developments will accentuate that contradiction.

The now acknowledged rapid rise of former Nazis to power in the Western Zones of Germany will force an early exposure of the "democratic" labor leaders who provide a convenient cover for both these reactionary forces and their Wall Street sponsors.

★

THE TYPE OF LEADERSHIP this new outfit will get from its American bosses was apparent when, on their motion, the Vatican-dominated Catholic unions of Europe were invited to join. This passed over the objection of a group of socialist delegates who voiced the traditional fear of clerical influence. Quite obviously, Green, Reuther and company were paralleling their policy with that of the State Department. The latter's policy, too, is to place main reliance in Europe on the Vatican's forces.

It won't take long, it seems, before the new "International" will be torn by a struggle of European unionists against the Charlie McCarthys of Wall Street in the labor movement.



Around the Dial:

The Veep and Radio's Vulgar Spectacle

By BOB LAUTER

ONE OF radio's most vulgar traditions is that of making public whatever it can disclose concerning the private lives of people. In some cases, of course, people welcome this publicity. In other cases, it is an unwarranted intrusion on the right of anybody to lead a private life. Sponsors are quite willing to make money by airing the private miseries of men and women who are desperate (and broke) enough to appeal to a radio "psychological counsellor." Gossip mongers present as news items which by no stretch of the imagination can be considered a public affair.

These matters are judged by very peculiar standards. I am absolutely certain, for instance, that Vice-President Alban W. Barkley would have refused, without hesitation, to be married in Macy's window on a busy Thursday afternoon. Had such a proposal been made, he would have doubtless rejected it immediately as an absurd invasion of his privacy and his right to marry in peace.

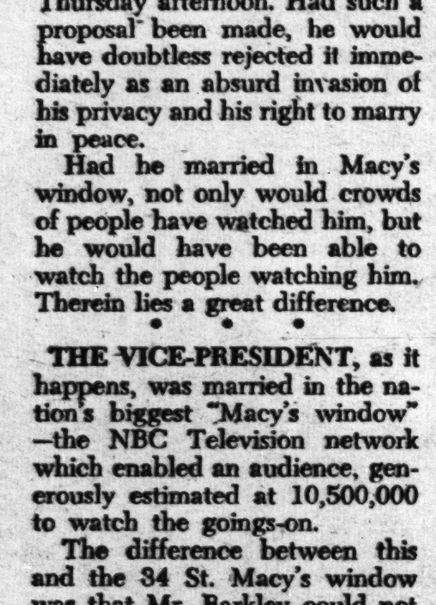
Had he married in Macy's window, not only would crowds of people have watched him, but he would have been able to watch the people watching him. Therein lies a great difference.

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THE VICE-PRESIDENT, as it happens, was married in the nation's biggest "Macy's window"—the NBC Television network which enabled an audience, generously estimated at 10,500,000 to watch the goings-on.

The difference between this and the 34 St. Macy's window was that Mr. Barkley could not watch the people watching him. A fine distinction, to be sure, but there it is!

THE 27-STATION network began its TV action outside the St. Louis church in which Mr. Barkley married. A film roundup of the Vice-President's career followed. Then an interview with the hostess at the wedding reception. On it went, the cameras were even in the living room of the house where the reception was held to record the arrival of Vice-President Barkley and his wife. NBC announcers went so far as to favor the audience with introductions to various relatives of the newly married couple.



• • •

EVIDENTLY NBC's attempts to get a camera inside the church proper failed. Someone, at least, exercised a rare bit of restraint.

Such things as this do not and can not happen in socialist countries. Can it be that this is what the press means by an "Iron Curtain"?

New Book on the Rajk Conspiracy On the Press

The ugly facts of espionage, police terror, blackmail, and corruption are brought to light in a book which International Publishers is issuing in December—Tito's Plot Against Europe: The Story of the Rajk Conspiracy, by Derek Kartun. The author, who is foreign editor of the London Daily Worker, was present throughout the whole of Rajk's trial in Budapest, talked with Rajk's associates, and made a careful study of the transcript of the trial issued by the Hungarian government.

Writing as a newspaperman, Kartun takes this vast amount of material and weaves it into a continuous, dramatic narrative, which includes all the questions brought up by the defendants themselves, the prosecution witnesses, and the final action of the court. Through this medium there unfolds a story which reveals the machinations of the British Foreign Office and the American State Department. Drawing upon the reports of secret meetings described by the defendants, Kartun explains how the Tito clique planned to set up a Balkan federation and to ally themselves with the capitalist powers. He shows how behind this were the Anglo-American big business interests who did not want to lose Eastern Europe as an area of exploitation.

In the light of the facts Kartun presents, the international impact and importance of the Rajk trial becomes clear. In a final summation, he writes:

"It should be very clearly understood that there is no such thing as this middle way of Tito's. Either states are based upon an existing or developing socialist system, or they are based upon a capitalist system. If the former, they must form part of the peace bloc with the Soviet Union at its head, because without the power and assistance of the Soviet Union they will inevitably be gobbled up by the ever-watchful imperialist power. If the latter, they are bound by the logic of political and economic facts to be drawn into the orbit of the most powerful capitalist state in the world—the United States. Whether their political system is bourgeois democracy, as in Britain, or dictatorship and the rule of the police, as in Spain and Greece and Yugoslavia, they are still dependent for their survival upon the good-will of the United States."

As We See It

The 'Success Story' Mythology And American Socialism

By Milton Howard

THE "SUCCESS STORY" is one of the favorite propaganda devices of the defenders of the present social system in our country. This always tells the story of someone who "got ahead" and rose to wealth from poverty. "The present system permits anyone, regardless of origin, to rise," goes the propaganda. "Success is up to you, the individual. If you are poor, it is your own fault." Thus, the minority which owns most of our country's vital industrial machinery insults the vast majority which sells its labor power to them for wages, and compliments itself for its "successful" intelligence and general superiority. The idea is that the rich are rich because they are "better," more "intelligent" than those who do the work in the factories, mines and offices.



There is no doubt that our country has never had the kind of artistocratic feudal snobbery where a man's "blood" had a good deal to do with his status in society. Thanks to the American Revolution and the enormous influence which the subversive "French agent," Tom Jefferson, had upon the nation's history, there has been a vital tradition of "social equality" in our country. But as far back as the 1880's, Karl Marx noted accurately that "the social equality hides the economic inequality."

That is, while our tradition is that "one man is as good as another" (except if he is a Negro or a Jew, or foreign-born), the reality of our society is that there is an enormous gulf between the wealth of the minority owning the factories, and the majority which works in them.

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THE MORALITY of "get ahead" is a brutal one. It teaches that it is quite all right to climb out of the hell of poverty and leave your neighbors and fellow working men behind. "The devil take the hindmost." It never occurs to the preachers of this "get ahead" philosophy that America could never function for a single day if everybody suddenly "got ahead" and left the factories to employ—whom?

The "get ahead" philosophy dangles the possibility of leaving poverty behind to a very small number of workers; but it assures the **continued existence of a class of workers** who must sell their labor power to the more fortunate and more ruthless possessors of the factories.

In the past, special historic conditions did indeed permit a certain number of wage earners to "climb up" and set up as storekeepers, small merchants and factory owners on a small scale. A handful even became multi-millionaires and billionaires. But, the era of this kind of "success story" is over. No individual American, however "intelligent" or ruthless, is going to build himself a railroad to rival the New York Central; no private individual is going to compete with the electricity and power trusts, or with the Morgan-Rockefeller banks.

A chance stroke of "luck" may provide the writers of "success stories" examples for their propaganda. For the vast and overwhelming majority of ordinary American families, their economic and social status is remorselessly fixed—that is, if they are considered as individuals trying to improve their lot as individuals. Millions of American workers in trade unions have found out that the "success story" is the bunk in facing the big corporations; what they need is organization and unity among themselves. It was not so long ago that the learned gentry of the land in the universities and newspapers treated contemptuously the idea of trade unionism as a confession of "character failure" on the part of the "individual."

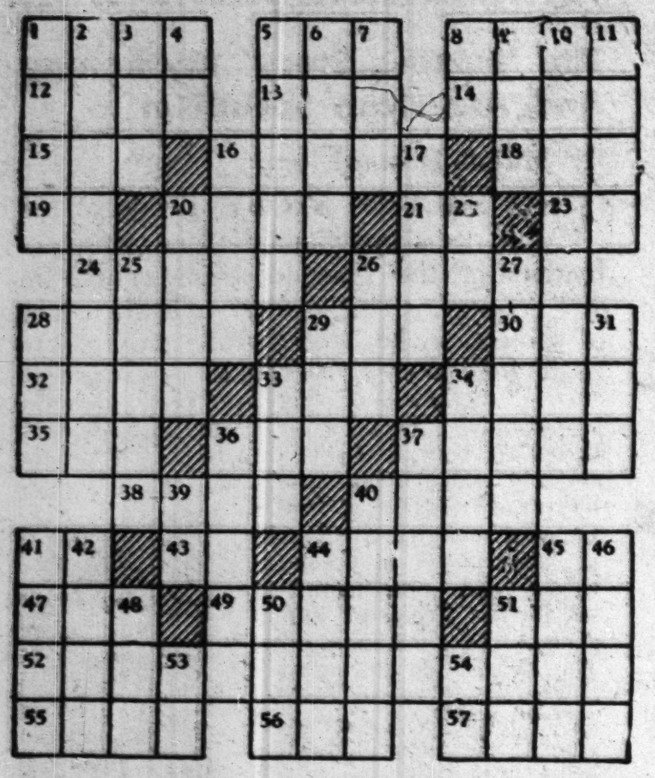
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THE REAL "get ahead" philosophy, the most far-reaching "success story" is in the philosophy of socialism as taught by the Communist movement. This teaches that in the epoch of giant industrial development, when it takes the cooperative labor of millions to build factories, railroads, etc., that **the only way for Americans to "get ahead" is for them to "get ahead" all together in common, cooperative effort.**

American socialism would lift the entire working class out of the anxiety and horrors of poverty and insecurity at one step. No one would "improve" himself by climbing upward on the backs of others, but, in cooperation with others, they would all advance together, and far more rapidly than can ever be possible in the Horatio Alger mythology.

American socialism will be the greatest "success story" this country has even seen. It will be the success story of the entire American people.

THE WORKER CROSSWORD PUZZLE



HORIZONTAL

1-Rose
5-To observe
8-Otherwise
12-Unaspirated
13-Poem
14-Isinglass
15-Compass point
16-Wearies
18-To mistake
19-Form of 'to be'
20-To have sympathy
21-Article
23-While
24-Notions
26-Depression
28-Cooked
29-Fervid
30-Slender finial
32-Performs
33-Part of wheel
34-Ran away
35-Adjective
36-Transgression
37-Kind of leather
38-A fish
40-Italian actress
41-Note of scale
43-Kind of train
44-Dwelling place
45-Symbol for tellurium
47-A macaw
49-Shipwrecked lady in Twelfth Night
51-Before
52-Uncivil
55-Japanese beverage
56-Among
57-The sweetsop

VERTICAL

1-Lohengrin's bride
2-To sully
3-Number
4-Compass point
5-Fruit of the blackthorn (pl.)
6-Title of nobility
7-To look at
8-Printer's measure
9-Falsehood
10-Junked
11-Hearing organs
16-Small perforated ball
17-To season
20-Legal charges
22-Greek letter
25-Small amounts (U.S.)
26-To weep
27-A fracas
28-Obese
29-Barbarian
31-Food fish
33-Concealed
34-To weld together
36-Unguent
37-Kind of tree
39-Pronoun
40-Apportioned out
41-Fashions
42-Tune
44-American Indian
45-Honest
46-Elongated fish (pl.)
48-To inquire
50-A belief
51-A newt
53-Note of scale
54-Symbol for tantalum

CROSSWORD SOLUTION

E	B	O	N		S	E	E		E	L	S	E
L	E	N	E		L	A	Y		M	I	C	A
S	S	E		B	O	R	E	S		E	R	R
A	M		F	E	E	L		A	N		A	S
	I	D	E	A	S		S	L	U	M	P	
F	R	I	E	D		H	O	T		E	P	I
A	C	T	S		H	U	B		F	L	E	D
T	H	E		S	I	N		S	U	E	D	E
		S	H	A	D		D	U	S	E		
F	A		E	L		H	O	M	E		T	E
A	R	A		V	I	O	L	A		E	R	E
D	I	S	R	E	S	P	E	C	T	F	U	L
S	A	K	E		M	I	D		A	T	E	S

America For All

(Continued from Page 5)

don't give me that stuff!" he said. "You don't know my boss."

"We know him," said Art, nodding.

"You don't know him like I know him."

"You refues to serve us?" said Joe.

"Holy Krise, I told ya twenty times!" yelled the counter man, getting redder in the face and waving his arms.

"Okay, chum" said Joe. He put his hand in his pants pocket and pulled it out empty. "Got a nickle, Art?"

"We'll see," said Joe. "Got a nickle?"

Art reached in his pocket and brought out a quarter, a couple of dimes and some pennies. "That's all the change I got."

Joe crossed over to the counter. "Let's have some change, then," he said to the counter man.

The counterman glanced at Joe and then at the telephone booth with a sacred, excited look. "I ain't got a bit of change," he said.

Joe swore. "Look, Art," he said, "you stay here and I'll run out and get a nickle. No, maybe I'd better stay here and you go get one."

"You're wasting a nickle, Joe."

"I've wasted many a buck or worse."

Art shrugged, unfolded his hands, and stood up. The counterman jangled the cash register and made a dash for the phone booth. The two men waited, hearing the ring of the nickle in the phone. "He's calling the boss," said Joe. "No, he ain't, he's calling the police," said Art quietly. The counterman came out of the booth, and wiped his face with his apron. He looked scared and flustered.

"Get any satisfaction?" queried Joe.

"I called the cops," said the counterman. "You guys better get out of here while ya can."

Joe smiled and sat down. Art sat down and folded his hands.

• • •

OUTSIDE in the dark street they saw the squad car pull [illegible] and the cop beside the driver get ou[illegible] He looked first through the glass door, then opened it and walked in. He was a big man, not young, not old, but beefy-faced, with a pair of mean little eyes. There was the lump of a quid in the back of his cheek. "What's going on here," he said, glancing at the three men in turn.

The counterman waved his hand excitedly toward the pair at the table.

"Officer," said Joe, "We're waiting for services. There's a law in this state says a restaurant's gotta serve anybody that asks for service as long as he pays and behaves himself. We're behaving ourselves and here's our money. If this guy don't serve us, take his name because we're going to take him to court."

The cop didn't say a word. He kept shifting his eyes from the counterman to the two men at the table.

"They was making trouble," explained the counterman hurriedly.

"That's what the call said," said the cop. "Two men making trouble in a restaurant. You making trouble?" He looked hard at Art.

"Yeah, I'm making a little trouble," said Art quietly. "I'm just troubling this guy to wait on me. It says 'Food' on that sign out there. That's all we want—a little food."

The cop didn't like this. He stared for a while at Art and then glanced back at the counterman.

"Get 'em out of here, officer," said the counterman, growing more excited and acting like he was as anxious to have the big cop out of the restaurant as the two men. "They come in here trying to make trouble."



"Ever work in a factory?" said Art.

"I'm putting in my order, chum," said Joe. "Bacon and eggs for two, and here's our dough."

"Coffee," Art added.

"Yeah, coffee," said Joe.

"Ya hear that?" exclaimed the counterman. He wiped his face in his apron. "That's what they're trying to do, make trouble. They know I can't serve colored people in here."

"You admit that's what it is, then?" said Joe. "You admit it ain't that we're making trouble."

"Whadya call that but making trouble?" shouted the counterman, waving his arms. "Krise, cantcha leave a guy alone, running around making trouble?"

"All right, you two guys," said the cop. "Don't ya know when ya aint wanted?"

"We'll leave soon's we've eaten and paid our bill."

"You heard me," said the cop.

"Just in case you ain't heard me," said Joe, "I'm asking you to charge this guy with breaking the Diggs Law."

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THE COP looked around for a place to spit and found none. "Whadya want me to charge 'em with?" he said to the counterman. "Disturbing the peace?"

"Yeah, yeah," said the counterman, looking still more scared.

"All right, you guys," the cop repeated.

Joe jumped up. "Goddamit, what's going on here? You're an officer of the law and I'm asking you to enforce it. This guy's breaking the law, not us!"

"Ya gonna get outa here do you want a ride down to the station?"

"Neither," said Joe.

"What's your name?" said the cop.

"What the hell difference is it what my name is? I ain't under arrest."

"I'm asking ya," said the cop. "What's your name?"

"Tarczinski."

Art got up slowly. "Let's take a ride down to the station, Joe," he said. "We ain't getting no place here."

The cop didn't like this either. He looked hard again at Art. "Okay, n——r," he said. "You been asking for it." He opened the restaurant door, spit on the sidewalk, and jerked his head for the two men to walk out to the squad car.

"Tell your boss he ain't heard the last of this, fella," said Joe to the counterman as he followed Art outside.

• • •

THE DOOR slammed shut. The counterman could see Art and Joe getting in the back seat of the squad car. The cop closed the car door and then walked back into the restaurant.

"Honest to God, officer, they was making trouble in here," exclaimed the counterman as soon as the cop had come in.

"Yeah," said the cop. "Got any witnesses? Anybody here while they was here?"

The countermen shook his head.

The cop leaned over the counter and helped himself to a toothpick. "A goddam Pole," he said reflectively, feeling at a back tooth and glancing out to where Joe sat waiting in the car. "Next to the n——s and the Jews I hate a goddam Pole worse." He reached into his hip pocket and took out a notebook. "Gotta get your name," he said. "For the record."

The counterman had turned his back suddenly and was once again busily polishing the coffe urn.

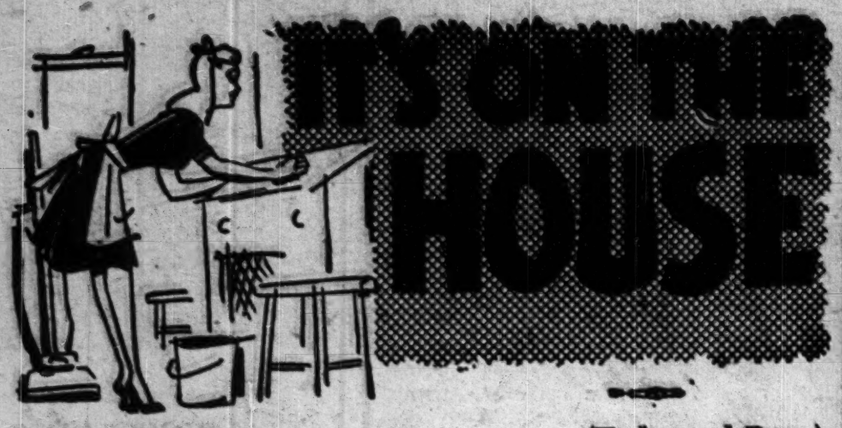
"I said, what's your name?" repeated the cop.

"Pulaski," mumbled the counterman in a low voice.

When he turned around the cop had gone and the squad car had driven away. The counterman whose name was Pulaski wiped his neck with his apron. His face was no longer red, but gray. He looked sick. His unhappy eyes roved around the restaurant, trying to find something to settle on. AMERICA FOR ALL, read the calendar on the wall, under the Portrait of Roosevelt and the flags.

VIRGIL —By Len Kleis





By JO LYNNE (Federated Press)

THE A, B, C, D OF GOOD HEALTH

Ever hear of the vitamin alphabet of good health? It goes like this—

A is for growth, and for healthy teeth, bones and nerves. It's important, too, for good skin and good linings to nose, mouth and organs throughout the body. You get vitamin A by eating ripe yellow and green vegetables and some red ones . . . tomatoes, for example; also from liver, butter and eggs.

B is for a whole family of vitamins. First comes B1, or thiamine, nicknamed the morale vitamin because it helps steady nerves. People who get too little thiamine in food often have poor appetites, constipation, slow heart rate, a tired feeling.

Thiamine is plentiful in eggs, lean beef, mutton and pork, chicken, most fruits, green leafy vegetables and whole grain cereals.

Another of the B family is niacin, the health watchman that does most to ward off pellagra. You need this vitamin to help nerves and digestion and for healthy skin. Niacin is bound to turn up in any well-balanced diet. You get it in eggs, beef, chicken, lean pork, liver, salmon, collards, cabbage and lettuce, peanuts and tomatoes.

A third B vitamin is riboflavin, needed for health and normal growth. If the body gets too little, ugly sores may form around nose and mouth—eyes see dimly and are bloodshot, and the light hurts.

Cheese, eggs and milk, lean beef, codfish, kidney, fish roe, fresh fruits, beans and most vegetables, except for potatoes, are good suppliers of riboflavin.

C is for the vitamin that makes your body tissues healthies, especially the bones, teeth and gums. Oranges, lemons, limes, tomatoes and other citrus fruits, canned or fresh, raw green food such as cabbage are your best vitamin C sources.

D is the 2-way vitamin. You can get it from foods and from sunshine. It helps bones and teeth to grow strong and straight. Oils from fish livers are the foods most commonly used as a vitamin D source, but sunshine is cheaper and just as good.

• • •

You don't want vitamins vanishing from foods right in your kitchen. It can happen, and the food won't show it. Here are four first-aid rules for saving vitamins in foods.

- **Don't crush or bruise.**
- **Don't soak.**
- **Keep cold until ready to cook or eat.**
- **Use quickly when prepared.**

• • •

Here are more detailed suggestions:

- Make raw salad or slaw as a last-minute job. Vitamin C gets away faster from foods peeled or cut.
- When you cook vegetables, use as little water as possible. Add salt to cooking water at the start, to help hold the vitamin C.
- Cook quickly whenever you can. Put vegetables into boiling water and bring the water back to boiling point fast. Cook vegetables until just tender—but no longer.
- Stir vegetables only when you must. If you stir you mix air into the food and that destroys some of the vitamins.
- Don't add soda when you cook green vegetables. The soda destroys thiamine and vitamin C.

And here's a tip that adds flavor as well as healthful vitamins to food. Don't pour cooking water down the drain. Serve it with vegetables . . . or in soups, sauces, gravies.

TABLE LAMPS

What to look for when buying a reading lamp: get the one giving soft, clear light.

Consider more than looks and price when shopping for floor or table lamps. Any lamp that will be used for reading, studying, sewing or other close work needs to be constructed to give plenty of clear, soft, glareless light.

For a good buy in such a lamp, here are features to look for:

- **Size.** Be sure the lamp is tall enough and has a shade broad enough at the bottom to spread a wide circle of light and allow for sitting up comfortbly while reading.
- **Bowl.** Be sure the lamp has a diffusing (reflector) bowl under the shade to prevent glare and soften light. The bowl should be of good quality plastic or white diffusing glass of even thickness throughout.
- **Bulb.** Lamps equipped for three-light bulbs are most useful because the light can be adjusted to suit different needs.
- **Shade:** Select shades broad at the bottom, deep enough to conceal the diffusing bowl and with a white lining to reflect light. A white or ivory shade gives about 50 percent more light than a dark shade which absorbs and thus wastes light.

POULTRY PIE

Here's the recipe for a delicious dish made of left-over chicken or turkey.

PIE FROM THE PICKIN'S—when the cold-sliced turkey or chicken has gone and nothing is left but the "pickin's on the bones," a hot pie for dinner still is possible. If a cup and a half of meat can be coaxed off the bones, that's enough to make pie for four people.

Ingredients: 1½ cups chopped cooked chicken or turkey; ¼ cup cooked diced celery; 2 tablespoons finely minced onion; ¾ cup cooked diced carrots; ¾ cup canned or cooked peas; 1½ cups sauce (thickened broth made from turkey or chicken bones); unbaked pastry.

To make: Place meat, vegetables and sauce in layers in a shallow baking dish or in four individual baking dishes.

Bake in a hot oven (425 F.) 20 minutes—or until hot through. Meanwhile, cut pastry into four circles or other designs, then bake 12 to 15 minutes on a baking sheet. Place baked pastries on top of pie and serve. A ring of seasoned mashed potatoes placed around edge of pie before baking may be used instead of pastry.



For All Children . . . .

By VERA MORRIS

Love for our children and concern for their future often takes parents far afield from the everyday task of bringing them up. Even at the tender ages there is so much we want for our own children. Along with the physical necessities we want ample opportunity for them to develop, we like to see them alert and interested, and to be able to maintain and broaden that interest. When we consider their future there is little doubt about the kind of life we hope they will have. Many of us go to great lengths to give them a foundation for a rich and rewarding adulthood. Perhaps, as a result of our early effort, we may help them to become superb adults. They may become healthy, mentally fit, active and participating adults in society, using fully all their resources.

• • •

However for the sake of our own children we cannot stop with them. Individual children do not grow up in tiny individual worlds. Nursery schools, better housing, decent food, proper educational and recreational facilities for other children, even though possibly our own do not lack these comforts, are the things we must fight for, especially because of our own children. The children on the block, in the neighborhood, in the city and nation are the future friends and contemporaries of our own and should come to adulthood as richly endowed. Even at the nursery level we can see how necessary it is for our children that others have the same advantages.

Many a parent has complained to me that the "boy next door," or the children on the street don't know how to play well. Instead of engaging in some absorbing play, they stand around in groups and talk of fighting each other, and eventually end up in little battles. The result is that our own child, who cannot be isolated from the group adopts play habits of this type when he is with this group.

• • •

Usually a little investigation proves that the play facilities for the children are extremely limited. There is no room, no equipment, few if any play with encouraging toys, and no interested supervision. They simply have nothing much to do, and even at three or four, boredom can easily kill any initiative.

A small neighborhood playground with swings, some place to climb, a sandbox, some blocks and boards would soon keep the small-fry much too busy to worry about hitting each other all the time. It would prove too, that the children on the street are just as alert, just as imaginative, just as productive as our own whose nursery school, extra toys, and careful attention by his mother give him a chance to really expand. Time spent away from home to help other children have a better world therefore is not being neglectful to our own children, on the contrary, we are working for them.

ON THE FARM

Most modern conveniences are lacking, survey shows. Two-thirds without running water.

The level of living of American farm families has risen considerably in recent years but still is below that of city families as a whole, says T. Wilson Longmore of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Farm families have less cash to spend than city families, less adequate medical care, fewer household comforts and conveniences, and less educational opportunities for their children.

If homes are rated by such facilities as running water, electic lights, bathrooms, modern installed cooking arrangements, Mr. Longmore estimates that farm homes rate only 30 percent of the national average compared to 115 percent of city and suburban homes. Significant is the lack of such an essential home convenience as running water. At least two-thirds of American farm homes were still without running water at the most recent count.

Physicians, dentists and hospitals tend to concentrate in cities. The farther a family lives from the city, the less its share of these health facilities. For each 100,000 people in most rural counties in 1946, there were only 29 physicians, 8 dentists and 20 hospital beds.

As for education, in most rural counties only 8 percent of the people of 25 years or older have completed high school compared to 27 percent in most urban counties. A much larger share of the money spent on education goes to the city or suburban pupil than to the rural pupil. The expenditure for each pupil in rural areas is estimated at 82 percent of the national average compared to 116 percent for pupils living in or close to cities.

GIFT MITTENS

You can make them easily by following this simple pattern.

Is there an old piece of felt, and a pair of wool socks that are worn at toes and heel in the house? If so, you have the making of warm mittens for one of the youngsters on your Christmas list.

The mitten backs are felt and the palms are the knit material from the socks in this design.

Felt from discraded hats—men's or women's—is especially useful for make-overs, since it is sturdy material and hats are seldom given hard wear. Felt is as easy to cut and sew as cloth, by hand or by machine.

To clean, most felt in hats needs only brushing with a stiff brush or fine sandpaper. Dry-cleaning fluid will take out grease spots.

Before cutting out the mitten backs, you will need to flatten the felt from the hat. Fold the hat in half, cover with a wet cloth, and steam. When the hat lies flat, let it dry and then brush it.

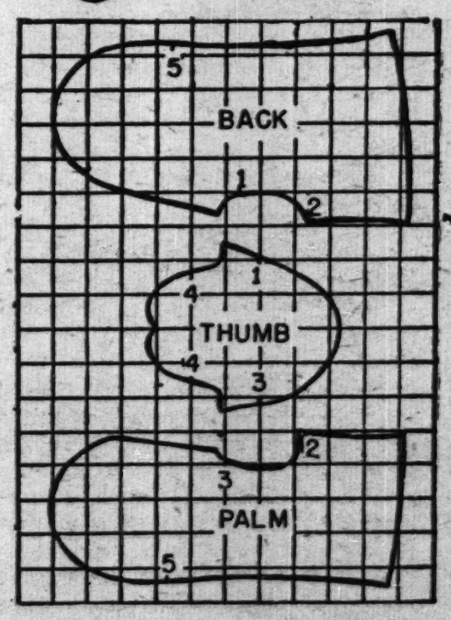
Cut out the backs with the pattern shown. Thumbs may be cut from the felt or from the wool socks. For novelty, cut out felt pieces with pinking shears.

Cut the palms from the sock tops so that the ribbed cuffs will make wristlets for the mittens. Machine-stitch along the edge of the knit to keep it from raveling.

Place the front and backs together — matching the numbers on the pattern, turn the knit edge under, and sew to the felt backs with hemming stitches. Then join the two with wool yarn in decorative overhand stitches.

To make the wrist fit closely, run a drawstring through the knit ribbing as shown. Drawstrings are easy to make by twisting or crocheting wool yarn. Attractive tassels for the ends of the drawstrings can be made from bits of the felt. Cut a little felt strip, clip to make a fringed edge, and roll it around the drawstring ends.





Each square represents one inch. Full-size pattern is easy to draw by following small pattern above.

FOOD TIP

Some of the winter pears are: Bosc—brown, russet; Comice—creamy yellow with red blush; Anjou—creamy yellow.

Ted Tinsley Says....

GIVE THAT MAN THE PRIZE!

BEFORE ANYONE ELSE gets the idea, let me immediately nominate C. D. Sulzberger of the **New York Times** for the next Pulitzer Prize in journalism. Sulzberger has all the qualifications. When it comes to bottling hogwash and purveying it as perfume, he is without parallel.

One of the few things about capitalism that I find truly impressive is that a man like Sulzberger can make a living writing what he does. Those who reply to this by pointing out that he is a relative of the boss, are nothing but cynics, old meanies and subversives.

Not long ago, Sulzberger started a purge in the Soviet Union. This was the great Sulzberger Purge. He managed the whole thing by himself. Buzzard-like, he seized on the death of Andrei Zhdanov to build up a cheap Tammany Hall theory about a struggle for power between the "followers" of Zhdanov and the "followers" of Georgi M. Malenkov.

Now when you start a purge, particularly in a highly principled garbage can like the **New York Times**, you have to go through with the damn thing. Poor Sulzberger is stuck with it, and he sits in his Paris bistro, trying desperately to write himself out of what he wrote himself into. Since it is a purge without evidence, Sulzberger gets around it neatly by dubbing it a "quiet purge," a secret between the Kremlin and Sulzberger. It involves a "so-called 'Leningrad cabal'"—a group which Sulzberger alleges to have been working with Zhdanov a la Pendergast. The only man to believe in this "Leningrad cabal" is, of course, C. L. Sulzberger. When he refers to it as a "so-called" cabal, he means that he so-called it.

It is typical of our so-called journalist (I so-call



him) that he is now sawing off the limb he is sitting on. His new theory, straight from Paris to the **Times**, is that these followers of Zhdanov "are slowly beginning to reappear in public life—although on a lesser level than they previously occupied."

You'd think Sulzberger would quit right there, but it's his sewer and he's got a right to roll in it. Who, then, are these men who are reappearing in public life "on a lesser level than that they previously occupied" Well, there's Col. Gen. I. V. Shikin. Under Zhdanov, the General held a high educational post in the Soviet Army. Now he is sneaking back into public life—as Director of the Lenin Political Academy in Moscow! Poor guy. What a blow!

My favorite example, and possibly Sulzberger's, too, is that of M. A. Suslov. Sulzberger tells us that Suslov was removed in 1948 as head of the Communist Party's agitation and propaganda section. Now he, too, is sneaking his way back into favor. This is indicated by his new post—as Editor of **Pravda**! This, says Sulzberger with what I assume is a straight face, indicates that Mr. Suslov "is on his way back."

It's awfully nice to know, via Paris, that the editor of **Pravda** is on his way back.

Included in this gibberish is reference to Yuri Zhdanov, son of the late Andrei. Sulzberger remarks that "the reappearance of young Zhdanov and of Mr. Shikin would seem to imply that the political disgrace of this group was not accompanied by death or prison." This careful statement, with its idiotic "would-seem-to-imply," is another way of saying that since these men are alive, they are not dead. The same conclusion can be drawn concerning Mr. Sulzberger.

Articles like Sulzberger's are easy to write. All you need is a lack of pride, and the ability to start sentences, as he does, with, "It may be true now . . ." "It may be the latter . . ." "It must be recalled that . . ." "It must always be recalled that. . . ." (Note the clever insertion of "always" in the last example.)

Mr. Sulzberger, don't you think it's time you called the whole purge off? Even you ought to be able to get a better angle for your boss, cable rates being what they are these days.

THAT OLD KENTUCKY HOME, 1949

By Giles Cooper

PIKESVILLE, Ky.

The "Blue-grass State," according to the legend, where beautiful women and thoroughbred horses are as numerous as the blades of grass. Which may all be true for the few who live in that rarified atmosphere of the coal and steel owners and the tobacco kings. But our correspondent moves in another circle.



THIS IS THE LAND of eastern Kentucky, the mountainous region from Ashland on the Ohio River to Middlesboro near the Tennessee and Virginia borders. As the frontiers of the United States were expanding, those looking for fertile land pushed through here with awe and admiration for the beauty of the countryside.

But they went on westward in the search for richer soil.

It was not until later, as industry developed and expanded that eastern Kentucky was found to be a prize of exploitation. For in the hills was coal in abundance to power the factories.

And ever since then coal, and some steel manufacturing, have been the main economy.

But it has been an economy controlled by a small group of stockholders, many of whom have never visited Kentucky, and the enormous wealth created by labor has been diverted from those who toiled for its creation.

Perhaps no section of the United States was so impoverished in the great prewar depression. Practically the entire population was sustained by federal relief.

And now the signs are unmistakable that another depression, more devastating than the previous one, is about to grip this area that has been so ruthlessly plundered by the system of profit.

In my most recent trip through this region both steel and coal were on strike, and it seemed that it was a general strike. On every siding and spur stood empty cars. One would never have guessed that there could be so many railroad cars—all empty. There was no coal mined in the entire area except in a few small wagon mines on the edge of the field, and these few tons of scab coal were being moved at night over back roads—amounting to a bare trickle.

In the entire area 40,000 coal miners were out. All of Pike County's 14,000 miners were on strike with 918 wagon and 30 railroad mines shut down. The same condition existed in Harlan County, which has 12,000 miners, and the other chief mining counties of Bell, Letcher, Floyd and Johnson.

At Ashland, 3,000 steel workers were out. Most of the people of these Kentucky mountains are solidly behind any strike and it is well nigh impossible to locate any anti-union sentiment.

But this long strike was causing the miners to tighten their belts. Fat men, moreover, have never been numerous hereabouts. They have gone through many another strike in the days when their union was not so powerful, and when operator thugs shot down union organizers on sight.

The miners of eastern Kentucky never look to cheap and easy victories over the mine owners. A union struggles; it does not receive gifts.

And there is tremendous faith in that union.

"We are with John L. Lewis and the UMWA 'til hell freezes over," one miner said.

Many of the company stores, especially those of the small operators, were giving credit to the miners. And many local unions had already begun to distribute supplies of staples. In fact, any groceryman who refuses credit to needy miners can expect to lose most of his cash trade. However, many of the miners and their families were hungry. Actual starvation was yet in the distance.

But the thought of losing a strike never seems to occur to these men. They will not dig coal, nor let anyone else dig it.

Let no one think that the rest of Kentucky is going unscathed. From Pikesville I returned to Lexington, where there are 3,000 unemployed and none of those were affected in any way by the steel and coal strikes.

The 3,000 had no hope of jobs until the tobacco market opening in December.

Then approximately two-thirds of them will be employed in that industry but only until February, when the market will again shut down. And only recently the Unemployed Compensation Commission was boasting that Lexington and vicinity had fewer unemployed than any section in the entire country.

Many of these seasonal tobacco workers live in Irishtown and Davis Bottoms—the big white slum area of Lexington—and the remainder are scattered through the various nearby Negro slum areas.

I stopped at the home of old friends. The shabby homes had brightened up a little during the war years, but now the bleak appearance of the depression of the thirties had returned.

Prematurely aged faces and bodies are commonplace here. It is a stamp placed by the employers on the working men and women and the youth.

Many secure only casual work. They become rag pickers and scavengers on occasions of need. But the price of old papers, rags and other junk is down, and many of the push-carts stand idle.

The inhabitants, however, never seem to entirely lack fuel. They dwell near railway yards, junk yards and the city and county dumps.

There has not been a new house built since World War I.

Landlords seldom evict tenants. As long as they can extract a few pennies, the families can remain because in the event of eviction the neighbors will pull the house down for fuel and for repair material for their own rotting hovels.

Most of these people are quite law abiding, but necessity has brought on unwritten law giving the right to pick up spilled coal off the railway right-of-way and discarded paper and wooden boxes.

The short tobacco season is the period of "prosperity" when everyone who can works in that industry regardless of age, sex or physical condition. Many of the men work on farms nearby as seasonal laborers whenever the farmers need additional hands.

The large portion of the Negro women and girls in this and similar surrounding slums work as domestics, but fewer are employed today. The creeping depression has hit the middle class employers as well. The white girls of Irishtown are never employed as domestics and few even seek such work.

During the war "boom" many of the residents moved away—to Ohio, Michigan and elsewhere. But now with jobs vanishing in the northern cities they are returning.

They lack a powerful union like the coal miners. But they organized once before in the Workers Alliance and participated in victorious demonstrations.

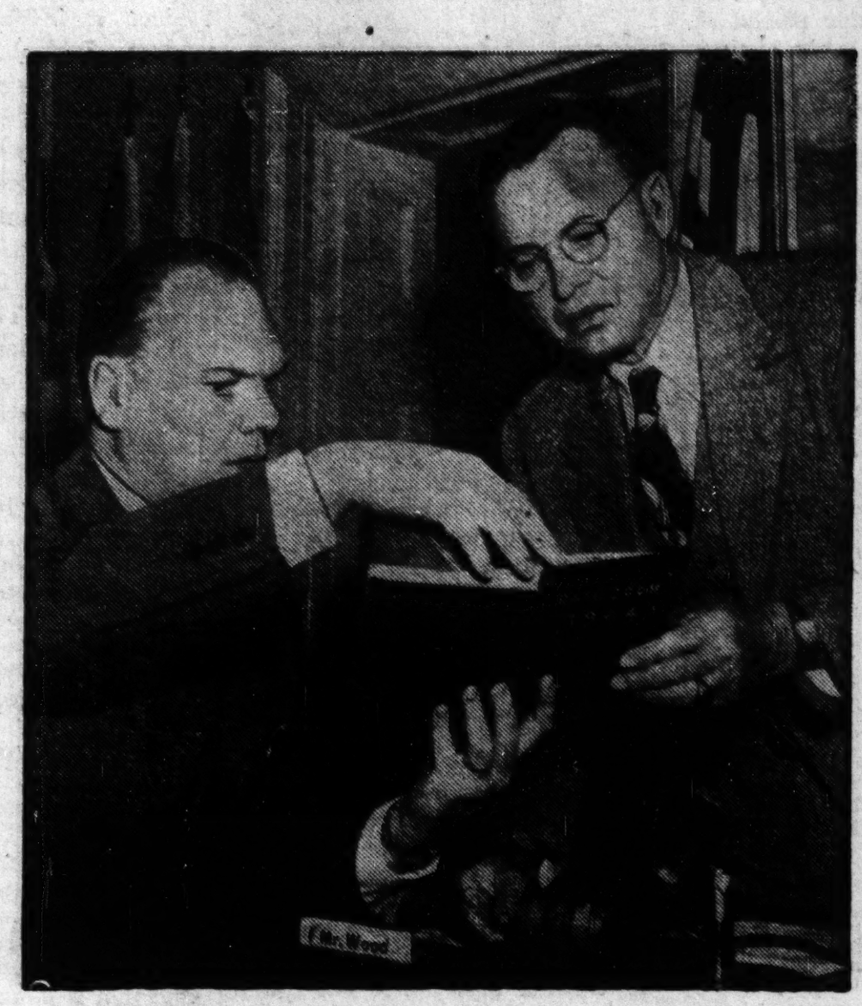
Organization will come again. Long overdue, it will have better form and strategy, because experience, like poverty, grows with the years.

The Worker

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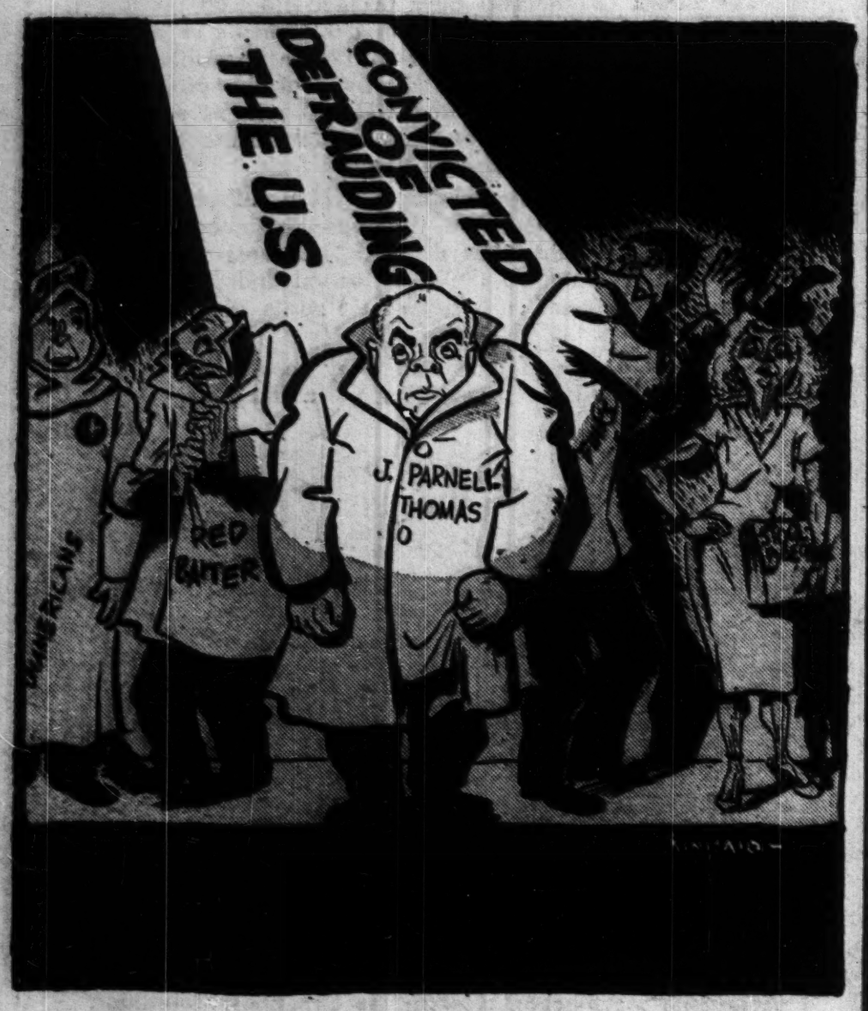
A-HOAX FIZZLES --AIMED AT FOES OF COLD WAR



PRESENTING THE HOAX is George Racey Jordan (left) showing his diary to Rep. John Wood of the House Committee on Un-American Activities in Washington.

Radio Commentator Fulton Lewis, Jr., Comes Up With "New and Amazing Revelations"—The Gutter Press Gloats But It Proves to Be a Dud

— See Page 3 —



Parnell Thomas, Anti-Communist!

— See Page 3 —

WHAT'S THE TRUTH ON CITY WATER CRISIS?

— See Page 4 —

in the Magazine

Bill Robinson and The American Dance

The Day Everyone in Peking Was Smiling

No Lost Generation For American Youth

Insecurity—New Gospel of the Rich

Labor Bazaar Now On

Details on Pages 4, 8

School Board Quick on Witchhunt, Pampers Racist

By Louise Mitchell

New York City Superintendent of Schools William Jansen and the Board of Education, both so quick to act against progressive teachers, are stalling in removing the fascist-minded May Quinn from the school system.

The teacher who achieved notoriety in 1946 for her bigoted, anti-Semitic slanders is now charged with smearing the Negro people in her civics class in Persling Junior High School in Brooklyn. More than six weeks have passed since Miss Quinn made her chauvinist remarks but she still continues to pollute the minds of young children.

The Board acted quickly when it swooped down on Miss Minnie Gutride last Christmas to question her on her political beliefs, causing the teacher in the school system some 15 years to commit suicide. It shows no such laxity when it interrogates leaders of the Teachers Union or removes progressive books from school libraries.

Supt. Jansen and the Board showed great speed this fall when they rushed into action to implement the evil Feinberg witchhunt law now declared unconstitutional by the courts even though it was generally recognized the measure was of dubious constitutionality. But that measure was dished up to persecute liberal-minded teachers and the school authorities snapped into action.

On Oct. 21, Miss Quinn told her class of 30 students between the ages of 13 and 14 that she "couldn't understand" why Negroes "want to go where they're not wanted." This was in connection with a student's observation that a Southern college refused to admit a student because she was a Negro.



MAY QUINN

"If people wouldn't talk so much about racial discrimination," said the poison-minded teacher, "there wouldn't be so much of it," she said according to one of the students.

"The Negroes were happy," she continued, "before they knew about racial discrimination. Now that they know about it, are they any happier? . . ."

One of the students immediately sent these remarks to the school newspaper. After it appeared, Mrs. Isabelle Forst, principal of the junior high, confronted the students in the presence of Miss Quinn and asked the writer of the letter to come forward. No one responded. Other questions by the principal also met with no response.

What a pass the school system has come to under the present Board of Education and Supt. of Schools when young students are intimidated to the extent that they dare not utter a word against a bigoted instructress!

But not a single student came forward to defend May Quinn.

Board of Education President Maximilian Moss said when the matter was brought to his attention that Jansen would deal with it since it involved professional conduct. Said Jansen, "If Miss Quinn made these remarks about colored people, then her usefulness with the Board is ended."

Nothing has been done to date.

Miss Quinn's arrogance is based on the knowledge that the Board itself is run behind the scenes by member George Timone, a favorite with dictator Franco.

Removal of Miss Quinn from the school system was urgently demanded during the war by a broad movement of citizen and parent organizations after 14 teachers in her former school accused her of having "argued against the principles of equality and tolerance, asserting to her fellow teachers that she believed in segregation." At her trial she pictured herself as a person free of bias, particularly toward the Negro people.

How false that was then, as was known to every clear thinking person, is now blatantly revealed.

At that time the Board whitewashed the case, fined her two months' salary, and transferred her to another school.

Miss Quinn should have been removed long ago. The Board of Education is more than four years late.

What I Want for Xmas

Please, Please, Daddy, Not Another Sewing Machine!

By Lee Coller

One thing my girl friends and I do not want for Christmas is a sewing machine.

You'd think that, with the price of clothes skirting the sky, any gal these days would drool at the thought of a sewing machine. My girl friends and I did as we looked the price tags on clothes while shopping one day. So when Rachel burst out with the brainstorm of hiring a sewing machine, we decided to go to town on "making our own." We had never operated a sewing machine before, but that didn't bother us.

Across the sewing machine store counter went our six bucks for a month's rental. Two bucks each for the three of us. Not too bad. And when they demanded another six bucks as a deposit, we counted that out, slightly on the glum side, but determined nevertheless.

By Saturday, the next day we were all off from work, we had each cut, pinned and basted a dress, all set for the sewing machine which was to be delivered to Rachel's house. Phyllis and I arrived promptly at 10 a.m., but not the sewing machine. We waited until 11, 12, no sewing machine. We called the company.

"Oh, yes," the voice at the other end of the wire said, "we have your rental contract and we have your money."

"But we haven't the sewing machine," said Rachel.

"Well," said the company, "the rental contract was made out in one name, to be delivered to that name in care of a second name which does not appear in the bell for the apartment listed which has a third name, so the driver returned the machine as per instructions."



Patiently, Phyllis, who had signed for the machine, explained: Phyllis lives in a one-room apartment (total seating capacity four persons and no storage space). So it was decided to have the machine delivered to Rachel who luxuriates in two rooms. Rachel, won her two rooms sublease after a long and bitter search. Was a "squatter." Hence the name of the original tenant in the bell.

The company, worn down by this time, seemed convinced, at least sufficiently to send the sewing machine—which arrived two hours later.

Four hours after we had planned, and somewhat harassed, we set to work. The instruction book was explicit—for an experienced reader of blueprints, a mechanic, and a needle trades craftsman.

Step by step, we followed the instructions—that is the first few which consisted of putting thread through small holes, winding it around knobs, etc. Even winding the bobbin came easily on this present day wonder, an electric machine. When it came to threading the bobbin—one of those long shuttle jobs — truly a wondrous creation of modern industry, we threaded and threaded. Move by move, we followed the chart, but nothing happened.

"Keep thread to the right," the book said. "Put bobbin in shuttle, hold bobbin down tight, draw thread through slit down straight and bring the thread up under the tension spring."

Simple. All we had to do was bring that little thread up through a solid piece of metal.

We drew it down through the slit carefully and tried turning it around lightly. No soap. We jerked the thread, we pulled, we coaxed. . . .

Saturday by Saturday we worked away—until at last, Phyllis, who is left handed, gave it an accidental twist and the bobbin was threaded—as the doorbell rang and the sewing machine company man came to pick up the machine.

Greeks Explain Their Tactic of Temporary Retreat

A CHANGE in the perspectives of the heroic Greek Communist Party has just been made public by the Free Greece radio, which explains the "temporary retreat" on the military plane, and the new emphasis on all-around economic and political struggle to defend the Greek democratic movement.

The change was formally registered at the sixth plenary session of the Greek Communist Central Committee, on Oct. 9, 1949. The communique of this parley was broadcast by the Free Greece radio on Nov. 27.

The Greek Communists have decided "to stop the armed struggle, leaving only small partisan detachments as a means of pressure for as much democratization as possible of the political life of the country on the basis of the proposals of the Soviet Union (in the United Nations) and as a form of defense against the murderous orgy of the state and para-state organs of monarcho-fascism."

Instead of regular armed battle, which suffered a defeat during the August battles in the Vitzi-Grammos area, the Greek Communist Party has decided "to transfer the center of gravity of its work to the organization and leadership of economic and political struggles of all strata of the working people . . ."

Although the peoples revolutionary movement, says the communique, "has been forced to make a temporary retreat,"



A guerilla machinegun crew in the Grammos Mountains.

the prospect, even under new conditions, remains a prospect of victorious struggle against the foreign occupation and monarcho-fascism.

★

EXAMINING THE MAIN REASONS why the military resistance this summer and autumn failed, the Greek Communists point to their previous meeting last winter, which gave a perspective of victory based on acquiring sufficient reserves for the Democratic Army of Greece.

The question of reserves was not solved. The army was unable to meet its supply needs. Rather than continue the military struggle in a "petty-bourgeois spirit of desperation and lack of perspective," thus giving the adversary the possibility of dealing the Democratic Army a crushing defeat, a cease-fire and an organized retreat was the only course left.

This tactic prevented monarcho-fascism from achieving its strategic objective, and turns the eyes of all Greek democratic forces to the struggle on the political plane against the fascist menace.

Why wasn't the problem of reserves solved? The communique asks. It gives two main reasons.

First, the strengthening of the monarcho-fascist army by the American military mission, led by Gen. James Van Fleet; second, the treachery of Tito's Yugoslavia, which closed the border to the Democratic army, which strove to break the unity of the Greeks and the Slav-Macedonians in the north, and which set up a "gang of traitors and deserters from our struggle" in Skolpje, organizing ideological and military desertion in the Democratic army.

THE GREEK COMMUNIST STATEMENT reveals that as early as 1943 the Titoites had been working to undermine the Greek democratic movement. The final act came when Tito gave the Greek monarcho-fascists permission this summer to cross Yugoslav territory and strike at the Democratic army's flank at Kaimaktsilan. Moreover, says the Greek CP, "he stabbed us in the back with his own forces during the fierce battles of Vitsi."

The Party sets as its main task now the welding of "all progressive forces in a common front of struggle for the demands of the people, for demobilization and for the defense of peace."

It points to the ruin of nine years of war, the concentration camps overflowing, the death sentences still being decreed, and warns against the recent moves to establish a military dictatorship around Gen. Alexander Papagos, and the threat to exclude the Communists from political life.

It stresses that the links between the Greek people and the Slav-Macedonians must be strengthened, recognizing their right to live freely in the land of their fathers, against Tito's plans to annex Greek Macedonia.

Finally, the existing detachments of the Greek Democratic army are not to be forgotten, but "broad ideological, political and organizational work" among them continued.

"Let the monarcho-fascists, servants of the foreigners, rejoice and toast themselves," says the broadcast.

"History has irrevocably condemned them. The Democratic army of Greece which became a nightmare to the enemies of the Greek people, will fulfil its historic mission as gravedigger of monarcho-fascism."

The Parnell Thomas Story

Like Father .... Like Son ....

By Art Shields

J. Parnell Feeney—known as Boss Feeney—nearly went to jail back in 1889 for stuffing ballot boxes in Jersey City, N. J.

Sixty years later, his ambitious son, now known as J. Parnell Thomas, member of the House Un-American Committee, faces jail for stuffing his pockets with money stolen from the pockets of Uncle Sam.

Old man Feeney wasn't up-to-date enough to use the "Red menance" racket as a cover-up for his swindles. So 66 of his henchmen went to prison in the ballot stuffing case. And the old Democratic boss of Jersey City just barely escaped by using all his pull with the courts.

The Boss Feeney scandal had dented the name that his son used to wear. So when J. Parnell, Jr., grew up he went before the Court in White Plains, N. Y. on July 18, 1919 and took a new name at the age of 24.

Boss Feeney's son explained why, in his appeal to the Court.

"Your petitioner," he said, "believes that he can get recognition and business under the name of Thomas that he could not get under the name of Feeney.

"Furthermore your petitioner does not like the name of Feeney but does like the name of Thomas as a family name."

Young Thomas also needed a new religion for his ambitions.

And Jerseyites noted that the young Irishman, who was baptised in the rites of the Roman Catholic Church by Father Charles Mackel at the font of St. Michaels in the heart of the old "Horse District" of Jersey City, got a pew in a fashionable Protestant Church.

★

EQUIPPED WITH his new name and religion young Thomas became a successful bond salesman with the brokerage house of Paine, Webber & Co. on Broad St.—near Wall St., New York.

Good commissions began coming in. And J. Parnell Thomas became the chief of his firm's New York bond department, when his employers upgraded him in 1924.

His salary was lifted to $35,000 a year—with bonuses too.

Success had arrived before he had worn his new name for five years.

Some of the price of young Thomas' success, however, was paid by the bond-purchasing public, which forgot the old motto of "Let the buyer beware!"

Thus the son of Boss Feeney and his firm got handsome commissions for unloading on the public 150,000 one-hundred dollar bonds of Sam Insull's Midwest Utilities Co.

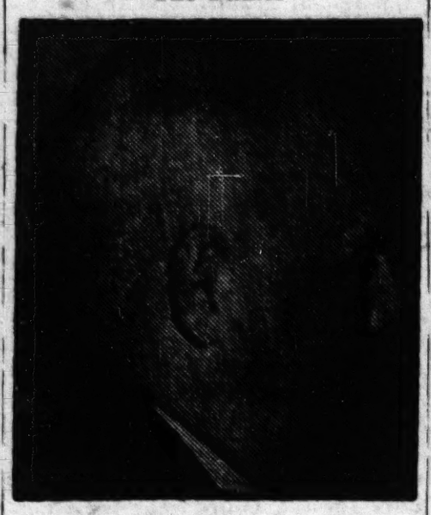
That was before the bond's value flattened out in a round empty zero.

BOSS FEENEY'S SON and other Paine-Webber bond salesmen also cashed in on flotations of $57,000,000 of bonds for Pilsudski's fascist Polish regime.

These bonds later went up in rubbles.



J. PARNELL FEENEY
The Father



J. PARNELL THOMAS
The Son

The young changeling from Jersey City was also paid well for high-pressuring buyers into disastrous purchases of $41,500,000 of Brazilian dictatorship bonds.

All might have gone well if Boss Feeney's son hadn't started stealing pennies.

Any experienced money-snatcher could have told him that one rarely goes to prison if he sticks to the BIG money deals.

But Boss Feeney's son wanted all he could get.

So he began stealing his pennies after getting elected to the United States Congress from his home in the fashionable suburb of Allendale, N. J. on the ticket of the party of Herbert Hoover.

He stole the dollars and pennies too—including the odd cents—when he banked the cash from the checks of will-of-the-wisp government employes in his offices in Washington.

He would take the last odd cent from the checks of such dummy employes as Miss Annette Minor and Miss Myra Midkiff, who had one simple duty . . . to give him their pay.

★

MRS. JACQUELINE HILL was a better bargainer. Thomas let her keep $50 a month from her pay as a "clerk-typist" (who didn't do any typing, but only signed checks) at $3,000 a year.

What bigger loot he got is anybody's guess.

The Un-American Committee job was a pretty effective cover for his treasury raids.

Boss Feeney never had such a smokescreen.

Not many people besides the Communists and other lovers of purity of the man, who was saving the country from the "Reds" in the headlines of almost every big city newspaper.

★

NOT MANY OTHERS ventured to hint that the man who was lecturing the annual meetings of the Federal Grand Jury Asociation of New York and other ultra "patriotic" bodies was a political racketeer.

It is true that President Roosevelt had once said that the Un-American Committee was a "sordid" affair.

But President Truman, Attorney-General Tom Clark and FBI Hoover helped this "sordid" racketeer in his witchhunting campaign.

They sent Leon Josephson, the brave Communist attorney, to prison on a charge of "contempt" of the racketeer Thomas.

They convicted Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the Communist Party, Gerhart Eisler, German anti-fascist leader, the 16 members of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, and some members of the Hollywood Ten in framed-up trials for the same honest "contempt."

They were working with a thief, whose crimes they could have detected long ago.

But now Thomas, the country's chief witchhunter stands before the nation as a thief, who got caught.

His changeling act didn't save him because he didn't change his heart.

Weekly Memo to the Reader

By Joe Roberts
(General Manager of The Worker)

This is the first of a series of weekend memos to you on the progress of The Worker subscription drive. This feature is conducted daily in the Daily Worker by Alan Max, our Managing Editor, which is another reason for you to read the Daily Worker every day in addition to the weekend Worker.

In this issue we publish the first table on the status of the drive which will appear weekly. The figures speak for themselves, and indicate that with the exception of New Jersey the drive is not yet in swing. By this date last year our office received 5,424 subs.

Reports from the states are that various activities are under way which will make it possible to catch up and speed the tempo of sub getting.

Chicago is out this weekend with a 5,000 bundle order of the first issue of their DuSable edition to get subs.

Connecticut is holding a press banquet this Sunday with Abner Berry of our editorial board as guest speaker. Admission will be free to those who secure two subs—their goal is 300 by this weekend.

Eastern Pennsylvania is holding a press dinner this Friday with 200 Worker builders who will work to secure five subs each.

Representatives from New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania are meeting this weekend to work out details in the socialist competition for this drive.

How about it, Illinois, Ohio and Michigan, who challenged each other at the National Press Conference?

The best promotion material for this drive to get subscriptions for The Worker is the use of The Worker itself. We urge our readers to increase their bundle orders during the drive.

POINT OF ORDER

By ALAN MAX

ONE AFTER ANOTHER these scare stories pop up about some official "giving" something to the Russians during the war. After the smoke has cleared, what usually remains is the fact that we didn't give our Russian ally enough.

One thing nobody has yet accused any U. S. official of giving the Russians is the secret of socialism.

And we don't hear of any official in Russia being accused there of having given so many Americans their lives by destroying Hitler's divisions.

How Lewis Jr. Timed New A-Bomb Hoax

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON.—Fulton J. Lewis, Jr., the garrulous radio commentator whose anti-price control broadcasts sparked the GOP's successful 1946 election campaign, has apparently opened the Republican Party's 1950 drive to recapture Congress. His theme, it developed last week, was that high placed figures in the Roosevelt Administration shipped uranium and atomic secrets to the Soviet Union throughout World War II. So far he has named the late Harry Hopkins, a close personal adviser of FDR's, and Henry Wallace, at that time Vice President of the U. S., and Chairman of the Bureau of Economic Warfare.

Lewis's blast against Wallace seems to have been chosen with precision. Wallace is now the titular leader of the Progressive Party, and last weekend the Progressives held a three-day conference at which they formulated a four-point proposal to preserve the peace and take the American people off a "cold war" economy of rising living costs and increasing unemployment.

The story backfired almost as soon as it hit the street, with newspapermen as well as congressional figures expressing doubt concerning it. And the more details Lewis managed to bring in for substantiation, the more loopholes appeared. Nevertheless, despite the palpable fraud of the yarn, it seemed likely that the gutter press would continue to exploit it as a weapon of hysteria.

It was one day after Wallace and the Progressive Party had called for outlawing the atomic bomb and general disarmament that the radio commentator chose to name Wallace. Wallace has replied, branding the entire campaign as false and an attempt to discredit the name and program of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt.



FULTON LEWIS JR.

But it is taken for granted by informed people here that the Lewis campaign is aimed at the peace movement in general. And as the publicity-hungry House un-Americans go on with their mock ceremonies it is expected other leaders of the opposition to the Truman Administartion's "cold war" program will be also dragged in the muck.

LEWIS LAUNCHED his campaign dramatically in a Friday night broadcast. He introduced a hitherto obscure character named G. Racey Jordan, owner of an outfit in New York known as the Pacific American Industrial Co. Jordan said he was an army captain assigned to an airbase at Great Falls, Mont., during the war. The base was a way-station on the Moscow-Washington airline by which lend-lease materials were flown to our wartime ally.

Monday Jordan appeared before a hurriedly called session of the House Un-American Committee and polished up his story. He swore that Moscow-bound planes contained innumerable suitcases filled with secrets, diplomatic secrets, maps of the Panama Canal, and, of course, blue prints of atomic developments. Jordan said he knew what they contained because he broke open the seals and

(Continued on Page 10)

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Water Shortage Is Real Danger

O'Dwyer Regime's Negligence Brought It On; Cooperation of All Citizens Can Minimize It

By Max Gordon

New York City's water shortage was permitted to reach the crisis stage by a municipal administration which was too interested in its reelection to heed the warnings of its own engineers. The fact that there was danger of a water shortage was evident to engineers in the Board of Water Supply as early as late July and early August, when the city's reserve fell 35 to 40 billion gallons below the reserve of the previous year.

For the past several years, annual reports of the Board have been warining that until the Delaware Aqueduct is completed in 1956, the city's water supply is highly vulnerable, and will rapidly shrink when rain falls below normal. From June on, rainfall had been drastically below normal and everyone in the Department has been acutely aware of it.

Today, the city's reserve, with a capacity of 253 billion gallons, has fallen to less than 90 billions. This is nearly fifty billions less then last year's reserve at this time. The city consumes a billion and a quarter gallons per day, which makes the reserve good only for a little over two months.

For 1949 thus far, rainfall is 8.65 inches below normal, a huge deficit. Unless the rains and snows come down in far greater than normal amounts than is customary in the next few months or unless the city acts sharply to conserve water. We may well face a water famine, not simply a crisis, by the end of next summer.

★

THE FACT THAT the administration failed to act durng the pre-election mnoths, when relatively slight measures over a long period could have at least partially prevented the present dangerous crisis, now makes it necessary to take more drastic steps than the administration has thus far shown a willingness to take. Aside from tightening up in many ways, and they can be tightened up, the whole citizenry needs to be involved in the drive to conserve water.

To this end, Paul Ross, head of the New York Tenants Council, has urged the Mayor to call a conference of all civic groups and government agencies, and to set up a civilian patrol system to organize water conservation. The Mayor has not yet, at this writing, accepted this suggestion.

The Administration has tightened up in minor ways. It has prohibited car washing, ordered cutting of unnecessary water expenditures in the schools and shutting down of swimming pools that need refilling, enlisted the school personnel and the police precinct co-ordinating committees in a drive to get the citizenry to conserve water. All this has been done only in the past few days.

The city could easily have acted to conserve water long ago — even without spreading any public alarm which the Board of Supply is often reluctant to do — by tightening up on enforcement of plumbing repairs. On Wednesday, the Board increased fines on landlords found violating the law against leaks from $2 to the $5 maximum allowed by law. It also warned landlords it would follow up with further fines if they did not repair.

But up until Wednesday, the city had issued a total of forty fines for the entire year for violation of the anti-leak regulations, at $2 per fine and with little effort to follow up.

Yet, the Board of Water Supply reports emphasize that even the smallest leak uses up more water per day than does an individual!

★

REASON for the city's reluctance to act is seen in the political atmosphere which surrounds the administration of water supply. The Commissioner of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, Stephen J. Carney, is an influential Democratic district captain in Brooklyn.

Chief Engineer is Edward J. Clark, a protege of Democratic Boss Ed Flynn of the Bronx. Clark holds an engineer's degree, but is primarily a politician who was promoted to Chief Engineer late in 1947 over the heads of several far more competent men in the department. He was formerly Bronx borough engineer.

Men associated with the department have been reported as saying some weeks ago:

"We guys tell him how serious the problem is, and he prays for rain. . . ."

You cannot conserve water without stepping on the toes of some group or other. And the Administration did not want to step on any toes until after the elections, and even then it has been acting gingerly about doing so, despite the developing water crisis.

The city's stingy labor policy has also contributed to the water shortage. Every year, there are several hundred breaks in the mains which must be repaired in a hurry. A big break can cost several billion gallons. Skilled repairmen are called caulkers. Because of the city's refusal to meet the caulkers' wage demands, they have cut down the number of caulkers from some 160 to less than 100. Unskilled laborers now assist in repairing breaks in the mains, with obvious results.

What You Should Do

NEW YORK is up against one of the most critical water shortages in the city's recent history. Had the administration acted quickly and vigorously enough to meet the situation, the crisis need not have reached its present acute stage.

It did not do so. Regardless of responsibility for the crisis, however, it still has to be surmounted through the cooperation of the entire population. We urge our readers to take every step in their power to avoid water waste, and to assist in getting their neighbors to take similar steps.

We urge the city authorities to call together the various community organizations, in particular the tenant groups, and to enlist their help in getting the entire city behind the campaign to conserve water.

LABOR BAZAAR NOW ON

The Greater New York Jewish Labor Bazarr is now on at St. Nicholas Arena with hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of merchandise on hand for sale through Monday. Proceeds go to combat anti-Semitims and discrimination.

The Bazaar committee announced that the tremendous store of merchandise, largest ever collected in local bazaars, will be brought daily from warehouses and supply stores throughout the city to replenish the dozens of booths on both floors of the Arena.

Close to 1,000 volunteers will staff the booths during the five day bazaar, and in addition to the mountains of goods and goodies there will be a restaurant, a name band, kiddie shows, a magician's act, door prizes, free souveniers, art shows, books and special features.

STRIKE PROTESTS SHOOTINGS

ROME (ALN). — A 24-hour general strike took place throughout Italy to protest police shooting of three peasant union members in a conflict with landlords.

GREEK STRIKE IS SPREADING

ATHENS (ALN). — The strike of civil servants and teachers against the Greek royalist government is spreading to bank employes and other white collar workers. All high schools in Greece were closed beginning Nov. 26. The government admitted alarm that the movement might change into a nationwide strike and called in union leaders for a conference. After the conference, however, a government radio statement admitted there was "no mutual comprehension." The fact that the authorities are not yet resorting to terror and arrests, as they have always done in labor protests in the past, is taken as evidence of the strength of the present movement.

Psychiatry IN THE Soviet Union

WHAT is the incidence of psychiatric cases in the USSR as compared with that of the USA?

IS psychoanalysis applied in Soviet psychiatry?

THESE and other questions people are asking are answered in this timely and informative article by Dr. Joseph Wortis, Assistant Clinical Professor of Psychiatry at New York University.

★

Other Features

THE text of Georgi Malenkov's 32nd Anniversary address **The USSR and Peace.** . . . The first of two articles by Corliss Lamont on the structure of Soviet society and the state, **The Soviet Constitution.** . . . The new Eastern Germany, oriented toward peace, described by Gordon Schaffer, author of The Russian Zone of Germany, in his timely article, **The German Democratic Republic** . . . Victor Perlo, noted economist, analyses the blueprints for war, disclosed in the recent Army-Navy controversy, in **The Expose of Pentagon Strategy** . . . The latest developments in the Soviet trade unions digested from Soviet press reports of the 10th Trade Union congress, by Jessica Smith in her article, **Soviet Trade Union Democracy.** . . . Returning soldiers transformed their village by turning war scrap into powerhouses, told by Amy Schechter in **Swords into Plowshares, Tanks into Turbines.** . . . Where the child is king. Eleven fascinating photographs of Leningrad's famous Palace of Pioneers, **A Palace For Kids.** . . . And Jessica Smith's analysis of recent developments in American-Soviet relations, book reviews and other departments.

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Two Labor Conferences -- Their Aims a World Apart

By Bernard Burton

More than a gap of 5,000 air miles separated the two world labor conferences held recently in London and Peking. The one in London could have been more aptly called a conference of labor burocrats to save the world for Wall Street. It certainly did not represent the 46 million workers it claimed to lead.

The one in Pekin, capital of New Democratic China, was sponsored by the executive board of the World Federation of Trade Unions. It was a conference of trade union delegates from the Asian and Australasian countries where the workers are fighting the double exploitation visited upon the working people of colonial and semi-colonial countries. And the conference added new stature and international prestige to the WFTU which represents 72,000,000 workers.

Liu Shao-chi, president of the All-China Federation of Labor, told a mass rally of 30,000 workers greeting the conference in Pekin that the WFTU meeting had created the conditions for "**mutual assistance and mutual support in the organization of workers of various countries so that more powerful struggles can be carried out against the world reactionary forces of imperialism.**"

And Louis Saillant, general secretary of the WFTU, pledged that the workers in the capitalist countries, led by the WFTU, would henceforth be in a better position to aid this struggle against imperialism, which was a struggle for decent conditions for all workers and a struggle for peace.

IN LONDON, however, there could be no such pledges of solidarity against a common imperialist enemy, no pledges to raise the standards of workers in semi-colonial or colonial nations, no promise to work for peace.

Fact is the London conference was inspired and approved by U. S. Big Business. Its avowed purpose was "fighting Communism," the watchword of American and British imperialism.

For William Green, Walter Reuther, David Dubinsky, Michael Quill and their counterparts of the British Trades Union Congress, the conference was another milestone in the mission assigned them by American capital. That was the mission of carrying "labor credentials" to workers who would not accept Truman Doctrine salesmanship from employers.

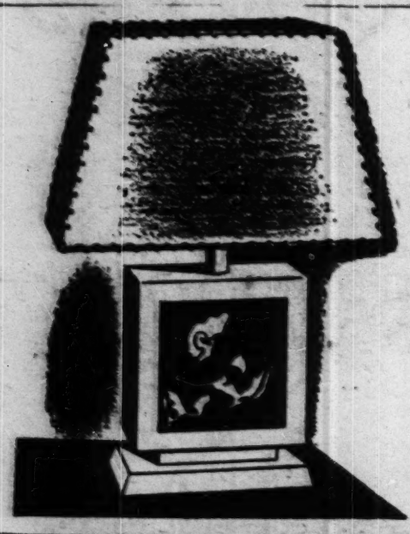
THE DIFFERENCE between London and Pekin was perhaps best illustrated when a delegate from British Guiana in London challenged the conference to do something about changing conditions under which his fellow workers receive $1.52 a day in a 64-hour week. He noted that every time a worker in his country "asks for more money he is called a Communists."

The British and American delegates met his plea with frigid silence as they did that of the delegate from Cyprus who noted that "British tyranny" added extra burdens to the workers of that land. He said no anti-Communist labor organization could succeed in Cyprus when it is "slave to another country."

The London conference, led by Social Democratic and Vatican-controlled labor leaders as well as just plain capitalist labor leaders such as Green, could provide no answer to these workers or to the workers of any other land. Their mission was to strengthen imperialist control by providing "labor" support, something illogical and impossible by its very nature.

And their mission also was an effort to whip the workers, especially those of Marshallized lands, behind the anti-Soviet war-breeding drive of the U. S. State Department. That, as they will know, could be done only by deserting the interests of the workers of all lands.

London was a conference to bolster imperialist chains, back Wall St.'s bid for world domination and split the vast world movement for peace.



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Here's Nazi Army We're Rebuilding

People Reject Thought Bans

By Max Gordon

When the New York Supreme Court voided a teachers' thought control law, the score in reaction's ambitious 1949 drive to push through state witchhunt bills was reduced almost to zero.

In a memorable decision rendered Nov. 28, New York State Supreme Court Justice Harry F. Schirick said that the Feinberg law, establishing thought control among teachers, violated a whole series of federal and state constitutional provisions.

Little Smith Acts and similar thought control measures were introduced in several states throughout the Union. In most states where they were advanced, popular mass movements were able to block passage. This was the fate of the Tenney bills in California, the Broyles bills in Illinois, the Memmer bill in Minnesota, the Shappard bill in Ohio and similar pieces of legislation in Massachusetts, Wisconsin and elsewhere.

In Washington, the Canwell "Little Dies" Un-American Activities Committee was abolished by act of the legislature. And in California the notorious Jack Tenney, founder and chairman of the "Little Dies" Committee in that state, was forced to retire.

THREE REPRESSIVE measures did pass. They were the "model" Ober law in Maryland, making it a crime to be a Communist or even a member of an organization whieh a judge might decide was "subversive"; the Tumulty laws in New Jersey and the Feinberg law in New York.

All three have now been declared unconstitutional; the New Jersey laws by the state's highest court, and the other two by lower courts whose decisions are still subject to higher court review. In each case, the court decision was preceded by powerful mass opposition to the laws.

It is hardly expected that those who sponsored these repressive measures in all parts of the country will stop trying, despite their licking. The six state legislatures scheduled to meet in 1950 will undoubtedly see a renewal of the efforts made this year, as will the Congress.

The six are California, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island and South Carolina. All meet soon after the first of the year. Note that they include two states in which the courts ruled out thought control legislation, and two in which the people blocked action in 1949.

REACTION'S EFFORTS will be affected next year, in one way or another, by the notorious Foley Square frame-up. The trial opened while state legislatures were in session throughout the country, but it did not wind up until long after they had adjourned.

The trial, and especially the rigged "guilty" verdict, was expected to develop the type of hysteria in the country which would make it possible to saddle the various states with laws outlawing the Communist Party and hobbling all progressive activity. This hysteria did not develop.

Reaction has not yet given up the hope that it will develop, and is making some belated efforts to pick it up. Witness, for instance, the numerous efforts to glamorize Judge Harold R. Medina, whose violent prejudice against the Communist defendants left the distinct impression that he was committed to a conviction before the trial started.



Petitions hailing Medina have been attempted in the "grass roots" of America, but have failed to catch on to any degree.

Nevertheless, reactionary, pro-fascist elements who are in control in most state legislatures are expected to try to use the verdict to put across their thought control measures.

Even if they should not succeed, they hope to divert progressives into a strictly defensive fight so as to prevent any real movement for expansion of social security and education, anti-discrimination laws, rent control and other needs of the people.



"Bet the Russians haven't got the Eastern Zone back on its feet like we have the Western Zone, eh!"

—Gabriel, in the (London) Daily Worker

West Germans Protest Role of Mercenaries

WITH WASHINGTON'S preparations for rebuilding a Nazi army coming more and more into the open, Europeans this week voiced fear and outrage over the Pentagon's prospect. Even conservative German voices in the western zones expressed grave concern.

"Despite official denials," declared the newspaper "Frankfurter Allgemeine," "all the world knows that the cooly-working brains of the Western generals and experts are weighing the problem of re-erecting the age-old 'bulwark against the East.' The fact must be stressed that this idea was born in Washington, London and Paris, and not in Frankfurt or Bonn."

This comment was apparently in reference to the earlier statement of a spokesman for West German Chancellor Adenauer that the Bonn government would agree to form an army, but was not the initiator of the military move.

★

MEANWHILE, as key military figures of the Washington-London-Paris conspiracy continued to blurt out the truth, the real tip-off came from on-the-spot observers in Germany, where Secretary of State Dean Acheson, Secretary of Defense Louis Johnson, and U. S. Chief of Staff General Omar Bradley talked with leading German diplomats and militarists during their recent visit to the Reich.

These observations, compiled by Telepress, state flatly that Johnson and Bradley conferred with Nazi Generals Halder and Guderian, both of whom served Hitler as blitz strategists and tank experts, and with the fascist emigre Polish militarist, General Anders.

It was after a blueprint for a new Nazi army had been agreed upon during these conversations, according to Telepress correspondence, that British Field Marshall Montgomery was instructed to come to the United States, presumably for the purpose of selling the idea to influential but skeptical circles.

This task, Montgomery has dutifully tried to carry out, as revealed to the United Nations Assembly by Polish delegate Stefan Wierblowski. Montgomery, according to Wierblowski, told a "secret" meeting of Wall Street bankers that "rearmament of western Germany is necessary and public opinion in the United States must be prepared for it."



NAZI GENERAL HALDER

★

THE BLUEPRINT for a new Nazi army, reportedly agreed upon by Johnson, Bradley, Halder, Guderian and others, provides that the initial direction of this operation will be under command of U. S. Brig. Gen. Herbert, who is working with British Colonel Scotland. The West German Army is to be known as a "security force," and will be led by Anders, Halder and Guderian.

Forty thousand troops will be recruited from the British occupation zone, and up to 140,000 from the United States zone. The army will be specially trained for street fighting.

These plans are already advanced. The Berlin radio station reported November 28 that arms and munitions depots are being established in air raid shelters in West Berlin.

And a new law of the Allied High Commissioners, to come into force next year, lays down severe penalties for any trade "contrary to the interests of the Western Occupation powers." This is an extremely wide law, and it is believed its sole purpose is for use against any opposition to militarization measures.

★

THE "SECURITY FORCE" will be supplemented by the "foreign legion" proposed by Adenauer. There are fewer details available concerning the precise nature and disposition of this force. Adenauer is reported to have suggested that it consist of five divisions, all ranks from Lieutenant upwards to be held by non-German officers.

Agreement on this blueprint appears to have been ratified by the General Staff chiefs of the United States, Britain and France, and then submitted to a conference in Paris of the Chiefs of Staff of the 12 Atlantic Pact countries.

The British War Office was somewhat miffed last week when Viscount Hinchingbrooke, a Tory MP, told an audience at Exeter that "we have indications that Americans will soon build up the German army to serve the needs of Europe." And Hinchingbrooke went on to express his fear that "unless we continue our close association with the Western Union and with the United States we shall lose out, be boycotted and left in the cold like a small Scandinavian state interested in its own little social scheme."

Generally, newspapers throughout Western Europe have registered concern over the rebuilding of a Nazi Army. But the opposition recorded in the West German press has given a new twist to the mounting alarm. It had not been expected that the conservative German press would so openly oppose the aims of the occupation authorities.

Declared the **Deutsche Zeitung** of Stuttgart: "We do not aim at remilitarization or recruiting of a West German army of mercenaries which, in case of war, would have to sacrifice itself."

"The majority of Germans," said the **Mannheimer Morgen,** "neither wants to wear uniforms again nor to be valued as mercenaries."

★

AT ULM in West Germany, students of the People's University sent a letter to Rep. W. R. Poage (D-Tex) informing him that the German people do not want to become cannon fodder again.

Poage, who recently proposed the formation of several German divisions and raved about destroying the whole of Europe before retreating before the Communists, was notified that German youth fights against attempts to transform it into a murderous tool for use against the people.

Reception Set For Sacher

The reception this Sunday evening for Harry Sacher, a defense attorney for the Communist Party leaders in the recent Foley Square trial, will be the opening gun in a nation-wide campaign to organize support behind the five courageous lawyers who were cited for contempt by Judge Medina.

The reception takes place at 8:30 p.m. in the Grand Ballroom of the Manhattan Towers Hotel, Broadway and 76th St.

The two-month postponement of the hearings, granted by the Circuit Court of Appeals last Monday, provides additional opportunity for the successful organization of a movement behind the lawyers.

★

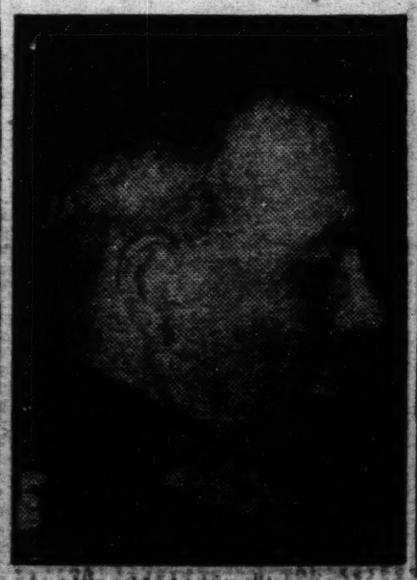
MANY TRADE UNIONS will be at the reception in full force. Sacher is well-known in the labor movement, having won wide reputation as a labor attorney before entering the case of the Communist leaders.

Sponsors of the reception include Leonard Boudin, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Howard Fast, Ben Gold, Paul Kern, Congressman Vito Marcantonio, Martin Popper, Paul Robeson, O. John Rogge, Paul Ross, and Rose Russell.

Refreshments will be served, and entertainment will be provided by Peoples Artists. Subscription is one dollar.

BRAZIL BARS PUBLIC MEETINGS

RIO DE JANEIRO (ALN). — The Brazilian government has prohibited all public meetings without police permission. The decree was issued after a woman had been shot at a rally called in opposition to the government, in connection with next year's presidential election. Under the new regulations, all meetings for which permission is issued will be patrolled by police who will have authority to search any "suspected person" without warrant.



NAZI GENERAL GUDERIAN

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The Noble Misery Boys

TO AMERICANS WHO HAVE THEIR EARS filled day and night with propaganda about the "Soviet menace," a new menace has been added.

This is the menace of "too much security" based on "government handouts." The warning comes from chief of atomic research Dr. Vannevar Bush. Dr. Bush is good and sore at the nasty habit growing up among the American people whereby they expect that they shall not be left to die in pauperism or kicked out penniless into the street when jobless.

Dr. Bush went so far in his hatred of social legislation that he warned the country that old age pensions, jobless insurance, government housing, and other such "handouts" were "far more dangerous" than "Soviet aggression" or the atombomb. He said that if we are softened by unemployment insurance and other government payments (which come out of our pockets anyway) we could be "invaded" by the Soviet Union.


Eisenhower

No kidding, that's what he said. We know it sounds crazy. But that is exactly what this Big Brain, the pride of the laboratories, really said.

• • •

SO IT ALL ADDS UP to this—

If we are to save ourselves from the two pet menaces which allegedly face us—the Soviet Union and old age pensions—we had better agree to live like dogs till the day comes when we are ordered off to Europe to die to save our freedom from old age pensions and economic security.

We notice that General Eisenhower has been preaching the same gospel of misery, poverty and glorious adventure to the students of Columbia University. He chided the American people for dreaming of champagne and caviar when they should accept beer and hot dogs, Eisenhower said. The Columbia students answered with an editorial razzberry in their college paper.

The necessity for noble suffering and adventurous hunger is the latest gospel coming from the cold war leaders. They are tipping their hand. They are admitting that the cold war which they have foisted upon the USA is not going to be without its grim consequences on the American standard of living.

The British working class is having its bread and beer knocked out of its hands by the terrible costs of the cold war, and the preparations for an anti-Soviet war. Now, persons like Dr. Bush, atomic scientist, and General Eisenhower are prophesying the same kind of misery for us here—if we don't get rid of the cold war armaments race.

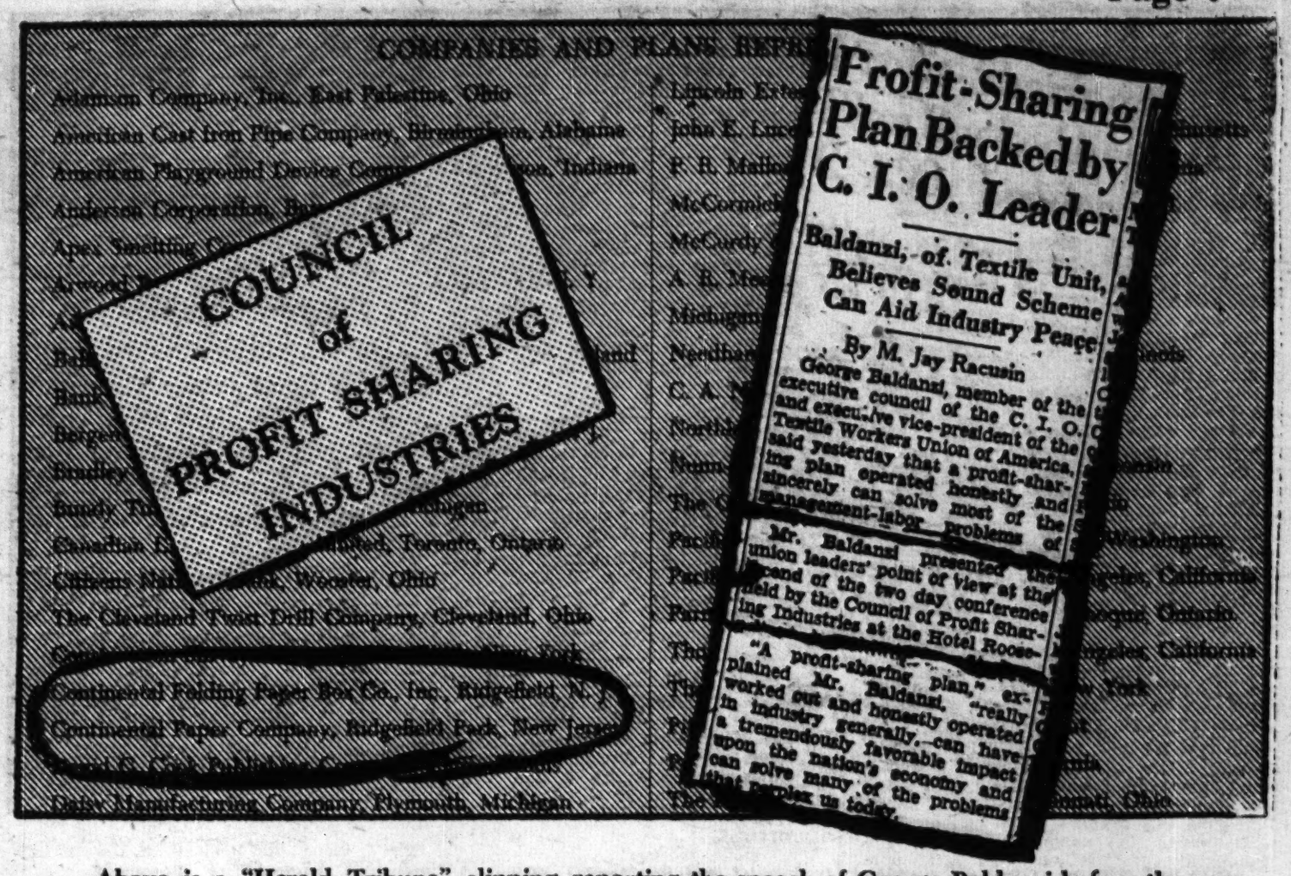
They Couldn't Answer

WHIPPED UP BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT, the British-Pentagon bloc in the UN vetoed the Soviet plan for a disarmament census of all weapons—including the atombomb.

We don't want merely to count bombs, righteously orated our UN delegate, John Hickerson. We want to know about ALL your other weapons, he told the Soviet delegate, and until we do we won't outlaw the atombomb. (Big applause from the Marshall Plan stooges.)

But, the Soviet delegate arose quietly and replied: OK, we hereby offer to make available, as we have offered to do before, all official data on armies, troops, guns, and atombombs. How about it? Will you do the same so we can begin to clut down on armaments and outlaw the atombomb?

Silence from the Pentagon mouthpiece. Silence from the Marshall Plan stooges. And silence in the press headlines. But will the people remain silent? Will they let the Pentagon-Wall Street cliques shove us down the path to a needless and horrible war?



Above is a "Herald Tribune" clipping reporting the speech of George Baldanzi before the conference of Profit-Sharing Industries. In the background is the council's published list of affiliated companies, including the Continental Paper Co. of Ridgefield Park, N. J., "Making Money With The Workers" is the name (see below) of a Readers Digest piece giving a glowing account of the plan at Continental whose workers are in the 24th week of their strike.

Baldanzi for Profit-Sharing--But Here's a Jersey Town That Isn't

By George Morris

George Baldanzi, a top CIO rightwing leader was roundly applauded in a conference of employers in a New York Hotel for proclaiming profit-sharing as the way to "solve many of the problems" of labor relations. But in nearby Richfield Park, N. J., CIO employes were in the 23rd week of their strike against the "profit-sharing" Continental Paper Co.

Baldanzi, the right wing's chief oratorical hatchet-man at the CIO's Cleveland convention, addressed the conference of the Council of Profit-Sharing Industries in Hotel Roosevelt.

The Continental Paper Co. is an affiliate of that very profit-sharing council and was publicized nationally for its "Share-of-Production plan." The representatives of the companies operating under profit-sharing plans, mostly notorious for their open-shop, such as Eastman Kodak and the Lincoln Electric Co. of Cleveland, were undoubtedly as pleased as Continental to have a labor leader's endorsement of their "workers-will-speed-themselves-up" plans.

★

INVITATION of Baldanzi by the Council of Profit Sharing Industries was not accidental. The Textile Workers Union of the CIO, of which Baldanzi is executive vice-president, has itself been most active jointly with employers in recent months in selling speedup to the members of his union. His union's leaders have last week decided to pass up, for the third successive year, a raise for the low-paid textile workers.

"A profit-sharing plan, really worked out and honestly operated in industry generally, can have a tremendously favorable impact upon the nation's economy and can solve many of the problems that perplex us today," Baldanzi told the employers.

He said that the "partnership" scheme could "develop the atmosphere which will meet most" of the problems of labor-employer relations.

Baldanzi's remarks on profit-sharing are a further indication of what the decisions of the Cleveland convention of the CIO really portend. They are an obvious echo of the profit-sharing craze of the "roaring twenties" when the scheme was pushed by employers as both an effective way to squeeze the maximum energy and production out of workers, and as an "antidote" to legitimate unionism. Many labor leaders of the AFL capitulated to such schemes after the open-shop drive of the early twenties ran its course. Then, too, profit-sharing was hailed as a "higher strategy of labor" and a happy substitute for labor struggles and organization.

★

ALL PROFIT-SHARING schemes are based on the principle that workers would themselves sweat themselves to the limit to rate a higher bonus or share of a periodic kitty reserved by the employers as an incentive.

The workers of the Continental Paper Co. went through the typical experience since July, 1947 and they are as bitter as men and women could be after 23 weeks on strike and the company refusing to even talk to them.

"It looked rosy when it started," President Ernest Fritz of Local 299 of the United Paper Workers, CIO told this writer. "But it ended up by giving us nothing."

The "reserve," a fund set aside as the workers' share from the "new value" added to the product, for semi-annual distribution, resulted in "only $2 to $3 per employe in the last six months," said Fritz.

The strike actually blew off over the discharge by the company of a man who had 23 years of seniority. But it soon involved far more as the company refused to renew a new contract with the most disputed issues seniority and the union's insistence for a "full crew guarantee."


BALDANZI

★

IT IS THE LATTER question that bears most direct relation to the "Share-of-Production Plan." As usual, when as a result of incentive or profit-sharing plans workers drive up production, companies invariably plan one of two steps: to set the minimum production schedules at higher norms before profit-sharing or bonuses begin; or to eliminate the old contract and many of the seasoned unionists in an effort to start "afresh" on a higher production level as a base.

The workers became fearful, Fritz said, that the company may cut down the number of workers per machine or operation and thus seek to obtain the same output from fewer workers. They sought a guarantee on that score which the company refuses to give.

When Continental's plan was first introduced, the company ran big newspaper ads boasting of its "partnership" with its employes and **Readers Digest** gave a glowing account of it.

The plan, ironically, is based on a recognition that workers produce surplus value and the theory that workers should get 30.51 percent of the value their work adds to the company's raw material. The difference between that sum and what the workers get as their weekly wages is put into a reserve for semi-annual distribution and use for a pension and welfare fund. But the determination of how much is in the hands of the company's accounting department. The workers simply know that the last six-months brought them the enormous share of $2 and $3 apiece.

Now they are out and quite hungry—and in need of strike relief — because they showed the company how much higher they could drive up production.

Making Money *with* the Workers

Condensed from Future
S. Burton Heath

IN THE receiving department of the Continental Paper Company of Ridgefield Park, N. J., Salvatore Babino and Ralph Grieco noticed that nine bales of waste paper, bought at $21 a ton as ordinary material, actually contained fine paper worth $90 a ton. [illegible] they

machine still held a mixture left from the last job. In the old days a beater boss would have dumped it down the sewer without a second thought — if the front office couldn't plan better than that, it was no skin off a worker's elbow.

But Baskett is working under a [illegible] contract. To waste

what's on

SATURDAY

Manhattan

THE JEFFERSON THEATRE WORKSHOP presents Clifford Odets' "Awake and Sing!" Saturday, Dec. 10, 8:30 p.m., and Sunday, Dec. 11 (matinee), 3:30 p.m., at the Jefferson School Theatre, 575 Sixth Ave. Directed by Al Saxe. Adm. $1 plus tax.

NOBODY, BUT NOBODY is going to miss Dorie Miller LYL's sensational evening of fun at 2315 Seventh Ave. 9 p.m. until—? Donation ONE can of food.

CONCERT. Russian Balalaika Music Society, Alexander Kuten, conductor, Bernice Riegelhaupt, pianist, 35 male Russian chorus. Carnegie Hall, tonight at 8:30. Tickets $1.20, $1.80, $2.40, $3.00 including tax At box office.

STUDENT LYL throws a folk sing the way it should be thrown. Dress so you can sit on the floor. Square, social dancing. Sing your lungs out. Tonight at 8:30—107 W. 100th St. Donation 60c.

GO TO THE APC PARTY! Guys—there'll be gals! Gals—there'll be guys! (couples bring that extra friend). You'll have singing, dancing, guest stars and skits. Elmer Bernstein will conduct the American People's Chorus in invigorating songs. Joe Kammerman will MC and carry on generally. Be there at 8 o'clock. UOPWA Canteen, 30 E. 29th St. Subs 75c.

JOIN OUR FUN, members, friends! Congenial atmosphere, folk dancing, social. Cultural Folk Dance Group, 128 E. 16th St. 8:30 p.m.

BAZAAR SHOP at the ALP. Christmas bargains. 313 Eighth Ave. Original paintings by Juan de Prey. Saturday and

WE'RE HAVING another night of fun. You won't want to miss our dance this Saturday evening. Everybody is welcome. Sub 50c. ALP, 702 St. Nicholas Ave. (8th Ave. subway to 145th St.). Dancing, 9 till—? Refreshments.

"FARRIBIQUE" — French film masterpiece. Special showing tonight at 8, 9:30, 11. Social. 111 W. 88th St. Adm. $1.25 includ. tax. Ausp.: Film Div. N.Y. Council Arts, Sciences and Professions.

ARE YOU HUNGRY? Yessiree! NYU (Heights) Labor Youth League is holding a real old-fashioned venison roast. So, dear, if you want some deer, plus dancing, folk singing and refreshments, come around to 253 W. 114th St. Tonight at 8:30.

PEOPLE'S DRAMA presents John Steinbeck's screen adaptation "Of Mice and Men," tonight at 9 p.m. Film, dancing, refershments at our studio, 17 W. 24th St. Cont. 99c.

MEET AND HEAR: Pete Seeger—People's Artists, Inc., Irving Taffler, Dorothy Strange of the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born. Don't miss this chance to sing, dance and have the time of your life! Free refershments. Sponsored by Student Council, Jefferson School, 575—6th Ave. Corner 16th St. Tonight at 8:30 p.m. Don. 75c.

THE WHOLE TOWN IS TALKING about our brilliant social affairs. Tonight—Jean Murai and guitar; Mexican song quartet with Ernesto San Miguel; Alex Taroff, Palestinian Dances; Danny Kahn, M.C.; and square dance caller plus live Jive Band. ALP, 1st AD north, 350 Fourth Ave., near 25th St. Contribution 69c.

ALP post election party. Dancing by candlelight, prizes, refreshments, sweet talk, sweet music. Meet your old friends. 9 p.m. 3410 Broadway (138th St.)

Bronx

FILM JAMBOREE and social, refreshments, dancing. LYL Youth Center, 1029 E. 163rd St. 8 p.m.—IRT to Simpson St. or Lex. local to Hunts Pt. Rd.

SURPRISE DANCE tonight at Club Parsons. LYL BaHroom, 645 E. Tremont Ave. (ent. on Hughes). Entertainment, snacks and prizes. Sub. 35c.

FIESTA NIGHT. Top entertainers, tasty food, free beer, fun galore. Hunts Point Youth Center LYL, 1029 E. 163rd St. Rm. 5. IRT to Simpson St.

PAUL ROBESON LYL, welcomes home Charlie with big party; entertainment; free beer; dancing at 631 E. 169th St.

Brooklyn

CITY-WIDE FAREWELL PARTY FOR RUBY FLUM. (He's graduating out of the Youth Movement). Big entertainment, refreshments, food. 1190 St. John's Pl. (corner Albany Ave.) Kingston Ave. station IRT. Subs. 50c. Tonight at 8:30 p.m. Sponsored by Kings County LYL.

SUNDAY

Manhattan

PEOPLE'S THEATRE In Action—2nd provocative forum—popular request! Barney Rubin, moderator. Hear producers of Jefferson Workshop, People's Drama, Freedom Unity Theatre, Harlem Unity, Caravans, plus the audience discuss plays in actual production. 2nd floor studio, 77 5th Ave. 8 p.m. 60c. Progressive Playwrights.

NORMAN ROSTEN, well known poet and author of "The Big Road," will give a public recital of his poetry at 6 Fifth Ave. (near 8th St.). 8 p.m. Donation 50c. Dancing will follow recital. Poetry Guild.

ONE DAY BAZAAR featuring at low prices—linens, records, children's books, doll clothes, notions. 77 Fifth Ave., noon to 9 p.m. Mothers Club of Chelsea.

STUDIO PARTY! Come all members, friends! Congenial atmosphere, folk dancing, social, fun. Cultural, Folk Dance Group, 128 E. 16th St.

"ART IS EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS." Speaker, Sidney Finkelstein, author, lecturer, teacher at Jefferson School. Forum and film, "Patterns of American Culture." 8:30 p.m. at 201 Second Ave. Subs. 35c. Educational Comm., Henry Forbes Section, CP.

DANCING AND MOVIE. Tonight at 13 Astor Place. Dancing in the Panel Room (the Jerry Malcolm Orch.). Continuous from 7:30. Movie ("Farribique") in the Oval Room, continuous from 6 p.m. Adm. to both—$1.25 incl. tax. Film Div., N. Y. Council, Arts, Sciences & Professions.

THE WEAVERS: Pete Seeger, Freddie Hellerman, Ronnie Gilbert and Lee Hays invite you each week to spend a lazy Sunday afternoon in The Weaveroom, 23 E. 10th St. Stroll in or out anytime between 2 and 5 and hear continuous singing, guest artists, laughs and stuff. Records on sale to solve your Xmas problems. Donation 50c; tots 20c. Kettledrums and glockenspiels admitted free.

FOLK DANCING led by an expert, this Sunday at the Russian Inn, 219 Second Ave. (near 14th St.). Have fun while learning. Gypsy orchestra. Entertainment. Bring your friends.

FORUM—SOCIAL. Dr. B. Liber, noted psychiatrist will discuss "Wealth, Poverty and Sickness." ALP Club, 220 W. 80th St. (Bway). Question and answer period. Subs. 75c.

MEET YOUR FRIENDS this Sunday at the Russian Inn, 219 Second Ave. Gypsy orchestra. Entertainment. Folk dancing led by an expert. No cover, No minimum.

DR. ANNETTE RUBINSTEIN will discuss "The Recent Soviet Novels at the Sunday night forum of the Jefferson School, 545 Sixth Ave. 8:30 p.m. Sub $1.

Brooklyn

CHANUKAH PARTY. Drama, Folk-Social, Dancing. Free refreshments. Cont. 25c. Meyer Levin, JYF, 1190 St. Johns Pl.

DR. HOWARD SELSAM, noted lecturer, speaks tonight, 8:30 p.m. at 3200 Coney Island Ave. "The Meaning of Freedom."

THE CIO Convention and Its Aftermaths —George Morris, Labor Editor, Daily Worker. Utica Center, 289 Utica Ave., near E. Pkway. 8:30 p.m. CP 18th AD. Don. 35c.

RATES: 35 cents per line in the Daily Worker
40 cents per line in The (Weekend) Worker
6 words constitute a line
Minimum charge - 3 lines
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE
DEADLINES:
Daily Worker:
Previous day at noon
For Monday's issue
Friday at 4 p. m.
Weekend Worker:
Previous Wednesday
at 4 p. m.

the whole town's gathering for
JEFF SCHOOL BAZAAR
holiday gifts
children's program
bargains
prizes
entertainment
square dancing
DECEMBER 16-17-18
Opens Friday, 6 P.M. - 12 P.M.
Saturday, 11 A.M. - 12 Mid.
Sunday, 11 A.M. - 12 Mid.
at the school
575 Sixth Avenue
ADMISSION FREE!

Meet and Hear:
PETE SEEGER
of People's Artists
Also
IRVING TAFFLER and DOROTHY STRANGE
of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign-Born
Fun - Dancing - Singing A-Plenty
Door Open 8:30 P.M. Saturday
Sponsored by
STUDENT COUNCIL
JEFFERSON SCHOOL
575 Sixth Avenue • Don. 75c

LECTURE & DANCE
BEAUTIFUL CRYSTAL BALLROOM
HOTEL DIPLOMAT
108 W. 43rd St. N.Y.C.
SUN., DEC. 11 — 8:30 P.M.
Dr. Saul K. Padover
(On the staff of the New School for Social Research—just returned from extensive tour of Germany)
"Can Democracy Work in Germany?"
Latin Amer. Orch. — $1.04

LECTURE & SOCIAL
BAINBRIDGE ALP CLUB
3220 Bainbridge Avenue, Bronx
(1 block north of 206th St. IND subway)
SUNDAY DEC. 11 — 8 P.M.
GEORGE MARION
Dancing - Music • Sub 49c

New Moves Made in Fight Against Ben Davis Ouster

Hearing on a show-cause order against the City Council's Jimcrow expulsion of Communist Councilman Benjamin J. Davis will be heard Monday, Dec. 12, 10 a.m., before Supreme Court Justice Thomas A. Aurelio. The show-cause order, signed by Justice Aurelio on Monday, Dec. 5, seeks to force the Council to retract Devis' illegal ouster.

Argument on behalf of Councilman Davis will be made by his attorneys Harry Sacher and David Freedman.

Last Wednesday the Council was assailed by Councilman Eugene P. Connolly, who resigned in protest over the expulsion. Connolly, who was absent at the ouster meeting because he was attending the funeral of his brother in Rochester, said, in resigning, that Davis was convicted of an act "which thousands of Americans feel is unconstitutional and which the government itself feels is a matter of grave constitutional doubt." He said the "fundamental issue involved is of the gravest importance for it involves the right of a legally elected official of the city of New York to fill out his term."

Despite his protest against "this undemocratic procedure" Connolly disassociated himself from Davis' charge that the action was a "Jimcrow expulsion" and criticized the Daily Worker's account of the ouster meeting which incorrectly termed his absence from the meeting "significant."

Davis was steamrollered out of his elective office on Nov. 28 following the Council ruling upholding an opinion by Corporation Counsel McGrath that the conviction of the 11 Communist leaders on false charges of "teaching and advocating" the overthrow of the government by force and violence was "automatic forfeiture" of his office and all salaries subsequent to Oct. 14, the date of the sentencing.

The Council vote was 15 to 0 with Manhattan Republican Stanley M. Isaacs and Brooklyn Liberal Louis Goldberg abstaining. Isaacs condemned the procedure as "indecent."

TOLEDO BOSSES FIGHT PENSION

TOLEDO, O. — A huge slush fund has been raised by Toledo corporations to propagandize against the proposal of the CIO United Auto Workers for an area pension plan covering all employers.

The fund is being spent under the auspices of "The Committee to Save Toledo's Payrolls."

A full page advertisement in the Times indicated that the group was in actuality a "Committee to Increase Profits."

Two of the major points stressed by the ad were: "Cut costs to make jobs more secure" and "boost output to keep wages high." This is familiar language to Toledo's workers who know that it means an increase of the killing speedup with a lowering of wages.

Around the Dial, Bob Lauter's column on radio, appears every day in the Daily Worker.

3 MORE DAYS!

COME to dine, dance and be merry
COME to buy furniture, fur, luggage, jewelry
COME to see the Unity Friends Theatre
COME to buy suits, coats, shirts, ties, socks, belts, hats
COME to see kiddies laugh at Raymond the Magician, Kiddies Buffoon Show
COME to buy coats, dresses, suits, shoes, lingerie, hosiery, hats, pocketbooks
COME to meet old friends and make new ones
COME to buy toys, holiday gifts, earthenware, paintings, stationery
COME to see unionists selling the goods they made with their own hands
COME to buy children's coat and legging sets, coats, pants, jumpers
COME to hear Manzie Johnson's Band and top entertainment
COME to buy sheets, pillow cases, liriens, spreads, towels
COME and help in the fight against Anti-Semitism and discrimination

COME! COME! COME!

TO THE GREATER NEW YORK ANNUAL
Jewish Labor Bazaar
ST. NICHOLAS ARENA
69 WEST 66th STREET
New York City
DECEMBER 10, 11, 12
SAT. 12-12 SUN. 12-12 MON. 6-12
HOW TO COME:
SEVENTH AVE. SUBWAY to 66th ST. EIGHTH AVE. SUBWAY TO 59th ST.

RADIO PROGRAMS

WMCA — 570 kc. WNBC — 660 kc. WOR — 710 kc. WJZ — 770 kc. WNYC — 830 kc. WINS — 1010 kc. WEVD — 1330 kc. WCBS — 880 kc. WNEW — 1130 kc. WILB — 1190 kc. WHN — 1050 kc. WENY — 1480 kc. WOV — 1280 kc. WQXR — 1960 kc.

SATURDAY

MORNING

9:00-WNBC—Tom, Timmy and Mae
WOR—News, Harry Hennessy
WJZ—Recorded Music
WCBS—This Is New York
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
9:15-WNBC—The PAL Theatre
WOR—Sidney Walton: News
9:30-WNBC—People Are Funny
WOR—Tele-Kid Test Quiz
WJZ—Conversation with Casey
9:45-WNBC—Missus Goes A-Shopping
10:00-WNBC—Fred Waring Show
WOR-News—Henry Gladstone
WJZ—At Home With Music
WCBS—Galen Drake
10:15-WOR—Mr. Fixit
WQXR—N. Y. Youth Forum
10:30-WNBC—Mary Lee Taylor
WOR—Frank Sinatra Records
WJZ—To Be Announced
WCBS—Joe DiMaggio Show
WNYC—Children's Corner
10:45-WOR—Let's Go—Talk
11:00-WNBC—Lassie—Sketch
WOR—News
WJZ—Franklin Record Shop
WCBS—News—Allen Jackson
WNYC—Music Maestro
WQXR—News; Concert
11:05-WCBS—Let's Pretend
11:15-WNBC—Stamp Club
WOR—Bing Crosby Records
11:30-WNBC—Smilin' Ed McConnell
WOR—Parade Preview
WJZ—Roger Dann Show
WCBS—Junior Miss—Comedy
WNYC—PAL Program
WQXR—Violin Personalities
11:45-WOR—Talk
WQXR—Luncheon Concert

AFTERNOON

12:00-WNBC—News; Charles McCarthy
WOR—Man on the Farm
WJZ—101 Ranch Boys Songs
WCBS—Theatre of Today
WNYC—Midday Symphony
WQXR—News; Luncheon Concert
12:15-WNBC—Public Affairs
12:30-WNBC—Archie Andrews; Sketch
WOR—News; The Answer Man
WJZ—News; American Farmer
WCBS—Grand Central Station
1:00-WNBC—Farm and Home Hour
WOR—Luncheon at Sardi's
WJZ—Jazz recordings
WCBS—Stars Over Hollywood
WNYC—Composers' Concert
WQXR—News; Midday Symphony
1:30-WNBC—Voices and Events
WOR—Variety Show
WJZ—Record Music
WCBS—Give and Take, Quiz
2:00-WNBC—Football Game
WJZ—Opera; Manon Lescaut
WCBS—County Fair
WNYC—Play; King Lear
WQXR—News; Record Review
2:30-WOR—Treasury Varieties
WCBS—Dave Stephens Orch.
WQXR—Movie Music
3:00-WOR—Mr. Feathers—Sketch
WCBS—Report from Overseas
3:15-WCBS—Adventures in Science
3:30-WOR—Proudly We Hail
WCBS—Farm News
3:45-WCBS—Cross Section, USA.
4:00-WOR—Count of Monte Cristo
WCBS—Facts for Veterans
WQXR—News; Record Album
4:30-WOR—Crime Fighters
WCBS—Noro Morales Orch.
WQXR—Music of our Time
5:00-WOR—John Steele, Sketch
WJZ—Tex and Crumpets
WCBS—Treasury Bandstand
WNYC—Hands Across the Sea
WQXR—News; Violin Music
5:30-WNBC—Report on America
WOR—Incredible But True
WCBS—Mother Knows Best
WQXR—Cocktail Time
5:45-WNBC—Confidential Close-up
WOR—Hollywood Quiz

EVENING

6:00—WNBC—Ken Banghart
WOR—Lyle Van, News
WJZ—News, Albert Warner
WQXR—Theatre of Dance
WNYC—Ballet Time
6:15-WCBS—CBS Views the Press
WNBC—Sports—Bill Cochran
6:30-WNBC—Symphony Orchestra
WJZ—Sports
WOR—News
WCBS—Red Barber
WQXR—Dinner Concert
7:00-WOR—Frank Farrell
WQXR—News; Concert Stage
WCBS—Johnny Dollar, Sketch
WJZ—Rex Koury, Organ
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
7:30-WNBC—Richard Diamond, Sketch
WCBS—Vaughn Monroe
WOR—Quick as a Flash, Quiz
WJZ—Sports
WQXR—Scenes from Opera
8:00-WNBC—Hollywood Star Theatre
WOR—Twenty Questions
WQXR—News, Symphony Hall
WJZ—Chandu, Sketch
WCBS—Gene Autry Show
8:30-WNBC—Truth or Consequences
WOR—Quiz program
WJZ—Superman, Sketch
WCBS—Philip Marlowe
WNYC—Operetta Iolanthe
9:00-WNBC—Hit Parade
WOR—Meet Your Match
WJZ—Dick Jurgens
WCBS—Gangbusters
WQXR—News; Great Conductors
9:30-WNBC—Dennis Day Show
WCBS—Broadway is My Beat
WOR—Guy Lombardo Show
WJZ—Hollywood Byline
10:00-WNBC—Judith Canova Show
WOR—Theatre of the Air
WJZ—Voices That Live
WCBS—Sing It Again
WQXR—Wings of Song
10:30-WNBC—Grand Ole Opry
WQXR—London Studio Concert

SUNDAY

MORNING

9:00-WNBC—World News
WJZ—Men's Page
WOR—News; Harry Hennessy
WCBS—News Reports
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
9:15-WNBC—The Comic Weekly Man
WOR—Live a New Life
WCBS—Organ Music
9:30-WOR—Sunday Chapel
WJZ—The Voice of Prophecy
9:45-WNBC—Male Quartet
WCBS—Trinity Choir
10:00-WNBC—National Radio Pulpit
WOR—News; Henry Gladstone
WJZ—Message of Israel
WCBS—Church of the Air
WQXR—News
10:30-WNBC—Children's Hour
WJZ—The Southernaires
WCBS—Church of the Air
WNYC—Opera Excerpts
11:00-WOR—Henry Gladstone
WJZ—Victor Lindlahr
WCBS—Allan Jackson, News
WQXR—News
11:15-WOR—Brunch—Dorothy and Dick
WJZ—Frank and Ernest, Talk
WCBS—Howard K. Smith, News
11:30-WNBC—News, Charles McCarthy

AFTERNOON

12:00-WNBC—Melody Parade
WJZ—The Fitzgeralds
WOR—More Out of Life
WCBS—Invitation to Learning
12:05-WQXR—Symphony Varieties
12:30-WNBC—Jinx Falkenburg
WOR—News—Melvin Elliott
WCBS—Peoples Platform
WQXR—Record Review
WJZ—Piano Playhouse
12:45-WOR—John Wyatt
WQXR—Orchestral Melodies
1:00-WNBC—The Eternal Light
WJZ—Voices That Live
WOR—Bing Crosby Sings
WCBS—Charles Collingwood
WNYC—Recordings
WQXR—New York Times News: Midday Symphony
1:05-WQXR—Midday Symphony
1:15-WCBS—Elmo Roper
1:30-WNBC—N. Y. Quiz Kids
1:30-WJZ—National Vespers
WOR—The Show Shop
WCBS—Get More Out of Life
2:00-WOR—Deems Taylor Concert
WCBS—Choraliers
WJZ—Week Around the World
WNBC—NBC Theatre
WNYC—Brooklyn Museum Concert
WQXR—News
2:05-WQXR—Viennese Melodies
WOR—Harry Hennesy
WJZ—Mr President
WCBS—Musical Notebook
3:00-WOR—Cisco Kid
WNBC—One Man's Family
WJZ—This Changing World
WCBS—N. Y. Symphony Orchestra
3:15-WJZ—Betty Clock, Songs
3:30-WNBC—Quiz Kids
WOR—Juvenile Jury
4:00-WNBC—Living—1949
WOR—House of Mystery
WJZ—Family Close-ups
4:30-WNBC—American forum
WOR—Private Investigator
WJZ—Milton Cross—Opera Album
WCBS—Sunday at the Chase
5:00-WOR—The Shadow
WJZ—Gregory Hood
WQXR—News; Record Reviews
WNBC—Radio City Playhouse
WCBS—Sammy Kaye
5:30-WOR—Detective Mysteries
WCBS—Symphonette
WJZ—Greatest Story Ever Told
WNBC—Harvest of Stars

EVENING

6:00-WNBC—Catholic Hour
WCBS—Hour of Stars, Play
WJZ—Drew Pearson, News
WOR—Roy Rogers Show
WQXR—News
6:05-WQXR—String Quartet
6:15-WJZ—Don Gardner
6:30-WNBC—Hollywood Calling
WOR—Nick Carter
WCBS—Our Miss Brooks
WJZ—Girls' Corps
6:45-WNYC—Weather Report; News
7:00-WOR—The Falcon
WCBS—Jack Benny
WJZ—Think Fast
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
WQXR—News
7:05-WQXR—Collectors Items
7:30-WNBC—Phil Harris, Alice Faye show
WOR—The Saint
WJZ—Mr. Malone
WCBS—Amos and Andy Show
8:00-WNBC—Sam Spade, sketch
WOR—Alexander's Mediation Board
WJZ—Stop the Music
WCBS—Bergen-Charlie McCarthy
WQXR—News
8:05-WQXR—Our Musical Heritage
8:30-WNBC—Theatre Guild
WOR—Melvin Elliott
WCBS—Red Skelton Show
WNYC—Keyboard Masters
9:00-WOR—Opera Concert
WJZ—Walter Winchell
WCBS—Meet Corliss Archer
WQXR—News
WNYC—It's Your Life
9:05-WQXR—Sunday Evening Concert
9:15-WJZ—Louella Parsons Show
9:30-WNBC—Album of Familiar Music
WOR—Sheila Graham
WJZ—Chance of A Lifetime
WCBS—Horace Heidt Show
WNYC—Chicago Round Table
10:00-WNBC—Eddie Cantor Show
WJZ—Jimmie Fiddler
WOR—Damon Runyon Theatre
WCBS—Carnation Show
10:05-WQXR—On Wings of Song
10:30-WNBC—Bob Crosby Show
WJZ—Sidney Walton, News
WOR—Heartbeat in the News
WCBS—Paul Neighbor's Orch.

RADIO HIGHLIGHTS
Saturday, Dec. 10

PM

6:15—CBS Views the Press. WCBS.
6:30—NBC Symphony Orchestra (Toscanini). WNBC.

TV

7:30—Nature of Things. WNBT.
8:30—Premiere Playhouse. WCBS.
9:30—Meet the Press. WNBT.

RADIO HIGHLIGHTS
Sunday, Dec. 11

PM

12:00 M—Invitation to Learning. WCBS.
1:15—Elmo Roper. WCBS.
2:00—NBC Theatre. WNBC.
3:00—NY Philharmonic Orchestra. WCBS.
3:30—Juvenile Jury. WOR.
4:00—Family Closeup. WJZ.
6:00—Oscar Brand Song Festival. WNYC.
6:30—Our Miss Brooks. WCBS.
8:30—Theatre Guild. WNBC.
10:00—The Lively Arts. WNEW.

TV

7:00—Tonight on Broadway. WCBS.
7:30—This Is Show Business. WCBS.
9:00—Television Playhouse. WNBT.



LAMBERTO MAGGIORANI and seven-year-old Enzo Staiola, who plays his son, search the streets of Rome for the stolen bicycle which means his job in 'The Bicycle Thief,' new prize-winning Italian film which opens at the World Theatre on Monday, Dec. 12.

'Farrebique,' French Film This Weekend

The Film Division of the N. Y. Arts, Sciences and Divisions will present the dramatic French feature-length film Farrebique this Saturday night at Marzani's, 111 day night at the Panel Room, 13 Astor Place, starting at 6 p.m. Continuous socials at both places. W. 88 St., starting at 8:30. The same film will also be shown Sun-

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Joseph Cotten—SHADOW OF A DOUBT
Charles Boyer—TYRON AND FANTASY

An Issue to Honor Stalin

A special issue of The Worker Magazine next week will mark the 70th birthday of Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin.

Among articles featured in the issue will be one by William Z. Foster on Stalin's Place in History. Other articles include one by John Gates, editor of The Worker, on Stalin and Peace; Abner W. Berry on What Stalin Means to American Negroes; Joseph North on Stalin, the Man; Joseph Starobin on Stalin as a Military Leader. The issue will also reprint Paul Robeson's speech at the recent dinner in honor of Andrei Vishinsky.

"On the occasion of the birthday of a great people's leader, The Worker is publishing this special issue to give our nation the true picture of the man at the head of the Soviet Union," declared Gates. "As part of its effort to create a pro-war atmosphere, Wall Street-inspired journalism feeds the American people an enormous amount of falsehood and propaganda about Stalin to stir up hostility toward the Soviet Union among the people of the United States. We believe that exposing this falsification will be a valuable contribution to peace and better understanding between the American and Soviet people."

TO WEIGH BAN ON DUTCH SHIPPING

SYDNEY (ALN). — Australian longshoremen's, seamen's, road transport and sheet metal workers' unions will consult shortly on whether to lift the 5-year ban on handling Dutch shipping in this country's ports, imposed as a measure of sympathy for the Indonesian independence fight against the Netherlands. The unions will decide whether, under present circumstances, Dutch ships can be serviced without assisting the oppression of the Indonesian people.

Around the Globe, a column of news and analysis by Joseph Starobin, appears each day in the Daily Worker.

How Lewis Timed A-Bomb Hoax

(Continued from Page 3)

peeked.

One "secret" document, he said, contained the notation: "Had a hell of a time getting these away from Groves," and was signed H. H. that stood for Harry Hopkins, Jordan said. The Presidential adviser often telephoned him from Washington instructing him to expedite the material to the USSR, he claimed.

Several times, he handled shipments of uranium, he said, and quoted a Soviet officer to the effect that it was "bomb powder."

On Monday night, Fulton Lewis had Jordan before a micophone again. Lewis said that Henry Wallace had personally intervened to override an embargo on uranium to Russia ordered by Gen. Leslie R. Groves, chief of the Manhattan atomic project.

★

A LOT OF FOLKS in Washington are cooly unconvinced by the latest Fulton Lewis sensation. They point out that Harry Hopkins never signed himself H. H. Furthermore, Hopkins was seriously ill in a hospital at the time Jordan claims he was being telephoned by the Presidential adviser.

dered an embargo on uranium to the USSR and therefore Wallace could not have stopped it.

Rep. Morgan Moulder (D-Mo), acting chairman of the House Un-American Committee, confessed to newsmen later that even Gen. Groves said he never ordered an embargo on uranium to the USSR and therefore Wallace could not have stopped it.

Rep. Morgan Moulder (D-Mo), acting chairman of the House Un-American Committee, confessed to newsmen later that even Gen. Groves said he never or-

he was suspicious of Jordan's story. Jordan claimed to have written notes on a piece of paper while interviewing a Russian officer in a dark plane. Jordan showed a piece of paper with his pencil notes on it as proof.

But Rep. Moulder wonders how he could have written so evenly in the dark.

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DEADLINES:
For the Daily Worker: Previous day at 1. for Monday's issue—Friday at 3 p.m.
For The (Weekend) Worker: Previous Wednesday at 6 p.m.

The Worker

SUBSCRIPTION DRIVE

NOVEMBER 15, '49 to JANUARY 15, '50

DRIVE REPORT NO. 3 — NOVEMBER 28, '49 — DECEMBER 5, '49

STATES	QUOTAS	Week's Subs 6 mo.	Week's Subs 1 yr.	Previous Subs 6 mo.	Previous Subs 1 yr.	TOTAL	Approx. %
Alabama	150	—	1	1	3	5	3
California	300	—	3	—	9	12	4
Connecticut	750	6	25	4	33	68	9
Colorado	200	1	—	3	2	6	3
Florida	150	—	1	—	3	4	2½
Georgia	50	—	3	—	3	6	12
Illinois	3,000	8	44	14	25	91	3
Indiana	350	1	17	6	19	43	12
Iowa-Neb.-Kan.	100	—	5	1	8	14	14
Louisiana	150	—	—	1	—	1	½
Maryland	400	—	19	6	20	45	11
Michigan	1,200	7	24	6	15	52	4
Minn.-ND-SD	650	1	30	5	25	61	9
Missouri	200	—	15	5	12	32	16
Montana	50	—	—	—	1	1	2
New England	1,000	1	23	7	34	65	6½
New Jersey	1,500	15	196	17	186	414	27½
N. Y. Upstate	1,000	4	16	5	13	38	3½
Manhattan	5,500	3	5	17	62	87	1½
Harlem	2,500	6	46	8	5	65	2½
Bronx	3,750	2	15	3	15	35	½
Brooklyn	5,750	3	12	6	18	39	½
Queens	1,500	2	5	7	8	22	1½
N. Y. Youth	2,500	—	—	—	—	—	—
NC-SC	200	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio	2,000	4	19	16	17	56	2½
Oklahoma	100	—	—	1	1	2	2
Oregon	25	—	—	2	1	3	12
Penn. (East)	2,000	8	61	11	53	133	6½
Penn. (West)	500	1	16	2	44	63	12½
Texas	300	6	3	11	6	26	8½
Utah	50	—	—	—	1	1	2
Virginia	75	1	4	—	1	6	8
Washington	200	—	1	1	10	12	6
West Virginia	100	—	—	2	2	4	4
Wisconsin	400	1	2	—	13	16	4
Foreign	—	2	1	—	5	8	—
TOTALS	38,650	83	612	168	673	1,536	3.9

Total Subs for Week 695

Case of Lawyers of '11' Not a Routine Question

The fight to reverse the "contempt" jail sentences imposed by Judge Harold R. Medina on attorneys for the convicted national Communist leaders moved forward last week in the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals. Hearing on appeal of the attorneys' case, scheduled for Monday, was extended by the appeals court until Feb. 6. Paul Ross, counsel for the attorneys, had asked the court to extend the date of argument on the "contempt" appeal until the appeal of the conviction of the "11" is heard.

During argument last Monday on the attorneys' motion to postpone the hearing, Judge Learned Hand, senior appeals jurist, refused to accept Assistant Prosecutor Irving Shapiro's view that the case was one requiring merely routine consideration.

While not granting the full extension asked by the attorneys, Judge Hand reminded the prosecutor that Judge Medina had charged they had engaged in a "conspiracy" to launch a "deliberate and wilful attack upon the administration of justice; an attempt to sabotage the functioning of the federal judicial system."

"That does very much enlarge the consideration," said Judge Hand.

★

A PETITION of the 11 Communist leaders on behalf of their lawyers, presented to the court by Daily Worker editor John Gates, one of the 11, pointed out that to speed the appeal of the contempt citations would divert the lawyers from "the task of preparing our appeal, would in effect deprive us of the right of counsel of our own choosing."

Legal observers noted that Judge Medina's action of sentencing the lawyers to jail threatens all lawyers who go into court to vigorously defend what they believe the proper democratic conception of the U. S. Constitution.

The "conspiracy" findings by Judge Medina, as noted by Judge Hand and Judge Jerome N. Frank, also of the U. S. Circuit Appeals bench, opens the door for disbarment proceedings against the lawyers.

Judge Frank observed this made the case one of extremely grave considerations.

The "contempt conspiracy," according to Judge Medina, grew out of the attorneys' challenge of the "hand-picked" jury system, their charge that the Smith Act, under which the "11" were convicted, is unconstitutional, and their challenge of the political basis of the indictment of the Communist leaders.

Involved in the attorneys' appeal, as in the appeal of the "11," is prejudice of Judge Medina. Also involved is appraisal of a working class political party and the advocacy of political doctrine—including the vast body of social, economic and political thought covered by the term "Marxism-Leninism."

Attorneys whose cases are on appeal are:

Harry Sacher, Richard Gladstein, Eugene Dennis (defendant acting as his own counsel), sentenced to six months in jail; George W. Crockett, Jr. and A. J. Isserman, sentenced to four months, and Louis McCabe, sentenced to 30 days.

HOW YOU CAN HELP!

Judge Medina's "contempt" citations, ordering jailing of attorneys for the 11 Communist leaders, must not be permitted to stand.

The five lawyers and Eugene Dennis were adjudged in contempt for the "crime" of disagreeing with Judge Medina's conception of law.

There have been similar instances of persecution during the trials under the infamous Alien and Sedition Laws, when lawyers were jailed for challenging biased rulings of the court. But aroused democratic opinion forced their release and vindication.

It is the duty of U. S. Attorney General J. Howard McGrath to see that justice is done in this case, that the "contempt" sentences are reversed.

Write or wire the Attorney General at once. Demand that he act now to reverse the sentences.

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AFL Union to Try Stoolie Who Testified Against Bridges

SAN FRANCISCO (FP).—John H. Schomaker, prize government witness against West Coast CIO longshore leader Harry Bridges and his perjury trial here, will go on trial before his own union on chages of betraying the labor movement.

This was disclosed here by president Joseph Murphy of a Hod Carriers and Common Laborers International Union (AFL) local, who said he had evidence that U. S. Immigration Service agents planted Schomaker in the hod carriers' union more than six months before the government announced its action against Bridges.

This was done, he said, to give the witness an aura of AFL respectability.

Pointing out that the hod carriers' union is conservative and right-wing, Murphy said: "In my opinion, Schomaker is a tool of the government and of the employer group on the waterfront. As such, he has no place in the AFL or any other labor organization."

Schomaker was called by the Justice Department in its attempt to prove Bridges lied when he denied being a Communist Party member at his naturalization proceedings. Schomaker unwittingly provided the trial with its most ironical moment while he was being cross-examined by defense attorney Vincent Hallinan.

He was testifying that stoolpigeons had operated on the waterfront against the longshoremen during the 1930s. "Just what is a stoolpigeon, Mr. Schomaker?" the defense lawyer asked. The previously voluble witness began to stammer: "I would say . . . a stoolpigeon is . . . a person who says . . . he is one thing . . . but is not . . . and carries information to the enemies of . . . I mean . . . to the other side." The spectators broke out into loud laughter at this point, while the crestfallen witness stared unhappily at the floor.

UE Local Asks Tobin Dismissal

CLEVELAND, O.—Four thousand workers of Local 735, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers have sent a telegram to President Truman calling for the resignation of Secretary of Labor Maurice Tobin.

Tobin, the wire said, disqualified himself because of his endorsement of the CIO's company union in the electrical industry. Another telegram was sent to Tobin insisting that he step out of his governmental position.

Carey Scab Plan Fails

CLEVELAND, O.—The latest scabbing effort by James B. Carey, head of the CIO's new company union in the electrical field, and Sam Sponseller, regional CIO director, has flopped.

As negotiations over a wage increase were in progress at the Wellman Engineering Co., under contract with Local 735, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, Carey intervened with a telegram. He claimed the company union represented a majority of the workers.

But, despite collaboration between management and Sponseller, the company union was unable to sign up any members.

At first the company refused to negotiate with UE, but when the workers halted production while remaining within the shop the bosses had a change of heart.

Company representatives called UE representative Joseph Kres, asked him to get the workers back on the job and agreed to negotiate.

FISHER UNION BACKS FEPC

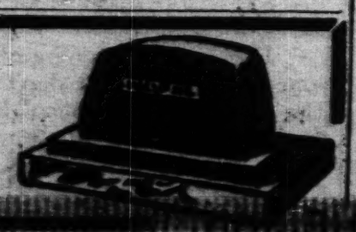
CLEVELAND, O. — Fisher Body Local 45 of the CIO United Automobile Workers has adopted a resolution demanding passage of the Carr-Jaffe fair employment practices ordinance.

Letters have been sent to each city councilman stating the position of the local union.

The resolution backing FEPC was adopted unanimously at the regular meeting of Local 45.

Delegates from Fisher Body to the CIO Auto Council are expected to raise the question there is an endeavor to mobilize workers in the entire industry behind FEPC.

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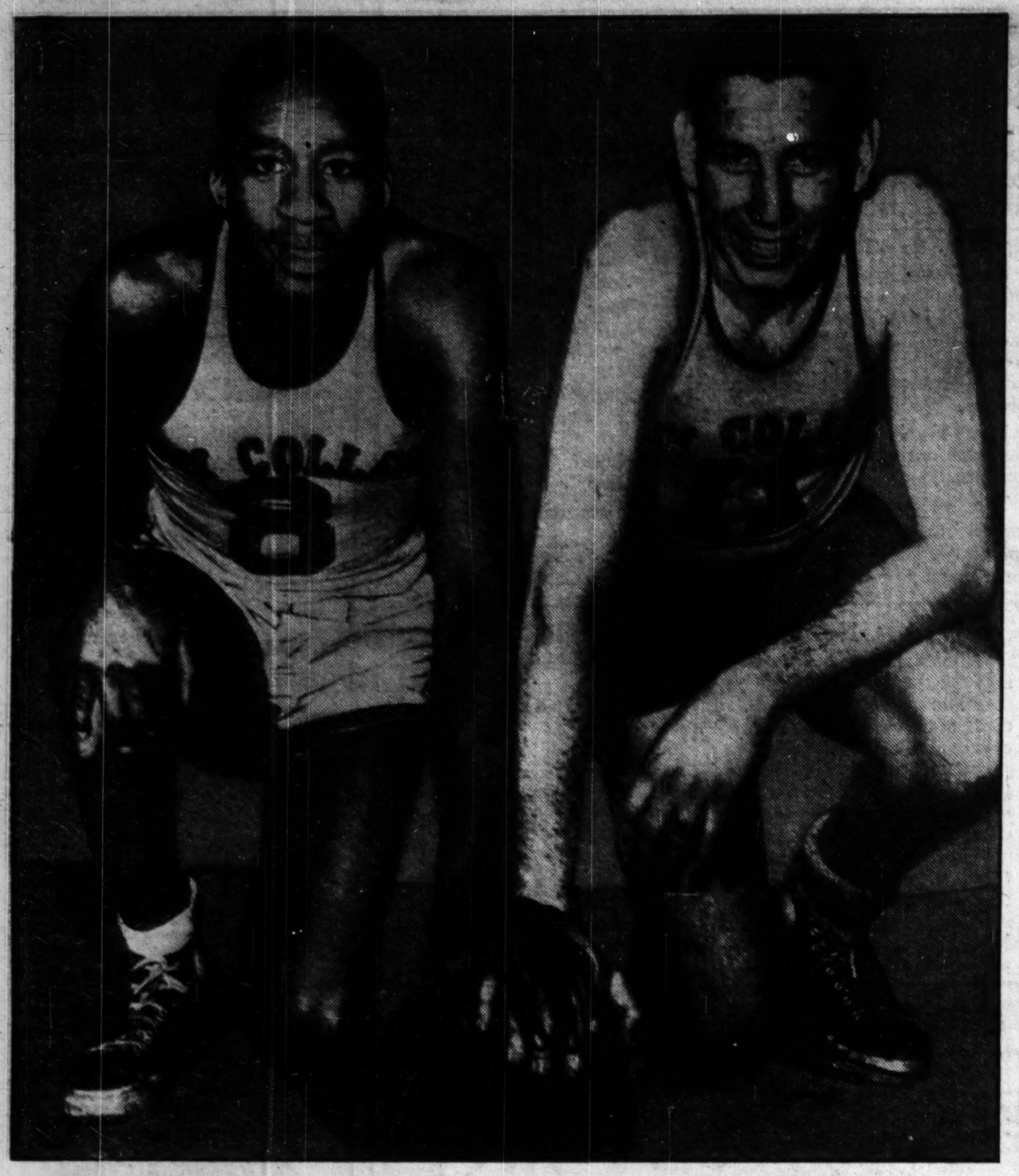
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Say . . . I Saw Your Ad in the Daily Worker



CITY COLLEGE of New York has come up with the finest crop of Sophomore talent in its long basketball history, and hopes are riding high for a big year. Here are two of the gifted newcomers. Left, Ed. Warner, 6-2½ former Clinton High star, a powerful rebounder and all around shotmaker. Right, Ed Roman, 6-6 center from Taft High who does just about everything well.

PICK BROWNS AND LA RAMS

Pro football plays out the string in the All America Conference Sunday when the Cleveland Browns and San Francisco 49ers clash in Cleveland for the league title. Meantime, it's also a decisive afternoon for the top clubs in the rival National League. The Los Angeles Rams and Chicago Bears are in a nip 'n tuck battle for the right to meet the eastern division kings, Philadelphia's powerful Eagles. The Rams must beat or tie the Washington Redskins in LA in order to clinch the western crown. Failing that, a Chicago Bear victory over the Chi Cardinals would bring make the Bears best of the west and bring them into title playoff battle against the Eagles.

The 49ers figure to be truly "up" for the title tilt. For one thing, the team is still mighty sore about the league setup which cheats the title contestants from drawing any extra dough in the first playoff round. The 49ers threatened to strike unless the Frisco moguls gave them $500 per man before last week's game against the New York Yankees. The 49ers management refused and finally the Frisco players, out of consideration for the fans who'd bought great numbers of tickets, decided to go through with the game. They won it, elimmating the Yanks. Now there's a winner's share of the final game awaiting them if they can knock off the favored Browns. This game, incidentally, is the only one determining the player's pool of the rich moolah the moguls collect at the boxoffice.

IN THE NATIONAL LEAGUE, as we said earlier, the Eagles copped their eastern crown two weeks ago, but Sunday's battle against the Giants is an important one from the New Yorker's point of view. Steve Owens' club are in second place and can finish in the playoff money if they win. If the Giants lose, the Pittsburgh Steelers can take over the second slot by beating the New York Bulldogs.

Here's how that still undecided title playoff would work. If the Bears win the western crown, the NL title tilt would be played with the Eagles in Chicago December 18. If the Rams win, they'll go against the Eagles in Loes Angeles.

(The Worker picks: Browns and Rams.)

New Card Park Ready for '52

BALTIMORE, Md. (UP). — President Fred Saigh, Jr., of the St. Louis Cardinals confirmed today that the club would start construction of its new $5,000,000 baseball park early next year and that it "definitely will be ready by the start of the 1952 season."

Hornell Dodger Farm

BALTIMORE, Md. (UP). — Hornell, N. Y., club of the Class D Pony League announced today that a working agreement had been established with the Brooklyn Dodgers for the 1950 season.

Hornell drew 86,000 paid admissions last season, which is pretty good for Class D baseball. The Dodgers also recently established a farm at nearby Elmira, N. Y., in the Class A Eastern League.

Don't Rap the Three-I!

Probably the most abused circuit in baseball is the three-I-league. Whenever a ballplayer doesn't quite measure up to big league stature, professional critics and grandstand comedians are quick to clamor: "Send him back to the three-I-league."

The Illinois-Iowa-Indiana league has taken a lot of unwarranted derision, to our way of thinking. Inaugurated in 1901, the proud, little three-I-league—now comprised of Danville, Decatur, Quincy and Springfield in Illinois, Evansville and Terre Haute in Indiana, and Davenport and Waterloo in Iowa—has furnished countless players to the majors and, no doubt, will provide many more.

Lou Boudreau, Cleveland's shortstop-manager got his professional start in the three-I-league with **Bedar Rapids** back in 1938.

Sid Gordon, the Giant's capable third baseman, played for Clinton of the three-I-league in 1939.

Little Peanuts Lowry of Cincinnati broke into organized baseball with Moline of the Three-I back in 1937 and **Floyd Baker,** White Sox third baseman, had a fling with Springfield in 1941, the same city that helped **Vern Stephens, Birdie Tebbetts** and **Roy Sievers** on their way to the majors.

Stocky **Hank Majeski,** hard-hitting Philadelphia Athletic infielder, is a three-I- grad with a stopover at Moline.

Eddie Waitkus, the Phillies' first base hope in 1950, hit .326 as Moline's first sacker in 1939.

The circuit produced its share of top pitchers, too, Dave Koslo of the Giants from Madison; Emil Leonard of the Cubs.

Allie Reynolds, Ray Poat, Johnny Schmitz, Paul (Dizzy) Trout and Warren Spahn.

In This Corner...

By Bill Mardo



COLLECTING THE ITEMS—and does that make this particular column a collectors item? . . . Joe Louis was ribbing Jackie Robinson the other night about Jack's off-season job selling television sets. **"I brought a friend of mine down to the store Jackie is working at and she bought a set from him for $900. But Jackie couldn't even tell her how to turn the set on!"**

Robbie chuckled and shrugged his shoulders in mock helplessness. "What do I know about selling television sets? You know how I work it at the store? A customer comes in, and naturally asks for me. I chat with the person a while, and then call for held from a few of the regular salesmen who come over and finish the job." Which is about the only time Jackie needs a pinch-hitter, I guess. . . .

★

A NOTE FROM reader Dave Lubell who asks: "How about something on Jimcrow in the National Basketball Association, the new pro hoop league? The new league must from the very beginning be pressured by the fans to be a democratic league—a league of Negro and white athletes. I'd like to see something said on this subject which we feel is an important phase in cracking Jimcrow in sports. Basketball is the most attended of all sports."

Prexy Maurice Podoloff of the NBA was asked by The Worker sports department whether any conscious lilywhite policies are being carried on by his league. Podoloff insisted no. The owners are free to hire whatever players they please, says he.

Well, from where we sit there must be more to it than just that. It surely can't be just an "accident" that not one Negro hoopster is to be found in a league now the Mr. Big of all pro basketball. It can't simply be just "one of those things" that finds not one Negro cager in the NBA when the collegiate court scene constantly turns out so many Negro aces itching to be recruited into the pro setup. If there is no conscious bias in the new league, how explain the hiring contrast between it and the old American Basketball League which does manage to find Negro players for its teams? The veteran court magician, the immortal "Pop" Gates, and former LIUers Bill "Dolly" King and Eddie Younger are sparking Scranton, the loop's top-rung quint. Sonny Woods, former Renneissance ace is holding down a spot with Hartford. There are other Negro cagers throughout the league, I am told, in addition to the Harlem Yanks, an all-Negro five which has been added to the loop. The Harlemites feature Spencer "Sonny" Jameson, ex-CCNY sparkplug the past four years, and a host of others. All of which, to repeat, is in sharp contrast to the lilywhite NBA which can't seem to recruit any similar talent. This, by the way, was true of the Basketball Association of America before it hooked up with the National League to form the new enlarged NBA.

Reader Lubell is quite right in urging fans to pressure the NBA clubs of their cities to hire all qualified talent regardless of the color of a man's skin. Podoloff's fine sounding statement denying any conscious bias or written league rules prevent NBA owners from hiring Negroes, doesn't of itself mean a blessed thing. It's quite true there is nothing in writing preventing NBA bosses from signing Negroes. But an unwritten "gentleman's agreement" amongst the clubowners would accomplish the same dirty end, eh?

★

I LIKED THE way Ike Williams handled all the disturbing betting coup talk which preceded his Monday night's title defense against Freddie Dawson in Philadelphia. The lightweight champ had received an unidentified phone call a few hours before fight time telling him he'd never walk out of the ring still champ unless he flattened Dawson. The fix was supposed to be in with the judges to guarantee a new lightweight champ if the fight went the route. Such, anyway, was the gist of the call Ike received.

That night in the arena Ike called the sports writers into his dressing room just before he was scheduled to enter the ring, and told them the story. In other words, if there was anything to the phone call, Ike was making sure he wouldn't be the only one to know he was jobbed out of the title.

Whether or not Ike's public disclosure of a disturbing phone call prevented a ring scandal from occurring, nobody will ever know for sure. All I know is Ike played it smart. He got the news out in time and then managed to eke out a decision over Dawson despite his troubled frame of mind which affected his fighting sharpness.

★

WRESTLING'S REVIVAL VIA video is one of the less attractive phenomenas of the current sports scene. For one thing, it isn't wrestling as veteran mat fans remember it from the legit days of Hackenschmidt, Zbysko, Gotch. The mat game has been a phony vaudeville act for at least the past 15 years and as such it was dying a slow but certain death. But TV has lent new possibilities to the hokum and has encouraged a rebirth of the "sport."

Now I'm not waging any crusade against modern wrestling per se. If the fans like to see it, knowing full well there no longer is any element of honest competition to it, that's okay with me. But what does surprise me is how many folks have been taken in by the act since television's advent.

It's amazing. **"How can you call it a fake?"** some indignant TV converts ask. **"I just saw that man kicked in the stomach. And look at those terrible falls they take. You mean to tell me they're not being hurt? Nossir, you can't convince me it's all a big act!"** Stuff like that.

Of course, what TV has done is to make new demands on the matmen. Those video screens and the untold thousands of new spectators makes it imperative that the matmen sharpen up the act somewhat, improve the quality of the pulled punch, the death defying crashes to the canvas, the gymnastics of the trade. But any good Hollywood stunt man could step into the wrestling ring and do the same thing.

Honest folks, those guys aren't wrestling for real. But if you get your kicks out of it, I don't mind. Just remember one thing please. The only legitimate bonafide wrestling these days is being done on the intercollegiate mat scene. And when and if they ever start televizing those matches, you'll spot the difference yourself. But good.

Have fun.

City Must Show Cause on Davis Ouster

—See Page 8

HARLEM Edition of the WORKER



FREDERICK DOUGLASS

NEW PRO-HOOP GROUP IS LILY WHITE

— See Sports Page —

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879

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U.S. WINKS AT HOUSING BIAS

By Elihu S. Hicks

The Truman administration's latest maneuver on ghetto housing is shot through with jokers, it was learned this week by the Harlem Edition of The Worker. Behind the double-talk is the honoring of unwritten restrictive covenants and a Jimcrow housing.

A Negro can easily get housing, it was revealed by I. F. Stone in the **Daily Compass,** if he's an Uncle Tom stool-pigeon like George Hewitt. If one betrays Communists and progressives as Hewitt has done, everything is "copasetic" with the powers that be.

Last spring, while the government was busy sneaking Hewitt from the state of Washington back to New York to escape a perjury rap, the Immigration Service sent one of its investigators, Mario Noto, to the New York City Housing Authority "to ask that veterans' preference and other legal requirements be waived to allow Hewitt to move into Lillian Wald Houses."

Hewitt is now in Ward F-1 of Bellevue suffering from a brain disorder. As shown by Stone, evidences of his mental state were manifest in his testimony during hearings against Melvin Rader, professor of philosophy at the University of Washington. Hewitt's other "finger" activities which made him the darling of the FBI and Justice Departments, were in the deportation attempts against two fighting West Indian Negro leaders, Claudia Jones and Ferdinand C. Smith.

In contrast to Hewitt's treatment at the hands of Truman and O'Dwyer, honest Negroes received reneged housing promises and welfare slashes last week from Washington and City Hall. Harlemites are taking note of these developments:

• First, the Truman administration sabotaged Harlem housing by refusing to grant federal funds for the desperately needed St. Nicholas housing project.

• Then, as though he were the chief champion of the Negro people's right to housing, Truman promised that the government would refuse aid to housing developments which discriminate because of color or religion.

• The Federal Housing Authority assured Jimcrow landlords that it had no intention of interfering with the gentlemen's agreement which bar Negroes from moving into houses outside of the ghetto areas.

• O'Dwyer's city administration announced it would cut huge chunks from the welfare budget of the city's relief families, while at the same time "Hizzoner" announced

(Continued on Page 2A)

WILL THIS FATHER BE HOME FOR XMAS?

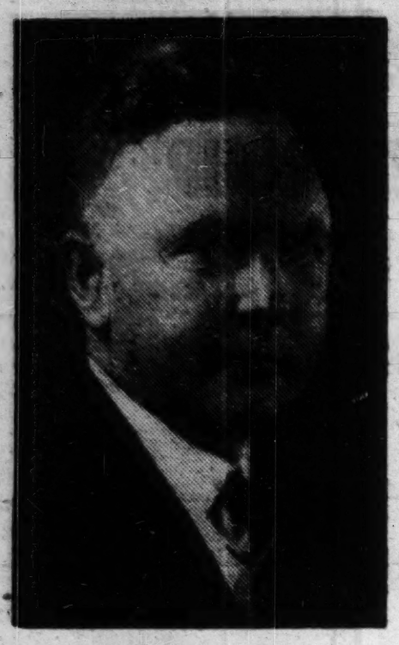


James Taylor, father of six children, was shot by a cop who also shot and killed his cousin, Richard D. Brown, in July. Taylor, however, faces trial in General Sessions, Part 3, Wednesday, Dec. 14, for "assaulting" the Harlem killer cop. The Civil Rights Congress has called upon the people of Harlem and elsewhere to insure a fair trial for Taylor by their presence in the courtroom, 100 Centre Street, 10 a.m. On Lexington Avenue subway, get off at Worth Street; on Seventh Avenue lines, at Franklin Street, and on the Independent, at Chambers Street (see stories on back page and 2A).

Hey Santa, You've Got Work in Harlem

—See Page 2-A

How Virginians Licked Boss Byrd



SENATOR BYRD

A Progressive Coalition Spiked Vote Steal; Negro Woman Fought a Militant Campaign

By Alice Burke

RICHMOND, Va. – The landslide defeat of the Campbell so-called anti-poll tax Amendments revealed how bitterly the people of Virginia oppose the policies of the Byrd Machine, representative of Wall Street corporations and large land owning interests in this Commonwealth.

Around these amendments, the entire Byrd Machine was mobilized. This is the second major defeat suffered by the Byrd Machine.

In the spring of 1948 the Machine, under sponsorship of Governor Tuck, attempted to cripple the election laws in order to prevent the people from expressing their choice. This was so raw that even the most conservative protested and the attempt was defeated.

During the past two elections, the Byrd machine candidates narrowly escaped defeat. A united, militant fight on the basis of issues could have defeated them.



Opposition to the Campbell Amendments came from many groupings. The "Truman" Democrats, who have no basic disagreements with the Byrd machine except thatt hey are "outs" and they want to be "in" were opposed to it. The "liberal" forces constituted themselves into a state body to fight the amendments. However, this was a "lily-white" body which refused admission to the Negro people by holding its meetings in swanky hotels where Negroes were not allowed.

In addition to these, the staunchest opponents were the Negro people, the labor movement and the progressive forces.

There was an attempt in various areas to unite these latter groups. Unity was not always achieved however, because of the red-baiting of labor leaders. However, there was a certain amount of unity in places. In Richmond, where a considerable amount of work was done on this, the Campbell amendment was defeated 7 to 1.

★

A VERY IMPORTANT CAMPAIGN was conducted in Richmond for the House of Delegates. It was the bold presentation of issues by the Progressive Party candidate, Mrs. Senora B. Lawson, which livened the campaign and resulted in her receiving 20 percent of the vote cast.

Although Mrs. Lawson was the Progressive Party candidate, a broad Citizens Committee was formed and her fighting program and policies reached wide sections of the population. Mrs. Lawson was the only Negro candidate in the race and the first Negro woman to ever run for the State Legislature.

Mrs. Lawson had excellent qualifications, having fought for civic and educational improvements for the Negro people for over twenty years in Richmond. She was well known as a civic, educational and religious leader.

However, there was an attempt on the part of certain Negro leaders to refuse to support her candidacy and instead to give aid to a white lawyer, Howard H. Carwile. The major reason for this is that the top Negro leadership are tied to the Democratic Party. They are fearful of the effect of the fighting program and policies of the Progressive Party, especially among the workers and the youth.

Despite this attempt to sabotage Mrs. Lawson's candidacy she polled 4,516 ballots.



GOVERNOR TUCK

Support for Carwile by certain Negro leaders was based on his demagogy about Negro rights. Carwile, in reality did a hatchet job on Rev. Ransome, a Negro minister who was a candidate in the Democratic primary earlier this year. Carwile carried on a vile and abusive campaign over the radio and in public addresses against Dr. Ransome, who had the support of the major organizations of the Negro people, and was primarily responsible forh is defeat in the primary.

★

EXPOSURE of Carwile, a Trotskyite, as a tool of the white supremacists came in this campaign when he bitterly red-baited and denounced Mrs. Lawson and declared himself qualified to "represent the Negro people." This outrageous white supremacy arrogance was exposed by Mrs. Lawson who declared over the radio that the Negro people wanted and would fight for representation until Negroes sat in city, state and national legislative bodies.

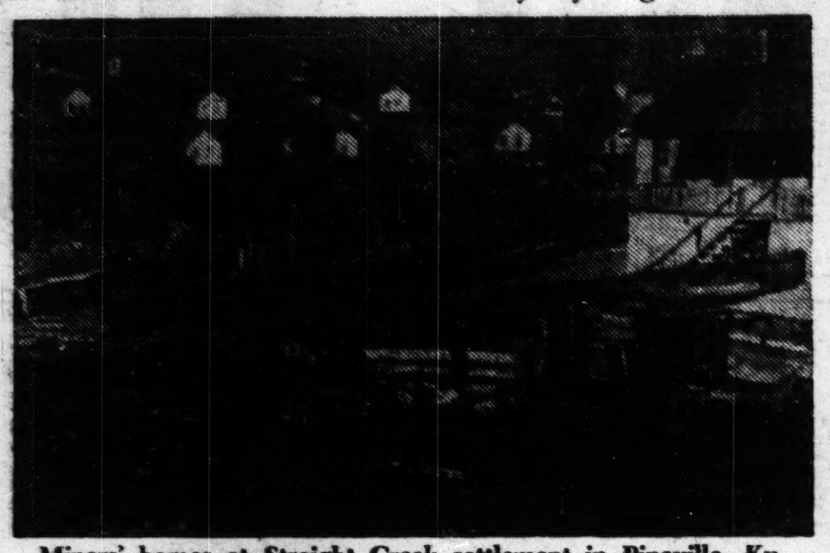
The major weakness of the Lawson campaign was the inadequate amount of activity and publicity generally and specifically among the labor groups and white liberal elements. The local press very deliberately kept publicity at the very minimum. There were large numbers, especially among the whites, who did not even know of Mrs. Lawson and her program.

A CIO representative of the Paper Workers, Temple Kessinger; was elected on the Democratic ticket from Allegheny County. He is the only labor representative in the State Legislature. His election points to the possibility of more labor and Negro candidates being elected providing there is unity and a militant program of struggle.

'The Miners Deserve All They Ask For!'

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—"My father was killed in the mines. The miners deserve all they ask for because they risk their lives and health every day they go to work." This defense of the miners and their cause for better conditions was made by a young woman who works as clerk-typist in downtown Birmingham. She said the daily papers were slandering the miners and never told the truth about them.



Miners' homes at Straight Creek settlement in Pineville, Ky.

She was indignant because she knew from first hand experience that mining was dangerous, hard, and injurious to the health. They brought her father home from the mines one day, his legs and body crushed by a rock fall. Although she was a little girl at the time, she remembers the tragedy well. She remembers the life of poverty that followed her father's death.

Wherever there is mining there are those who remember the great tragedies of past explosions and accidents—to say nothing of those that happen every day.

One Birmingham miner recalled the Mulga mine explosion back in 1937 when 32 were killed. He said the bodies of the dead miners were set, row on row, on slabs. Their hands were near their dirty faces, trying still to protect themselves from the shower of heavy rock and onrush of poison gas.

Miners must always seek ways to protect themselves from rock falls.

Poison gas is often without color or odor and can't be detected. It will kill without any warning. Many miners must work deep in water and work electrical equipment at the same time.

In the ore mines, and in some coal mines there is the danger of silicosis. Miners get this disease by breathing dust from certain types of rocks. It causes slow and painful death. Even now in Jefferson county there are some miners suing companies for damage done by this dust while working in the mines.

Accidents are reported almost every month in Southern mines. Here are excerpts from a report made by the Alabama department of industrial relations, division of safety and inspection:

"Ernest Johanson, pump tender sustained fatal injuries when caught between belt and tail pulley at railroad car unloading station."

The report said the company did not provide safe working conditions:

This accident report is dated Jan. 17, 1949. The company mentioned is the Birmingham Slag Co. of Jefferson County.

Alabama does have laws governing mine safety. They were won after years of struggle on the part of miners. But these need strengthening because inspectors must tell mining companies, in advance, when an inspection is to be made. This means the company can "fix" things up in preparation for an inspection.

Southern miners hope to gain even better state laws. Their unions are conducting campaigns to get all union men, Negro and white, to register and vote.

Texas Youth War On School Bias

By Wendell Addington

AUSTIN, Tex.—A conference of Negro youth, proclaiming its determination to smash Jimcrow in Texas education, called on Negro students throughout the state to seek admittance now to all state-supported colleges. Enthusiastic support was voted as well to 41 law suits during the next year against Jimcrow high schools and 31 suits aimed at Junior Colleges.

Immediate legal action was supported against the state park board which now excludes Negroes from Texas' numerous state parks.

The conference, which founded the State Youth Council of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), also set into motion plans for intensive legislative action in the interests of Negro youth.

Donald Jones, NAACP regional director, told the applauding delegates, "You have become from this day a force which reaction must reckon with in Texas." Two spokesmen for the State Department of Education quickly discovered the truth of this characterization when their attempts to defend the dual system were sharply attacked by the young delegates.

A standing ovation was given to delegate Herman Barnett, who has broken through Jimcrow as the first Negro to study at the University of Texas School of Medicine in Galveston.

Mr. Bennett smilingly reported that his reception by his white fellow-students has been "Great!"

The 75 delegates represented 14 functioning youth chapters, including an all-white chapter at the University of Texas where a majority of the student body were found in an authoritative poll to favor the admission of Negroes.

A. Maceo Smith of Dallas, state NAACP leader, pointed to the international significance of the struggles of Negro youth as he warned, "You will either be cannon fodder tomorrow, or the vanguard of universal peace."

President J. J. Rhoads of Bishop College, who also heads the huge Texas Council of Negro Organizations to which the new Youth Council affiliated, called for complete equality for the Negro people in the closing speech.

Pity the Children Going to This School!

PELL CITY, Ala.—City officials who visited Pell City's grammar school found the school building inadequate, and dangerous to the lives of the children.

Their report said the school floor is unsafe to walk on. There are loose bricks over doors and windows which might fall at any time. They said that during even a mild wind "this entire building rocks."

Their report said that many wires were exposed in the school building because their insulation had rotted. Recently a small fire occurred in this building because of such defective wiring.

Toilets at this school, they said, are inadequate. Children have to walk about one-half a block to get to the toilet building. There are no wash basins. The toilet room has only about one-half the toilet fixtures really needed.

The Fell City school is just the kind that exists all over the state. A report by the state department of education in 1947 says, "The health of many Alabama school children is being jeopardized by inadequate school building facilities."

The department of education's report says that over 800 schools are "operated in privately owned buildings, most of which are shacks unsuited and unadaptable to school use." It says that more than $75,000,000 are needed to provide properly heated, lighted, ventilated, sanitated, and equipped school buildings.

The national average paid per pupil for the maintenance of the school plant is $3.21. In many of the Black Belt counties where most of the citizens are Negroes this amount is less than $1. In Randolph county it is 15 cents, in Dallas county 31 cents, and in Lowndes 18 cents.

Hey Santa, There's Work for You in Harlem

Merry Christmas despite Jimcrow is the theme of the Progressive Christmas Committee of Harlem, which this week announced a campaign to bring holiday cheer to 1,000 Harlem families. The Warnic triplets, the Lewises, victims of starvation relief policy, and the six children of James Taylor, target of a killer-cop last summer, were singled out for special honors in a campaign which will supply Harlem's needy with baskets of food, clothing and toys.

The campaign will replace the customary, meager charity of the rich which views Christmas as a sop for broken homes, police brutality and flophouse relief. Hard-working committee members plan a measure of Yuletide cheer today and a far better Christmas tomorrow.

With a successful Thanksgiving dinner to its credit, the Harlem Civil Rights Congress and other organizations called a meeting which formed the Progressive Christmas Committee, aimed at easing the hardships of the coming winter.

The committee, as a result of its successful fund drive, expects to fulfill its aim. It sets itself the modest goal of helping a few Harlemites in the face of a Christmas that would otherwise be bleak and bare.



Valery, Monica, Robertha Warnic

Sponsoring organizations are the Harlem Trade Union Council, the United Harlem Unemployed Welfare and Allied Council, the United Harlem Tenants and Consumers' Organization, the Herlem American Labor Party, the Harlem Communist Party, the Citizens Committee for the Freedom of the Ingram Family, and the Committee for the Freedom of the Trenton Six. Headquarters are at 315 Lenox Ave.

'Twas two weeks before Christmas at the Warnic triplets' house. And the mouse wasn't the only creature stirring. While it chased the Warnic kitten in and out of corners Harlem's own three beautiful babies were sitting on the couch listening to the radio.

The radio was giving out with Spike Jones' original version of "All I Want for Christmas Is My Two Front Teeth."

"Well, I'm sure that's not what I want," said Monica. "It was enough trouble for me getting one tooth!" Most people wouldn't have known what she was talking about. It sounded mostly like a lot of gurgles and Bronx cheers. But the Harlem Edition of The Worker listening at the keyhole understood every word. So did the other two triplets.

The following is an accurate report of the conversation that followed:

ROBERTHA: Between us we got two front teeth, anyhow. You got one and I've got the other. And Valerie doesn't need any. She eats fast enough without.

VALERIE: You've got to eat fast in this world.

MONICA: I hope Santa Claus brings us and everybody else in Harlem everything they want, including lots to eat.

VALERIE: His pack isn't that big.

ROBERTHA: Why his pack won't even hold what the three of us want. Besides all the blankets and clothes and toys and things we need—a house big enough for Mommie and Daddy and Auntie Ruth and Auntie Dorothy and Betty and Jou-jou and Cousin Leonard and the kitten.

VALERIE: Well, he'd better make it. One thing's dead sure—the Housing Administration isn't bothering about a house for us, so it's up to Santa.

MONICA: I heard Auntie Ruth say there's a Progressive Christmas Committee of Harlem that's trying to help Santa.

ROBERTHA: Yeah, I heard her say that, too. They haven't got any houses—they say you have to get together and fight for those—but they're fixing baskets for all the Harlem kids they can. Food and clothes and stuff like that.

MONICA: Gee, I hope the Harlem Worker readers will help with that.

VALERIE: Let's ask them; maybe they will.

Negro Woman Cleared; Cop Beat, Framed Her

Public pressure resulted in the dismissal Tuesday of frame-up charges of "jostling" against Mrs. Lena Fausset, a Negro woman who was beaten by policewoman Mary Shanley in Jamaica, Queens. The Queens District Attorney's office also promised to investigate the charges of brutality lodged against the woman cop.

Magistrate Eugene R. Canudo, however, refused to admit into evidence photographs and medical certificates which Mrs. Fausset of 111-02 160 St., submitted as proof of the beating she sustained on Nov. 21 in the 103d Precinct.

The Youth Council of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People lodged protests with Gov. Dewey and Mayor O'Dwyer, as did other community groups.

Mrs. Fausset was beaten after she had inadvertently bumped into Policewoman Shanley while shopping. The cop, Mrs. Fausset charged, began using abusive language, and accused her of trying to pick her pocket.

Besides other evidence, Mrs. Fausset proved that this was a phony charge since she had been loaded with packages in both her hands at the time of the incident.

The promise of the D. A. to investigate the brutality, however, was seen by observers in Queens as only a hollow gesture to mounting public protest against police violence against Negro citizens.

Magistrate Insults Negro Minister

New York City Magistrate Hyman Bushel last week viciously insulted a Negro woman minister who was testifying in the Washington Heights Magistrates Court, calling her religion "rubbish." The minister, Madame Belle Lee had appeared in behalf of Edward Smith, a member of her church, who was arrested on Nov. 3 and charged with disorderly conduct after police charged into a peaceful parade welcoming Ben Davis back to Harlem.

SENTENCES PARADERS

During the trial Bushel inflicted stiff sentences of 60 days in the workhouse on Smith and three others who were either participants or by-standers when the police attack came.

Smith had asked Madame Lee to testify to show that he had not even taken part in the demonstration.

RUBBISH, HE SAYS

The magistrate, however, refused to believe either Smith or Madame Lee, and before ordering her to leave the courtroom, called her testimony about religious meetings "rubbish."

Geraldine Shandros, Secretary of the N. Y. County American Labor Party, protested the "brutal and inhuman" conduct of the trial.

"Police brutality, notorious in Harlem, was further condoned and encouraged by Judge Bushel in an unprecedented 60-day sentence without bail. The biased action of the judge is a flagrant attack on the rights of citizens to support political parties of their own choice. The judge's action is a continuation of the bi-partisan effort to intimidate and suppress opposition to the policies of the two old parties. In spite of persistent intimidation, the American Labor Party emerged from the November election, with new strength, as the second party in Harlem.

THREATENS LAWYER

"In a startling parallel to the attacks upon lawyers in recent civil rights cases, Mr. Kuntz, American Labor Party lawyer, was threatened by the judge with a charge of disorderly conduct before he had an opportunity to begin presentation of his case."

The defendants were represented by attorneys Hope R. Stevens, Edward L. Johnson and Edward Kuntz, who volunteered their services without charge, and are appealing for bail to the Special Sessions Court.

Subscribe to the Harlem Edition

MARTIAL LAW IN COLOMBIA

BOBOTA (ALN). — The pro-Nazi, pro-Franco dictatorship that seized power in Colombia in mid-November has declared martial law throughout the country. The decree is aimed at the Colombian Liberal party, which is rallying support for a nationwide protest against the assassination of one of its leaders, Vicente Echandia, by pro-government gunmen.

The Lowdown on Negro And Labor Affairs Is In the Harlem Elition

'Leadbelly' Dies at 60, Sang People's Songs

Huddie Ledbetter—the legendary "Leadbelly" of folksong—died Tuesday at Bellevue Hospital of amyatrophic lateral sclerosis, the same creeping paralysis that killed Lou Gehrig. Born on a Mooringsport, La., farm 60 years ago, Leadbelly was a cowboy, a cotton picker, a lumberjack, and an oil-field worker. His celebrated shouts, work songs, and blues were inspired by the Negro people and the workers of America. He learned his music from Blind Lemon Jefferson. He developed his extraordinary talents on the seldom-played 12-string guitar, and a few years back, John Lomax, folk song curator for the Library of Congress, put his songs in print with "Negro Folk Songs as Sung by Leadbelly."

Always a part of the people's movement, he toured the country with his sweeping knowledge of song and lore, his agility as a guitarist. His "Irene," his "John Henry" and his own "Bourgeois Blues" will be missed by the many thousands who heard him.

He will be buried in Shreveport, La. A memorial concert is planned for the first week in January by his admirers — Josh White, Pete Seeger, Dan Burley, Alan Lomax, and others.

Ledbetter is survived by his wife, Martha Promise Ledbetter of New York, and his daughter, A. Mao Richardson of Kansas City, Mo.



"Leadbelly," King of the 12-String Guitar

U. S. HOUSING ORDERS ARE A HOAX

(Continued from Page 1)

he would raise his own salary from $25,000 to $40,000 per year.

This latest cut into the already substandard level of Harlem living, all but insures a cold, miserable winter for the Negro people—what with rapidly increasing unemployment, rising prices, and insufficient housing.

After Jan. 1, the relief budgets of some 54,000 needy Harlem families will be slashed by from two to thirty or forty dollars a month. Relief allotments for pregnant women will be cut by $2.85 per month, while the allowances for milk for infants is being cut by one third.

At the same time Mayor O'Dwyer's family of one will receive a raise in pay from $480.77 per week to $769.23 per week.

No housing project is scheduled to open in Harlem until next summer, and that one will open with rentals which most Harlemites can not afford to pay: $54 to $84 per month.

So the hypocritical Truman gesture of no aid to Jimcrow housing shrivels up to hardly more than a southern gentleman calling a Negro man "boy" instead of "n - - - r"

The United Harlem Unemployed Welfare Council, the American Labor Party, and the Communist Party, however, called upon the Negro people and white workers to unite in the fight to protect and extend the pittance given them by the American Way of Life.

Dorie Miller Opens House

The Dorie Miller Club of the Labor Youth League is celebrating the opening of its new clubroom at 2315 7 Ave. with a gala party and dance Saturday night, Dec. 10 from 9 until —. Entertainment will feature the Young 'uns, sensational new singing trio. The Labor Youth League is a brand new youth organization in the fight for civil rights and peace, "dedicated to education in the spirit of socialism." All Harlem youth are invited to the dance and to Dorie Miller Club's regular meetings every Friday night at 7:30 at 2315 7 Ave.

School Board Quick on Witchhunt, Pampers Racist

By Louise Mitchell

New York City Superintendent of Schools William Jansen and the Board of Education, both so quick to act against progressive teachers, are stalling in removing the fascist-minded May Quinn from the school system.

The teacher who achieved notoriety in 1946 for her bigoted, anti-Semitic slanders is now charged with smearing the Negro people in her civics class in Persling Junior High School in Brooklyn. More than six weeks have passed since Miss Quinn made her chauvinist remarks but she still continues to pollute the minds of young children.

The Board acted quickly when it swooped down on Miss Minnie Cutride last Christmas to question her on her political beliefs, causing the teacher in the school system some 15 years to commit suicide. It shows no such laxity when it interrogates leaders of the Teachers Union or removes progressive books from school libraries.

Supt. Jansen and the Board showed great speed this fall when they rushed into action to implement the evil Feinberg witchhunt law now declared unconstitutional by the courts even though it was generally recognized the measure was of dubious constitutionality. But that measure was dished up to persecute liberal-minded teachers and the school authorities snapped into action.

On Oct. 21, Miss Quinn told her class of 30 students between the ages of 13 and 14 that she "couldn't understand" why Negroes "want to go where they're not wanted." This was in connection with a student's observation that a Southern college refused to admit a student because she was a Negro.



MAY QUINN

"If people wouldn't talk so much about racial discrimination," said the poison-minded teacher, "there wouldn't be so much of it," she said according to one of the students.

"The Negroes were happy," she continued, "before they knew about racial discrimination. Now that they know about it, are they any happier? . . ."

One of the students immediately sent these remarks to the school newspaper. After it appeared, Mrs. Isabelle Forst, principal of the junior high, confronted the students in the presence of Miss Quinn and asked the writer of the letter to come forward. No one responded. Other questions by the principal also met with no response.

What a pass the school system has come to under the present Board of Education and Supt. of Schools when young students are intimidated to the extent that they dare not utter a word against a bigoted instructress!

But not a single student came forward to defend May Quinn.

Board of Education President Maximilian Moss said when the matter was brought to his attention that Jansen would deal with it since it involved professional conduct. Said Jansen, "If Miss Quinn made these remarks about colored people, then her usefulness with the Board is ended."

Nothing has been done to date.

Miss Quinn's arrogance is based on the knowledge that the Board itself is run behind the scenes by member George Timone, a favorite with dictator Franco.

Removal of Miss Quinn from the school system was urgently demanded during the war by a broad movement of citizen and parent organizations after 14 teachers in her former school accused her of having "argued against the principles of equality and tolerance, asserting to her fellow teachers that she believed in segregation." At her trial she pictured herself as a person free of bias, particularly toward the Negro people.

How false that was then, as was known to every clear thinking person, is now blatantly revealed.

At that time the Board whitewashed the case, fined her two months' salary, and transferred her to another school.

Miss Quinn should have been removed long ago. The Board of Edueation is more than four years late.

What I Want for Xmas

Please, Please, Daddy, Not Another Sewing Machine!

By Lee Coller

One thing my girl friends and I do not want for Christmas is a sewing machine.

You'd think that, with the price of clothes skirting the sky, any gal these days would drool at the thought of a sewing machine. My girl friends and I did as we looked the price tags on clothes while shopping one day. So when Rachel burst out with the brainstorm of hiring a sewing machine, we decided to go to town on "making our own." We had never operated a sewing machine before, but that didn't bother us.

Across the sewing machine store counter went our six bucks for a month's rental. Two bucks each for the three of us. Not too bad. And when they demanded another six bucks as a deposit, we counted that out, slightly on the glum side, but determined nevertheless.

By Saturday, the next day we were all off from work, we had each cut, pinned and basted a dress, all set for the sewing machine which was to be delivered to Rachel's house. Phyllis and I arrived promptly at 10 a.m., but not the sewing machine. We waited until 11, 12, no sewing machine. We called the company.

"Oh, yes," the voice at the other end of the wire said, "we have your rental contract and we have your money."

"But we haven't the sewing machine," said Rachel.

"Well," said the company, "the rental contract was made out in one name, to be delivered to that name in care of a second name which does not appear in the bill for the apartment listed which has a third name, so the driver returned the machine as per instructions."



Patiently, Phyllis, who had signed for the machine, explained: Phyllis lives in a one-room apartment (total seating capacity four persons and no storage space). So it was decided to have the machine delivered to Rachel who luxuriates in two rooms. Rachel, won her two rooms sublease after a long and bitter search. Was a "squatter." Hence the name of the original tenant in the bell.

The company, worn down by this time, seemed convinced, at least sufficiently to send the sewing machine—which arrived two hours later.

Four hours after we had planned, and somewhat harassed, we set to work. The instruction book was explicit—for an experienced reader of blueprints, a mechanic, and a needle trades craftsman.

Step by step, we followed the instructions—that is the first few which consisted of putting thread through small holes, winding it around knobs, etc. Even winding the bobbin came easily on this present day wonder, an electric machine. When it came to threading the bobbin—one of those long shuttle jobs — truly a wondrous creation of modern industry, we threaded and threaded. Move by move, we followed the chart, but nothing happened.

"Keep thread to the right," the book said. "Put bobbin in shuttle, hold bobbin down tight, draw thread through slit down straight and bring the thread up under the tension spring."

Simple. All we had to do was bring that little thread up through a solid piece of metal.

We drew it down through the slit carefully and tried turning it around lightly. No soap. We jerked the thread, we pulled, we coaxed. . . .

Saturday by Saturday we worked away—until at last, Phyllis, who is left handed, gave it an accidental twist and the bobbin was threaded —as the doorbell rang and the sewing machine company man came to pick up the machine.

Greeks Explain Their Tactic of Temporary Retreat

A CHANGE in the perspectives of the heroic Greek Communist Party has just been made public by the Free Greece radio, which explains the "temporary retreat" on the military plane, and the new emphasis on all-around economic and political struggle to defend the Greek democratic movement.

The change was formally registered at the sixth plenary session of the Greek Communist Central Committee, on Oct. 9, 1949. The communique of this parley was broadcast by the Free Greece radio on Nov. 27.

The Greek Communists have decided "to stop the armed struggle, leaving only small partisan detachments as a means of pressure for as much democratization as possible of the political life of the country on the basis of the proposals of the Soviet Union (in the United Nations) and as a form of defense against the murderous orgy of the state and para-state organs of monarcho-fascism."

Instead of regular armed battle, which suffered a defeat during the August battles in the Vitzi-Grammos area, the Greek Communist Party has decided "to transfer the center of gravity of its work to the organization and leadership of economic and political struggles of all strata of the working people . . ."

Although the peoples revolutionary movement, says the communique, "has been forced to make a temporary retreat,"



A guerilla machinegun crew in the Grammos Mountains.

the prospect, even under new conditions, remains a prospect of victorious struggle against the foreign occupation and monarcho-fascism.

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EXAMINING THE MAIN REASONS why the military resistance this summer and autumn failed, the Greek Communists point to their previous meeting last winter, which gave a perspective of victory based on acquiring sufficient reserves for the Democratic Army of Greece.

The question of reserves was not solved. The army was unable to meet its supply needs. Rather than continue the military struggle in a "petty-bourgeois spirit of desperation and lack of perspective," thus giving the adversary the possibility of dealing the Democratic Army a crushing defeat, a cease-fire and an organized retreat was the only course left.

This tactic prevented monarcho-fascism from achieving its strategic objective, and turns the eyes of all Greek democratic forces to the struggle on the political plane against the fascist menace.

Why wasn't the problem of reserves solved? The communique asks. It gives two main reasons.

First, the strengthening of the monarcho-fascist army by the American military mission, led by Gen. James Van Fleet; second, the treachery of Tito's Yugoslavia, which closed the border to the Democratic army, which strove to break the unity of the Greeks and the Slav-Macedonians in the north, and which set up a "gang of traitors and deserters from our struggle" in Skolpje, organizing ideological and military desertion in the Democratic army.

THE GREEK COMMUNIST STATEMENT reveals that as early as 1943 the Titoites had been working to undermine the Greek democratic movement. The final act came when Tito gave the Greek monarcho-fascists permission this summer to cross Yugoslav territory and strike at the Democratic army's flank at Kaimaktsilan. Moreover, says the Greek CP, "he stabbed us in the back with his own forces during the fierce battles of Vitsi."

The Party sets as its main task now the welding of "all progressive forces in a common front of struggle for the demands of the people, for demobilization and for the defense of peace."

It points to the ruin of nine years of war, the concentration camps overflowing, the death sentences still being decreed, and warns against the recent moves to establish a military dictatorship around Gen. Alexander Papagos, and the threat to exclude the Communists from political life.

It stresses that the links between the Greek people and the Slav-Macedonians must be strengthened, recognizing their right to live freely in the land of their fathers, against Tito's plans to annex Greek Macedonia.

Finally, the existing detachments of the Greek Democratic army are not to be forgotten, but "broad ideological, political and organizational work" among them continued.

"Let the monarcho-fascists, servants of the foreigners, rejoice and toast themselves," says the broadcast.

"History has irrevocably condemned them. The Democratic army of Greece which became a nightmare to the enemies of the Greek people, will fulfil its historic mission as gravedigger of monarcho-fascism."



WILLIAMS

'Baiters' Hit By Williams

CHICAGO.—Sniping attacks on the Conference to End Mob Violence in Chicago and its Chairman, Sidney R. Williams of the Urban League, "will not intimidate us or swerve us from our aim to eliminate the shame of mob rule in Chicago," Williams declared last week.

Stating he could not "at this time" reveal one main source of the attempt to discredit the organization which two weeks ago boldly broke with the "hush-hush" policy of public and private agencies to condemn the instigators and abettors of mob violence, Williams told the Illinois Worker:

"While we welcome our white allies, of whom there are many, we reserve the right to speak for ourselves when our lives are in jeopardy."

It has been reported in labor circles that chief activity to "bait" and undermine the conference stems from the office of Michael Mann, CIO Regional Director in this area.

Labor Center History Dates Back to Louis

CHICAGO. —Old-time residents around 4958 S. Wabash have seen the building and its grounds change considerably over the years.

It was here that Joe Louis fought his first pro bouts. For a time it was a garage. As "Bacon's Casino," it was the scene of much revelry.

After the war, it became known as the DuSable Community Center, making rich contributions to the cultural and community life of the South Side.

And today it has become a labor center, headquarters of District One of the CIO United Packinghouse Workers Union.

THE HAMMERING and the painting and re-decorating going on at this South Side landmark today mark the beginnings of a new era in its colorful history.

The purchase of the building by the packinghouse union, according to District Director Harold Nielsen, was "just the first hurdle."

BUT EVEN more important are the plans of many of the union's leaders to make this a genuine people's recreational and labor center.

There will be a nursery with full facilities, a playground and other supervised activities in the amphitheatre. The auditorium and meeting halls of the center will be open for use by all kinds of organizations, for cultural and social activities.

Fully 70 percent of the UPWA district's 15,000 members are Negro, most of whom live in the vicinity of the center.

However, the thinking of the union leadership is that the center will draw all of the union's membership, Negro and white to its activities as well as the business conducted by the union's 12 locals which are quartered here.

Form Group to Halt Violence

CHICAGO.—A West Side Committee Against Violence and Discrimination has been formed with the participation of representation from the AVC Thomas Jefferson Chapter, Open Door Baptist Church, B'nai B'rith, 24th and 29th Ward Progressive Party, Greater West Side Civil Rights Congress, Lodge 484 International Workers Order, Jewish War Veterans of the West Side, Labor Youth League and NAACP.

The committee was formed because of concern over recent outbreaks of violence against Negroes and Jews in many parts of the city including the West Side.

DEARBORN HOMES

Negro, White Families Settle as Neighbors

By Ann Prosten

CHICAGO.—The pictures were going up on the walls and the rugs were being laid on the floors this week in the new Dearborn Homes, the South Side low-rent public housing project.

But much more was going on to "turn houses into homes." The Negro community was offering an object lesson in real democracy to Chicago—a lesson made more striking by the recent outbreaks of mob violence in the so-called "restricted" areas of this city.

Three white families were being welcomed this week into the project in the Negro community.

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AND AFTER the flurry of the "grand opening" ceremonies, there was a calmness in the project as families settled down to the business of "geting straightened out" in the first decent homes they have had since the war.

A Negro and white veteran shook hands as neighbors at 2710 S. State Street, and agreed that it was "a dream come true."

Frederick T. Pennix, a National Guard sergeant, said he and his wife Eddie has been "desperate" since announcement of plans to condemn the Riverdale Trailer Camp in South Chicago where they had been living with their two young sons.

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WHITE veteran Harold Voelpel and his bride, Dorothy, parents of three small children, had lived "in a store front on Belmont Avenue" for two years, they said.

"We have lived among colored neighbors and got along fine," said Mrs. Voelpel. "It will be wonderful here for all of us."

Another white veteran, Leroy Turnes, head of a family of four commented: "Negro soldiers were the bravest fighters during the war. I am proud to be their neighbor."

Welcoming the first families entering the project was Mrs. Ollie Clark of the Committee to End Segregation and Discrimination. Mrs. Clark's mission, she said, was to give "special welcome" to the three white families included among the sixteen moving in.

She was there on behalf of 3,500 Negro families in the nearby "Project I" area threatened with eviction to make way for another kind of housing project—the Jimcrow, high-rent N. Y. Life Insurance Company project engineered by Mayor Kennelly and the City Council earlier this year.

"We are happy," said Mrs. Clark, "that those who wanted Dearborn Homes to be a segregated project, barring white families, didn't have their way. Dearborn Homes exemplifies the kind of democratic slum clearance program we support. The N. Y. Life project is its exact opposite. It is neither democratic—nor slum clearance. It must be defeated, to ensure more housing of the type that Dearborn Homes represents."

★

AMONG the new families at Dearborn Homes are ten relocated from absentee-owned blighted dwellings acquired by the Land Clearance Commission.

Participating in the opening day's ceremonies was Archibald J. Carey, Third Ward alderman, whose ordinance banning segregation in publicly-aided housing was defeated by the City Council last spring in an attaek led by Mayor Martin H. Kennelly.

The Negro alderman recently conducted a vigorous fight in Council chambers against exclusion of white families from the Dearborn Homes project.

★

REFERRING to the anti-Negro, anti-Semitic violence in Englewood, Park Manor, and other sections of the city, Carey declared:

"We can assure the people of Chicago that there will be no such violence here, against the white families newly moved into our midst. Let this serve as an example to citizens in other parts of our city."

The Mayor also spoke. But there was no indication in his remarks that the lesson in democracy symbolized by Dearborn Homes had registered.

THE CITY'S FOUNDER

DuSable-Chi.'s 'Forgotten Man'



DU SABLE

By Noble Frederick

CHICAGO.—What is Chicago's "big secret?"—the fact that its founder was a Negro.

To the everlasting shame of this city's schools, its libraries, museums, newspapers, they have joined in a united conspiracy to hide this fact.

Jean Baptiste Point DuSable was the trapper and trader who first settled here 160 years ago. Here he built the first home, a large attractive house with a handsome front lawn where he planted four great poplars.

And here he lived from 1779 to 1796, raising a family, building the first settlement where the Chicago River meets Lake Michigan.

Subsequent generations of white supremacists buried the story of DuSable. The house he built, which was later sold to an Englishman named John Kinzie, became known in Chicago history as the "Kinzie House!"

At the corner of Pine and Kinzie Sts. on the Kirk soap factory building, there is a plaque that says: "Site of the first house in Chicago, erected about 1779 by Jean Baptiste Pointe De Sable, a Negro from Santo Domingo."

Then it goes on to say: "With the concurrence of the Chicago Historical Society and the Daughters of the American Revolution, this tablet is dedicated in honor of John Kinzie. . . ."

The Chicago Historical Society's museum at Clark and North has a display on "Highlights in Chicago's history." But try to find here any mention of Chicago's founding father!

This reporter checked the libraries. "Hmm," said the librarian, flipping through the files, "DuMaurier, DuPont, Durocher (Leo) — sorry, nothing on DuSable."

Ask any high school boy or girl in New York City who Peter Stuyvesant was and you'll get a ready, quick response. Ask the same question about William Penn anywhere in the State of Ptennsylvania and they'll think you're kinda stupid for not knowing that he founded the state. Now mention the name of DuSable to the average Chicago high school student, and it is a safe bet that you'll draw a blank.

DuSable settled at the site which is now the City of Chicago just 160 years ago.

He was born around 1750, but no one can say exactly where. He was a runaway slave from New Orleans, while others credit him with being from Santo Domingo of French and Spanish parentage. But the most authentic sources available indicate that DuSable trace his lineage to the Dandonneau family which emigrated from France to Canada during the 17th Century.

DuSable was a man of culture and refinement. He earned the respect and admiration of the people with whom he dealt. By the standards of his times, he was an educated man of affairs.

In the words of Prof. Milo Quaife, an authority on the history of the Great Lakes region, "He (DuSable) was a true pioneer of civilization, leader of the unending procession of Chicago's swarming millions."

DuSable's principal occupation was trading. The group of buildings that served as home and trading post included a log house 40 feet by 22, a bakehouse, a dairy, a smokehouse, poultry house, workshop, stable, barn, horse mill, and others. Like other successful pioneers of his era, he worked at a number of occupations and trades.

The inventory of items appearing on the bill of sale when he later sold his house indicates that he was a craftsman of exceptional skill. His home was a stopping point for all travellers and traders who passed that way, and his reputation as a gracious host and a shrewd, honest trader



travelled far.

To the Potawtomi indians who peopled the area, DuSable was friend, companion and brother. His wife, Catherine, was of their tribe. He spoke their language fluently and in every respect, was one of them.

The British, who had seized control of the territory surrounding the lakes from the French, were suspicious of DuSable as "much in the interest of the French," and ordered his arrest.

Lt. Thomas Bennet, the arresting officer, wrote: "I had the Negro, Baptist Point de Saible, brought prisoner from the River Du Chemin. . . . The Negro, since his imprisonment, has in every way behaved in a manner becoming to a man of his station, and has many friends who give him good character." The charges against him were soon dropped and he was released.

During his internment, DuSable had made such an impression on his captors that Patrick Sinclair, the British governor of the territory, later employed him to manage some of his interests.

DuSable remained in the vicinity of his Chicago homestead until around 1796. He sold his holdings to a French trader named Le Mai and left the area. From there, the record of his future exploits become vague and indistinct, but documents from St. Charles, Missouri, where his son lived, indicate that he spent his declining years there.

The absence of his name from its rightful place in the front of all histories of the area is conspicuous. It is no accident that none of the major encyclopedias list the name DuSable.

It is no accident that the Encyclopedia Americana, which is regarded as a leading authority on American history, briefly states: "Traders including Jean Baptiste Point Sable a San Domingan, had lived near the mouth of the Chicago River, but John Kinzie who brought his family there in 1804 is regarded as the first permanent settler."

The relegating of the DuSable name to an obscure corner in the annals of history is a part of an obvious and infamous conspiracy. The purpose of the racists is clear. If a Negro contributed nothing to the building of the nation, what claim has he to first-class citizenship?

And more important, if the Negro cannot point with pride to the exploits and accomplishments of his forebears, then he will lack the confidence that comes with the knowledge that others like him have tried and succeeded. And so, along with the Attucks, the Tubmans, the Douglasses, and hosts of others, the DuSables become the "skeletons in the closet" of the official ruling class historians.

While Killer-Cop Boasts Taylor Faces Jail Term

By Ann Rivington

Can a lyncher swagger down the streets of Harlem, swinging club and gun, to brag about his exploits while one victim lies in the grave and another loses five years of life in the penitentiary? That's the question Jame Taylor, shot by killer-cop Abraham Yudenfreund on June 12, asked this week of the Harlem Edition of The Worker.

Taylor, charged with "felonious assault" against the trigger-happy killer who pumped a bullet into his groin on June 12, will be tried on Wednesday morning, Dec. 14, before General Sessions Judge Gould Schurman. If convicted, he faces from 2 to 5 years.

Killer-cop Yudenfreund who, dressed in plain clothes and wearing a bartender's apron, rushed out of Eddie's Bar, 1408 Fifth Ave., to shoot Taylor and kill his cousin, R. D. Brown, will be the chief witness against the victim who managed to survive his attack.

Although Eddie's Bar is known as a hangout for underworld characters and traffickers in vice and Yudenfreund has been seen there frequently since the fatal shooting, his connection with the place has never been investigated by the District Attorney's office.

BOASTS OF KILLING

The killer has been overheard within the past month bragging about the shooting.

Standing in front of 37 W. 116 St., where Taylor with his wife and six small children, and Brown's widow and mother all make their home, Yudenfreund told one of their neighbors:

"I killed a N—— that used to live in that building, and shot another."

Says Taylor: **"They can send me away from my wife and kids, but that won't make a criminal out of me. It'll just make me fight harder against Jimcrow. And I've been fighting that ever since I saw a lynching in Georgia when I was ten years old.**

"Now I'm a grown man, and I know the score. They can lynch you here as well as in Georgia. What Yudenfreund did to my cousin was nothing but a lynching."

Both the Harlem Civil Rights Congress and the American Labor Party have called on their members and on all citizens to take action to prevent the railroading of James Taylor.

Monty Norris, activities director of the Harlem CRC, and John Cousins, ALP vice-president in the 11th A.D., told the Harlem Edition the following steps are being taken:

- **A protest rally will be held at 3 p.m. Saturday, Dec. 9, on the corner of Lenox Ave. and 118th St. Taylor will be among the speakers. In case of bad weather the rally will take place at 315 Lenox Ave.**
- **Both organizations are issuing leaflets, calling on the people of Harlem to fight for Taylor's freedom by bringing pressure on District Attorney Frank Hogan and by attending the Taylor trial Wednesday morning.**

Make the Harlem Edition The Town's First Paper



REVEREND CHARLES A. HILL, of Detroit's Hartford Avenue Baptist Church, tells the Madison Square Garden rally last Monday, "to vigorously oppose those who are endeavoring to destroy brotherhood among all peoples and to create a war machine to destroy those who do not think as they." The National Council of American-Soviet Friendship sponsored this "Outlaw the Atomic Bomb" meeting which was attended by 13,000 peace partisans.

Dr. Weaver Will Direct Fellowships

Dr. Robert C. Weaver, was last week named director of Opportunity Fellowships for Negroes, Indians and Spanish speaking Americans, recently set up by the John Hay Whitney Foundation.

Dr. Weaver, now professor of economics at the School of Education of New York University, was recently executive director of the Commission on Human Relations of Chicago.

In his announcement, Whitney declared the fellowships were established to provide opportunities for those who have been denied chances for improvement for reasons other than personal merit.

An appropriation of $100,000 was made for the first year and grants are expected to range from $1,000 to $3,000. The fellowships will be awarded by competition, and will not be restricted to academic study, but will include such fields as labor leadership and the arts.

Applications must be submitted by the end of January to the Foundation at 30 Rockefeller Plaza.

Harlem Editors Say: 'Pressure the Press'

Labor and community action alone will bring the commercial press into line with the people's problems, both speakers agreed at last week's New People's Forum held at 321 W. 125 St. The speakers were Abner W. Berry, editor of the Harlem Edition of The Worker, and S. W. Garlington, managing editor of the New York Amsterdam News.

ACCUSES PRESS

Garlington accused the commercial press of working to "perpetuate its kind" in the interest of big business.

He said that the Negro press also responded to the profit motive and that readers got from it only what they insist upon. Labor, he said, had a special power to yield in bringing the press closer to the community.

Berry agreed with Garlington but said that the Negro press because of its audience had to "reflect the needs and aspirations of the Negro people to maintain their interest." His paper, Berry said, did not view the Negro press as being one with the big business white papers.

IGNORED PRESS

The election returns, Berry contended, "showed that Negro, Italian and Puerto Rican Harlem did not follow the mass-circulated press. Their votes coincided with the editorial position of my paper."

The meeting was the first under the auspices of the New People's Forum. Similar discussions will be held each Sunday afternoon at four.

Harlem C.P. Off On Sub Drive, 7th A.D. Leads

The Harlem Communist Party announced this week that its current drive to obtain 2,500 subscriptions for the Harlem Edition of The Worker, got off to a good start with the 7th A. D. East Section taking the lead with 36 subs.

Concentrating on 118th and 119th Sts., the Benjamin Banneker Club sold 210 papers last Saturday and Sunday.

It is expected this week that the 11th A. D. Section will come through with 200 subs following the excellent job which it did last week.

The question was asked, however, "What happened to the 12th and 13th A.D.?"

The slogan of "One sub from every member by this weekend," was raised in order to:

MAKE THE HARLEM EDITION OF THE WORKER THE FIRST PAPER IN HARLEM.



... Not So Funny

By Needles

HE: What's the difference between iodine and Welfare Commissioner "Hunger" Hilliard?

SHE: Give up.

HE: Well, one relieves cuts, and the other cuts relief.

SHE: G'wan, there ain't no difference. They're both poison!

* * *

The U. S. has been selling government bonds with the slogan that we all have a stake in the future. Under the proposed lower relief budgets, the steak is more in the future than ever.

Eyes on Africa

THE UNITED NATIONS TRUSTEESHIP COMMITTEE was upset last week when a white man, the Rev. Michael Scott, finally succeeded in presenting the case of the 330,000 Herero tribesmen against the annexation of Southwest Africa by pro-fascist South Africa.

Scott, an English minister, was jailed in South Africa for participating in the Indian passive resistance movement. In 1946 the government, which held a League of Nations mandate over the former German colony, took a referendum, in which the white settlers naturally agreed to annexation instead of a UE trusteeship.

Scott then began traveling among the tribes of the immense colony and began explaining what annexation by the pro-fascist South African government would mean to the natives.

A PETITION was drawn up and signed by the tribesmen. Scott was penniless, so the tribesmen sold their cattle to send him to Lake Success in 1947, where he presented the petition to the Second General Assembly. Next year South African government passport delays kept him from the Third General Assembly in Paris until the night before the Trusteeship Committee ended its work

This year, however, he tricked them and came to New York early for the Fourth Assembly. The imperialist powers tried to prevent him from speaking but a coalition of Latin American, Arab, Slavic and Asiatic nations defeated this move.

WHEN SCOTT FINISHED TALKING for an hour and a half, the Haitian delegate exclaimed: "Now I understand why they did not want to allow that man to speak. These South Africa whites still believe in maintaining a race of masters and slaves. . . . Their behavior reminds me of the slave dealers who oppressed my people in the 18th century . . . but my ancestors awoke and swept them away, and I realize our race is eternal."

Enraged, the South Africans vowed to boycott the remainder of the sessions when a resolution was passed, 31 to 11, calling on South Africa to put the territory under trusteeship. Another passed, 30 to 7, asked the International Court of Justice for an opinion in the matter.

On the first the United States voted "No" and abstained on the second.

Bronx Judge Upholds Cop Who Beat Negro

Despite the fact that eight witnesses testified to the unprovoked beating of Charles Rivers, 24-year-old Negro, by patrolman John Smith on Oct. 31, Judge Silver of the Bronx Magistrates Court Tuesday denied a motion that would bring the cop to trial on charges of felinious assault.

Rivers spent close to two weeks in Bellevue Hospital with a fractured skull after the beating, which took place in front of 828 Dawson St.

Civil Rights Congress Attorney Julian Trupin asked that the Judge disqualify himself on the grounds of prejudice. The motion was denied.

Mrs. Lucille Burn, neighbor of Rivers, told of seeing the cop hit Rivers, pull out his gun and then knock him to the ground with his billy. Rivers was carrying a tiny pen knife.

Other witnesses corroborated Mrs. Burns' testimony. Samuel and Solomon Lesko, two brothers who operate a delicatessen claimed that Rivers pulled his knife in their store, and that they called the cop.

Solomon Lesko continually referred to the cop as "Smitty." Another witness Benjamin Robinson, however refuted the brothers' story telling how Rivers had created no commotion.

Judge Silver, however, said a policeman is justified in using "necessary force." He said he himself would like to punch anyone who "carries a knife."

The Bronx CRC will demand that the grand jury indict the cop.



William H. Hastie, former Governor of the Virgin Islands was sworn in this week as Judge of the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Philadelphia. Judge Hastie is the first Negro to hold such a judicial position in 173 years of the nation's independence.

First Negro Woman Daily Reporter

The first Negro woman reporter to be employed by a New York daily paper, Mrs. Marvel Cooke, began working for the "Daily Compass" last week.

Mrs. Cooke, is a veteran reporter having worked for the Amsterdam News and the now defunct People's Voice. Her first Compass byline was on the story of Bill "Bojangles" Robinson's funeral.

Bunche Named to UN Conciliation Panel

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, former United States Mediator for Palestine, this week was assigned by the United States to the permanent United Nations panel for the investigation and conciliation of international disputes.

Other American appointments to the panel, which consists of up to five members from each member nation, were Ambassador-at-Large Phillip C. Jessup, Mark F. Ethridge, publisher of the Louisville Courier-Journal; Sen. Frank P. Graham, (D-NC); and H. Merle Cochrane, of the Indonesian Good Offices Committee.

HARLEM

EDITION OF

THE WORKER

Send all material and correspondence to 321 W. 125 St., Room 8, New York 27, N. Y. Phone: MOnument 6-0083.

Editor: Abner W. Berry.

LOANS TO RACISTS 'AS USUAL'—FHA

DuSable edition of The WORKER

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YESTERDAY AND TODAY

By Claude Lightfoot

WELL, folks, here—we are with a new edition of The Worker—a paper that dedicates itself to helping with the job of forging a united people's movement in the fight for Negro equality.

I mulled over a lot of possible names for this column. But I got to thinking about a lifetime of living and working and struggling in Chicago. And I got to rereading some sections of Horace Cayton's "Black Metropolis" last week.



It struck me that our community has a rich background of struggle. And these are just more than memories.

These struggles and experiences should be useful in helping us to see ahead and to figure out how make progress under the new conditions of today.

And so I decided on the name of this column which you see above, planning to discuss in it the things that many of us have been through together in the hope of finding some answers for today.

Claude Lightfoot is the State Executive Secretary of the Communist Party of Illinois.

I'd like to have your comments—and I hope you'll feel free to join in the discussion of this column.

Well, it's in order to take a look, now, at the recent events in Englewood—where the homes of two Jewish vets and trade unionists was mobbed because they invited some Negro friends.

Mob violence in Chicago—particularly in relation to the Negro people—is not new. The fact that these mobs have been stirred up by so-called "good citizens"—big boys in high places, politicians, newspaper publishers, real estate interests, some members of the Catholic hierarchy—that also is not new. Nor was the complicity of the police.

IT seems to me the outstanding new factor in the picture is that for the first time an aroused citizenry has spoken out so vigorously that an anti-Negro, anti-Semitic Mayor has been forced to issue a statement condemning mob violence.

In the past, there was no such protest. From Airport Homes, through Fernwood and Park Manor, only the Communists and forces considered "Left" struggled to bring the issues before the city.

The Mayor and his Commission on Human Relations succeeded in keeping other democratic elements —including many Negro leaders—quiet on the issue.

Of course, events have proven the bankruptcy of such a policy. Those who were fooled ought to examine why they were fooled.

Speaking of the Mayor's Commission, rumor has it that a plan is a-foot to put it out of business by

(Continued on Page 1A)

NAACP LAUNCHES RIGHTS CRUSADE



THERE IS one more week of anxious waiting for Jean Kirkendoll, 4949 S. Prairie, before her husband, Robert, goes to trial on trumped-up rape charges. See story on back page.

CHICAGO.—The Chicago Chapter of the NAACP this week opened a two-month program in observance of the Civil Rights Mobilization proclaimed by the national organization to be climaxed by a national Civil Rights Conference in Washington, D. C., Jan. 15-17.

The meeting in the nation's capitol will demand that Congress pass FEPC and other laws promised by Democrats and Republicans alike last November, but which remain undelivered a year after election

Roy Wilkins, acting secretary of the NAACP, has declared that "the Negro people will be guided in the 1950 elections by what Congress does on these measures."

Declaring that "civil rights of American citizens are threatened today as never before," a call issued by Irene McCoy Gaines, chairman, and the Rev. S. Marion Riley, president of the Chicago NAACP, invite members of "churches, civic, fraternal, industrial professional and federated organizations" to participate in two events which will precede the Washington conference.

A preliminary parley will be held on Saturday, Dec. 17, from 1 to 5 p.m., at the Parkway Community House, 5120 South Parkway. It will be followed by a mass meeting on Sunday, Dec. 18, at 3:30 p.m. at the Metropolitan Community Church, 4100 South Parkway.

'Kennelly Declaration on Mobs Too Weak'—Williams

CHICAGO.—Declarations of public policy on mob activities issued by Mayor Kennelly and Police Chief Prendergast last week have been branded "inadequate" by the Conference to End Mob Violence in Chicago.

A statement by Sidney R. Williams, Conference chairman, called upon the Mayor "to declare, in plain, simple, 'Lincoln language,' the right of all citizens to buy, rent or visit homes in any part of Chicago," and "to pledge the full force of the local government, especially the police, to see to it that these rights are observed."

Williams' statement asked Kennelly and Prendergast to "order that conflict areas be barricaded immediately, and that police read the riot act to mobsters, giving them 10 minutes to disperse. Those who remain in defiance of this order should be locked up en masse and charged with criminal conspiracy.

See U. S. Edict As 'Political'

By Ann Prosten

CHICAGO.—Truman's new order supposedly barring government loans or grants for the building of "restricted" properties was seen this week as a "political move" with no substantial effect on racist landlords.

U. S. Solicitor General Philip B. Perlman, who announced the new ruling said it applies only in cases "where a restrictive covenant is recorded." In no way does the order prevent a landlord or builder from barring Negroes or other groups by private agreement.

A Chicago spokesman for the Federal Housing Administrator also admitted that there was "no change" in the Federal government's policy of granting loans to builders of Jimcrow housing.

Asked by this paper whether the ruling withholding funds from Jimcrow housing developments had been put into effect in Chicago, Mr. John Flanagan, an FHA attorney declared:

"We have received no directives on this from our Washington office. As far as we are concerned, the housing law has not been amended and we are proceeding as usual."

The ruling was seen as a weak attempt by the Truman Administration to cover up its defeat of the anti-discrimination clause in the Public Housing Bill passed earlier this year.

"If this policy is applied only in cases of admitted Jimcrow intent written down on paper," said Third Ward Alderman Archibald J. Carey, "It's effect would be questionable."

It is known that since the U. S. Supreme Court ruling of May, 1948 declaring restrictive covenants unenforceable in the courts, builders and other real estate interests have instead entered into unwritten "gentlemen's agreements" to bar Negroes and other groups from buying or renting homes.

They have also inspired open violence against "undesirable" tenants as evidenced here in the recent Park Manor and Englewood mob attacks.

Sidney L. Ordower, Illinois Progressive Party legislative director, commented:

"The people who believe in civil

(Continued on Page 1A)

Hey, Mr. Mayor:

Your Bias Is Showing!

—See Page 2-A

The Town I live in

by VICKY STEELE

TOWN PUMP. Dr. J. B. Martin is telling friends he gave up the Chicago American Giants to devote more time to his job as Sanitary District Trustee.

Chicago Negro Art Theatre, with Billy Nix at the helm, is putting on "Arsenic and Old Lace" after their swell job with "Little Foxes."

Young Progressives and the Labor Youth League at the U. of C. are banging away at discriminatory admission quotas. YPA recently ran a full page ad in the "Maroon," calling for an airing of the issue. Many people were disturbed that Hutchins gave the idea the cold shoulder.

Kennelly clucked around the Dearborn Homes opening last week as though he had laid the egg. Actually, those houses were planned and financed back in the days when Kennelly was still nothing but a Wilson & Co. coupon clipper.

★

ART TOWN. Have you noticed the arty-tecture of the Big Scoop at 47th and Parkway? Startling, isn't it? Discount rumors that it was done by Cornelius Smith, young architect around town. . . . Three cheers for those community theatre groups who worked together to bring Ring Lardner, Jr., to the South Side. They were the DuBois Guild, Chicago Negro Art Theatre, Center Aisle Players, Negro Art Guild. It was a fine program that told the whole story of the Hollywood Ten. . . . Wonder why these groups don't get together for one big good group with several workshops? . . . Marion Anderson will appear at Orch Hall in January and Gwendolyn Kelly, young soprano, will appear in the same month at Olivet Baptist Church.

★

POLITICALLY SPEAKING. Attorney William Henry Huff may run for judge on the GOP ticket.

With Congress out, Sen. Lucas has revived the civil rights chatter again—which makes good electioneering on the South Side, but—

He should have squelched Al Horan, Dem committeeman, who boasted this week: "Lucas is a big man. He was everybody's choice as majority leader, including the Dixiecrats."

For the first time in its history, our City Council is really taking on a non-partisan character. It's the democrats (small d) vs. the racists—and party labels don't mean too much in that fight.

★

AROUND TOWN. Rev. Booker Little of the Open Door Baptist Church heads up the newly-formed West Side Committee Against Violence and Discrimination, which includes reps from B'Nai B'rith, AVC, Progressive Party, Labor Youth League, NAACP, Jewish War Vets. . . . The Near-North Branch of the NAACP is on the move with two leading ministers, the Rev. Boyston of Union Baptist, and Dr. Griggin of St. Matthews, giving personal support to a campaign against job bias. . . The Roosevelt College YPA, headed by Jerry Feinberg and Barnett Wallace, is getting strong backing in the fight to stop discriminatory casting in the college theatre. . . . Did you know that Russ Lasley, packing union veep, used to be a drummer and once played with Red Saunders, now at the Club DeLisa? Pretty good, too.

★

ACROSS THE YEARS. A well-known and well-liked figure on Chicago's South Side is Mrs. Annie Oliver of 6601 S. Rhodes Ave. She is the founder and president of the National DeSaible (DuSable) Memorial Society.

She was quite enthusiastic when she learned about this paper. "It's wonderful," she said, "to have a paper named after the Negro who was the first settler in Chicago."

The story of this majestic woman and her devotion to the struggle to keep the name of DuSable alive made us feel humble and determined to do much more to bring forward the true history of our people.

Each year for the past 25 years, Mrs. Annie Oliver journeys downtown to place a wreath at the simple plaque which commemorates the founder of Chicago.

STANDING PAT. Residents of the 500 block on E. 34 St. recently convinced Land Clearance Commission appraisers that they mean it when they declare: "WE SHALL NOT BE MOVED!"

A neighbor reports that when two LCC men sought entry one day into homes on that block, in order to appraise them for the city, they were met with a unanimous response: "You can't come in!" They left without seeing the insides of a single dwelling on the street!



SOUTH SIDE Negro Labor Council presents 10,000 signatures on petitions to Ralph Budd, CTA chairman, demanding Negroes be hired in all phases of CTA work. Left to right are Council representatives John Bernard, Elizabeth Wroten, William Jackson, Charles Hayes, Sam Parks (presenting petitions), Bernard Lucas, Budd and Cliff Johnson.

Demand Change In CTA Hiring

CHICAGO.—Action by the Chicago Transit Board was awaited this week by the South Side Labor Council on its demand for the hiring of Negroes "in every phase of CTA work."

The Council's demand was in the form of petitions with 10,000 signatures which were presented to CTA Chairman Ralph Budd and condemned the policy of hiring Negroes only as janitors, motormen and conductors.

Sam Parks, Council executive director, told Budd Negroes were interested in and capable of handling jobs in the mechanical department, administrative offices and as "L" cashiers.

Call South Side Rally Against Mob Violence

CHICAGO.—A meeting to protest mob violence in Chicago will be held Friday, Dec. 16, 8 p.m. in the ballroom of the United Packinghouse Worker Union district headquarters at 4859 S. Wabash.

Sponsoring the meeting are the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 20th ward organizations of the Progressive Party.

The program includes speeches by Earl B. Dickerson, Sidney L. Ordower, as well as entertainment by "Big Bill" Broonzy.

YESTERDAY AND TODAY

(Continued from Page 1)

discontinuing its funds when the new budget is voted.

I have disagreed with the tactics of the commission. And I feel it has done a disservice to the Negro people and other democratic forces by stifling public expression.

But it is my considered judgment that the people must fight against the dissolution of the Mayor's Commission—that we must fight for increased funds with which to wage an ideological struggle in this town against racism.

At the same time, the fight must also be made for a change in some of the policies which have misguided this group.

And further, some of the people on the Commission need to be removed and others added, who have proved that know how to deal with mob violence swiftly and vigorously.

I want to emphasize, however, that such a Commission solves nothing by itself—no matter how effectively it works.

Much more important were the protests that poured into the Mayor's office—protests which have already forced a somewhat changed attitudeon thepar tofthe------ attitude on the part of the czity administration.

Fascist elements are active in our city. But they can be defeated—provided all progressive-minded citizens stand united and wage a struggle.

Loans to Racists

(Continued from Page 1)

rights and the Negro people in particular should have no illusions about this order. It is not retroactive and will not end bias in housing already built or now under construction.

"If our bipartisan Congress were really sincere, it would pass a law to prohibit segregation and discrimination in all housing past, present and future, built with the aid of public funds or public loans."

Indicative of the way the ruling is regarded by racists was the statement issued this week by James E. Robinson, chairman of the Atlanta (Ga) Housing Authority:

"If an apartment were built on Peachtree Street in Atlanta, I don't think they would force us to admit Negro tenants."

DuSABLE edition of The Worker

Send all material, advertisements and subscriptions for the DuSable Edition of The Worker to 306 E. 43rd St. Room 29, Chicago, Ill. Phine LIvingston 8-3441.

Seek to Clinch Anti-Bias Hiring at A & P Stores

By ATLEE D. WASHINGTON

CHICAGO.—Broadening its fight against job discrimination at A & P stores from a neighborhood to a city-wide campaign the Near-North Committee Against Job Discrimination this week entered what it hopes will be the final phase of the struggle.

This committee, composed of such groups as the Near-North Labor Youth League, the 42nd Ward CRC Club, and 1,000 individual patrons of A & P, has inaugurated an intensive post card writing campaign in an effort to throw the full weight of public opinion against discrimination.

Heartening progress has been made since the issue was first undertaken two months ago. The initial efforts resulted in the hiring of a young Negro, Bill Mitchell, as stockman on a full-time basis in the La Salle-Maple store. Later, as a result of an anti-bias statement signed by more than 1,000 A&P store patrons, Mitchell was raised to the position of cashier.

Later a committee including Ted Ruhig, the Rev. Royston of Union Baptist Church, and others conferred with A & P city-wide personnel officers. The group resented the case against employment discrimination annd displayed the signatures of the patrons who demanded democratic hiring pratices.

According to Ruhig, the written statement which the firm requested has since been forwarded, and the committee is pressing for a declaration of fair employment policy.

"I'd like to point out," he stated, "that it is of utmost importance for every individual and organization to send cards to A & P now, demanding an immediate end to employment discrimination based upon color, sex, religion, or national ancestry. Cards should be addressed to the Personnel Officer, A & P Tea Co. in Chicago, (80)."

This Is For You

"ANOTHER newspaper?"

That may be the reaction of some people as they see this sample issue of the DuSable Edition of The Worker.

That may be your reaction.

No, it's not just another newspaper.

Let's put it this way—another fighter!

Yes, another fighter for the needs of the Negro people.

And that's what is desperately needed in this city and in this state.

Not another newspaper whose policies are dictated by Republican or Democratic Party headquarters, downtown.

Not another newspaper which suppresses and distorts the news because the truth might hurt some big shot in the City Hall or in the State Capital.

Not another newspaper that bows and scrapes and cringes before the very ones who oppress and exploit the Negro people.

Not another newspaper which has sold its soul for 30 pieces of fool's gold.

The DuSable Edition of The Worker will be a staunch, devoted fighter for the needs of the most oppressed of all groups in American life—the Negro people.

It will fight with every ounce of its strength and through every method the Negro people have learned to use in their long fight for liberation.

It will fight for jobs, for civil rights, for housing—for the thousands of other bread-and-butter needs of the people.

It will join with all people—regardless of their politics—to advance these struggles.

It will help build the growing unity of the Negro people in the militant struggles ahead, unity with the white progressives, who understand more clearly than ever that the fight for full freedom of the Negro people is a fight for a free America.

You may not be ready to go all the way with the policies of this paper. Its editorial policies may be stronger and sharper than you are ready to endorse.

But we'll guarantee this—that you can't afford to be without this paper—to read it regularly, to be informed and stimulated by what it has to say.

The appearance of the DuSable Edition of The Worker corresponds to the historic developments in the Negro community, to the moods of resistance and struggle which are dominant today.

Make this paper your paper. Read it. Subscribe to it. Get your friends and your shopmates and your neighbors to read it.

This is the paper that's on your side!

The Sample--Issue

This is a sample issue of the DuSable Edition. It has been published to give you some idea of what the paper will be. The DuSable Edition will begin coming out weekly about the first of the year.

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FOR THE SECOND TIME IN LESS THAN SIX WEEKS, A NEGRO HAS MET VIOLENT DEATH IN JAIL AT EAST ORANGE. THE POLICE SAY BENJAMIN SHIPMAN JR. HANGED HIMSELF. BUT . . .

WHERE DID THE BLOOD COME FROM?

THE STATELY YOUNG WOMAN with the quiet dark eyes walked into the office of the Civil Rights Congress at 502 High St., Newark. She carried a bundle of men's clothing.

"I want help," she said to CRC Secretary Lewis Moroze. "And I want to help. I want to help put an end to this terrible thing."

She opened the bundle, took the clothes out, laid them on the desk.

- **There was a pink dress shirt. It was stained with blood.**
- **There was a pair of trousers. The belt loops were torn as if in violent struggle.**
- **There was a belt. Its buckle was broken.**
- **There was a watch. It was smashed.**

They had belonged to Benjamin Shipman Jr., combat veteran who survived five full years of World War II, three of them in the ETO.

He had not survived a single night in East Orange city jail.

"They told me my husband hanged himself," said Mrs. Constance Shipman. **"I don't believe it!"**

★

THE NIGHT of Oct. 6, 1949, began as a normal one in the life of Ben and Constance Shipman. He had stopped home at 58 Wallace St., Newark, for a snack at about 11:30 p.m. Shipman worked nights, drove a delivery jeep for the Grove Drug Store at West Market and Newark Sts. He normally finished at 1:00 in the morning.

He stayed about 15 minutes, drank a glass of milk, joked with Mrs. Shipman and a friend of hers, Beatrice Frazier, who was visiting. Little Ben Shipman III, 6 years old, was sleeping.

"I'll see you later," Shipman told his wife when he left.

He never saw her again.

About 4 a.m. the next morning his brother, Bernard Shipman, roused Mrs. Shipman from her sleep with a phone call. "You better get up," he said. "The police say Bennie committed suicide."

★

WHAT HAPPENED in the four last hours of Benjamin Shipman's life after he left his wife and child, only the East Orange police know — so far.

He was picked up and booked at Main Police Headquarters on a speeding charge. Then, somehow, the charge was changed to purse-snatching. There is talk by the police of a "suicide attempt" right at the sergeant's desk, where — they say — Shipman "tried to cut himself with a two-inch pen-knife." His watch, shirt, belt, shoes were taken from him. He was placed in a cell.

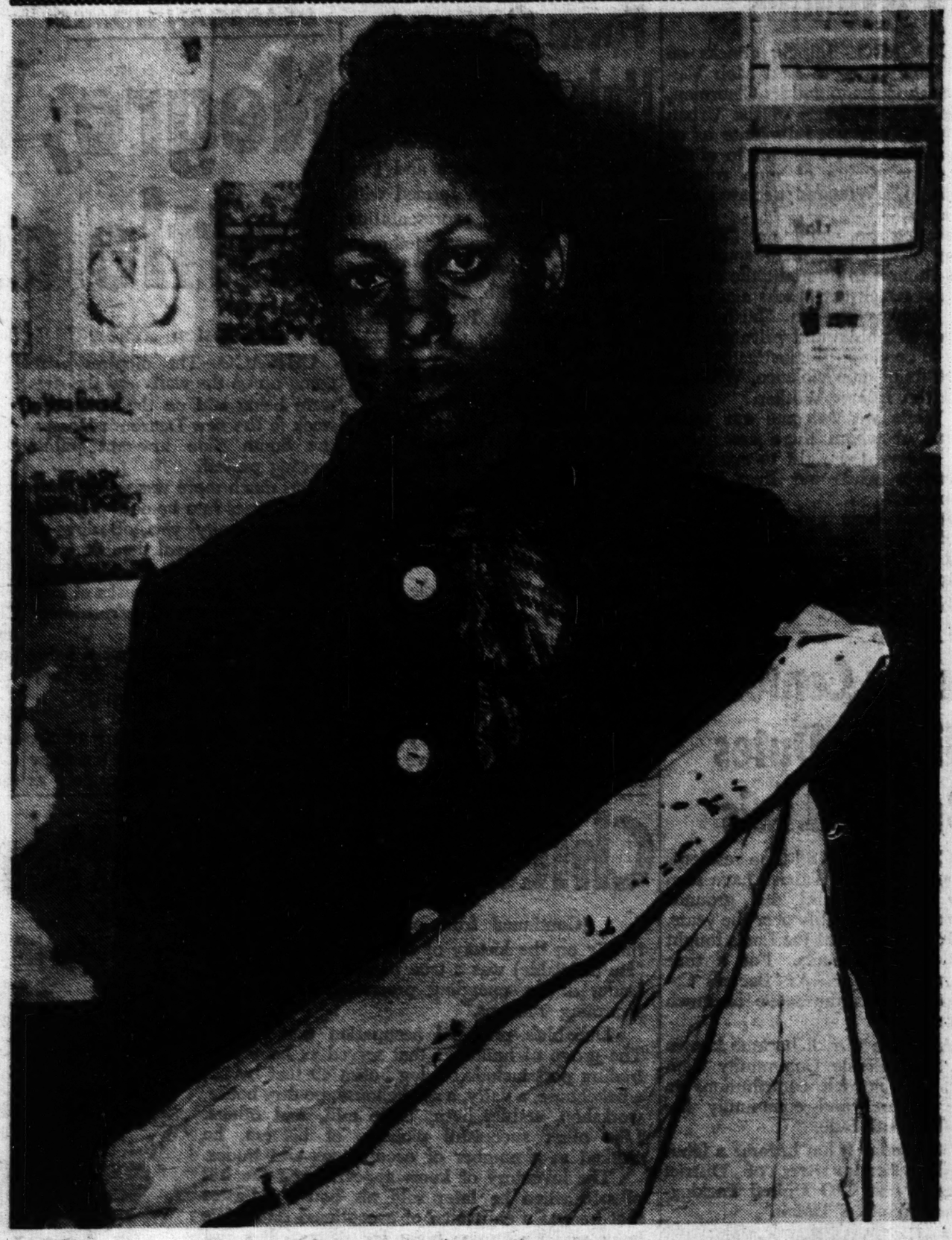
He died there between 12 and 3 a.m. A coroner's report later said death came by strangulation.

The East Orange police said Benjamin Shipman Jr., had hanged himself with his undershirt.

BEHIND Mrs. Constance Shipman's disbelief is more than the damning evidence of the clothing

There is more behind it, too, than the fact that Ben Shipman Jr. had no known reason in the world to kill himself.

Behind it is the fact that he was the second man in less than five weeks to meet death by strangulation in the East Orange city jail. Thomas Harris also — police said — "committed suicide" Sept. 1. Like Shipman, he was 25 years old. Like Shipman, the police reported finding him hanged with his own undershirt. Like Shipman, he was a Negro.



MRS. CONSTANCE SHIPMAN: "I want to help end this terrible thing."

MRS. CONSTANCE SHIPMAN wants "an end to this terrible thing." She wants help.

The Civil Rights Congress has retained the noted law firm of Talisman and Golat.

Whether justice will be done, or whether others will be found "hanged by their undershirt" in East Orange, may depend on what you — your trade union, your church or your community organization — do about it.

Do These Things Happen When a Man Hangs Himself



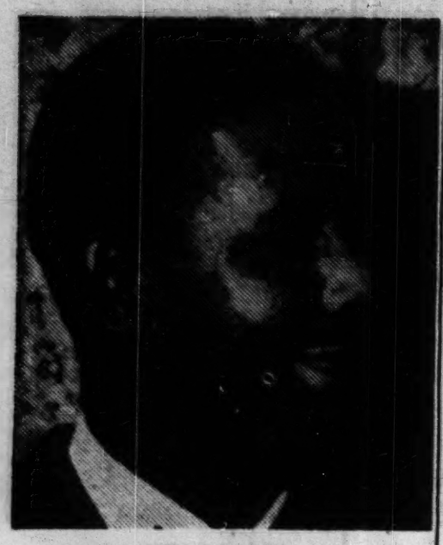
HIS WATCH: Smashed



HIS TROUSER LOOPS: Broken



HIS BELT: Torn



WILLIAMS

'Baiters' Hit By Williams

CHICAGO.—Sniping attacks on the Conference to End Mob Violence in Chicago and its Chairman, Sidney R. Williams of the Urban League, "will not intimidate us or swerve us from our aim to eliminate the shame of mob rule in Chicago," Williams declared last week.

Stating he could not "at this time" reveal one main source of the attempt to discredit the organization which two weeks ago boldly broke with the "hush-hush" policy of public and private agencies to condemn the instigators and abettors of mob violence, Williams told the Illinois Worker:

"While we welcome our white allies, of whom there are many, we reserve the right to speak for ourselves when our lives are in jeopardy."

It has been reported in labor circles that chief activity to "bait" and undermine the conference stems from the office of Michael Mann, CIO Regional Director in this area.

Labor Center History Dates Back to Louis

CHICAGO. —Old-time residents around 4858 S. Wabash have seen the building and its grounds change considerably over the years.

It was here that Joe Louis fought his first pro bouts. For a time it was a garage. As "Bacon's Casino," it was the scene of much revelry.

After the war, it became known as the DuSable Community Center, making rich contributions to the cultural and community life of the South Side.

And today it has become a labor center, headquarters of District One of the CIO United Packinghouse Workers Union.

THE HAMMERING and the painting and re-decorating going on at this South Side landmark today mark the beginnings of a new era in its colorful history.

The purchase of the building by the packinghouse union, according to District Director Harold Nielsen, was "just the first hurdle."

BUT EVEN more important are the plans of many of the union's leaders to make this a genuine people's recreational and labor center.

There will be a nursery with full facilities, a playground and other supervised activities in the amphitheatre. The auditorium and meeting halls of the center will be open for use by all kinds of organizations, for cultural and social activities.

Fully 70 percent of the UPWA district's 15,000 members are Negro, most of whom live in the vicinity of the center.

However, the thinking of the union leadership is that the center will draw all of the union's membership, Negro and white to its activities as well as the business conducted by the union's 12 locals which are quartered here.

What's on Trial with Kirkendoll?

By Sylvia Alexander

CHICAGO.—A young man, a Negro sits in Cook County jail today, awaiting trial on Dec. 19. The outcome of that trial will determine whether he will spend the rest of his life in prison.

But there is even more at stake in the trial of 19-year-old Robert Lee Kirkendoll. It will determine whether the people of Chicago are to be subjected to legalized terror at the hands of the police.

Kirkendoll is charged with rape and robbery. Why? Because he refused to pay police the shakedown money extracted from South Side produce vendors.

FOR THIS he—has spent four months in jail already.

The sordid story of the persecution of Robert Lee Kirkendoll is not a new one. Every day Chicago's police—who "couldn't" control the racist mobs in Englewod or Park Manor—round up scores of Negroes. They are taken to the station, roughed up, intimidated, forced through the show-up and if no current crime can be conveniently pinned on them, they are eventually freed.

In the case of Robert Lee Kirkendoll this "usual" procedure is simply carried a step further.

Two cops have had a special grudge against Kirkendoll and they are ready to see that he spends the best part of his life in jail just to enforce the police shakedown racket.

★

THAT is what his lawyers intend to show in the trial which opens a week from Monday in Judge George Fisher's criminal court, at 26th and California.

Defense attorneys Pearl Hart and Edmund Hatfield will ask for a jury trial and will bring in witnesses to show that Kirkendoll and his young wife, Jean, were 14 blocks from the scene of the alleged crime.

However, the recent case of James Montgomery, the framed Washington Negro, shows that innocent men do go to prison. And sometimes justice is done—25 years too late.

★

JUST to make sure that the Kirkendoll case of 1949 does not become a duplicate of the Montgomery case of 1923, the Civil Rights Congress this week issued a plea to Chicago to give their support to the fight to free the young South Side Negro.

"The least people can do is to write or call State's Attorney John Boyle," CRC executive secretary Arthur G. Price declared, "Tell him that the people of Chicago are concerned about the life of Richard Lee Kirkendoll."

Form Group to Halt Violence

CHICAGO.—A West Side Committee Against Violence and Discrimination has been formed with the participation of representation from the AVC Thomas Jefferson Chapter, Open Door Baptist Church, B'nai B'rith, 24th and 29th Ward Progressive Party, Greater West Side Civil Rights Congress, Lodge 484 International Workers Order, Jewish War Veterans of the West Side, Labor Youth League and NAACP.

The committee was formed because of concern over recent outbreaks of violence against Negroes and Jews in many parts of the city including the West Side.

Meeting at the Temple Judea recently the organization elected Reverend Booker Little of the Open Door Baptist Church as chairman, Lou Blumberg of the Jefferson Chaper, AVC, vice chairman and Reverend Lindsey Butler and Richard Olar executive board members.

DEARBORN HOMES

Negro, White Families Settle as Neighbors

By Ann Prosten

CHICAGO.—The pictures were going up on the walls and the rugs were being laid on the floors this week in the new Dearborn Homes, the South Side low-rent public housing project.

But much more was going on to "turn houses into homes." The Negro community was offering an object lesson in real democracy to Chicago—a lesson made more striking by the recent outbreaks of mob violence in the so-called "restricted" areas of this city.

Three white families were being welcomed this week into the project in the Negro community.

★

AND AFTER the flurry of the "grand opening" ceremonies, there was a calmness in the project as families settled down to the business of "geting straightened out" in the first decent homes they have had since the war.

A Negro and white veteran shook hands as neighbors at 2710 S. State Street, and agreed that it was "a dream come true."

Frederick T. Pennix, a National Guard sergeant, said he and his wife Eddie has been "desperate" since announcement of plans to condemn the Riverdale Trailer Camp in South Chicago where they had been living with their two young sons.

★

WHITE veteran Harold Voelpel and his bride, Dorothy, parents of three small children, had lived "in a store front on Belmont Avenue" for two years, they said.

"We have lived among colored neighbors and got along fine," said Mrs. Voelpel. "It will be wonderful here for all of us."

Another white veteran, Leroy Turnes, head of a family of four commented: "Negro soldiers were the bravest fighters during the war. I am proud to be their neighbor."

Welcoming the first families entering the project was Mrs. Ollie Clark of the Committee to End Segregation and Discrimination. Mrs. Clark's mission, she said, was to give "special welcome" to the three white families included among the sixteen moving in.

She was there on behalf of 3,500 Negro families in the nearby "Project I" area threatened with eviction to make way for another kind of housing project—the Jimcrow, high-rent N. Y. Life Insurance Company project engineered by Mayor Kennelly and the City Council earlier this year.

"We are happy," said Mrs. Clark, "that those who wanted Dearborn Homes to be a segregated project, barring white families, didn't have their way. Dearborn Homes exemplifies the kind of democratic slum clearance program we support. The N. Y. Life project is its exact opposite. It is neither democratic—nor slum clearance. It must be defeated, to ensure more housing of the type that Dearborn Homes represents."

★

AMONG the new families at Dearborn Homes are ten relocated from absentee-owned blighted dwellings acquired by the Land Clearance Commission.

Participating in the opening day's ceremonies was Archibald J. Carey, Third Ward alderman, whose ordinance banning segregation in publicly-aided housing was defeated by the City Council last spring in an attack led by Mayor Martin H. Kennelly.

The Negro alderman recently conducted a vigorous fight in Council chambers against exclusion of white families from the Dearborn Homes project.

★

REFERRING to the anti-Negro, anti-Semitic violence in Englewood, Park Manor, and other sections of the city, Carey declared:

"We can assure the people of Chicago that there will be no such violence here, against the white families newly moved into our midst. Let this serve as an example to citizens in other parts of our city."

The Mayor also spoke. But there was no indication in his remarks that the lesson in democracy symbolized by Dearborn Homes had registered.

Chicago's 'Forgotten Man'

(Continued from page 2-A)

thority on the history of the Great Lakes region, "He (DuSable) was a true pioneer of civilization, leader of the unending procession of Chicago's swarming millions."

DuSable's principal occupation was trading. The group of buildings that served as home and trading post included a log house 40 feet by 22, a bakehouse, a dairy, a smokehouse, poultry house, workshop, stable, barn, horse mill, and others. Like other successful pioneers of his era, he worked at a number of occupations and trades.

The inventory of items appearing on the bill of sale when he later sold his house indicates that he was a craftsman of exceptional skill. His home was a stopping point for all travellers and traders who passed that way, and his reputation as a gracious host and a shrewd, honest trader travelled far.

To the Potawtomi indians who peopled the area, DuSable was friend, companion and brother. His wife, Catherine, was of their tribe. He spoke their language fluently and in every respect, was one of them.

The British, who had seized control of the territory surrounding the lakes from the French, were suspicious of DuSable as "much in the interest of the French," and ordered his arrest.

Lt. Thomas Bennet, the arresting officer, wrote: "I had the Negro, Baptist Point de Saible, brought prisoner from the River Du Chemin. . . . The Negro, since his imprisonment, has in every way behaved in a manner becoming to a man of his station, and has many friends who give him good character." The charges against him were soon dropped and he was released.

During his internment, DuSable had made such an impression on his captors that Patrick Sinclair, the British governor of the territory, later employed him to manage some of his interests.

DuSable remained in the vicinity of his Chicago homestead until around 1796. He sold his holdings to a French trader named Le Mai and left the area. From there, the record of his future exploits become vague and indistinct, but documents from St. Charles, Missouri, where his son lived, indicate that he spent his declining years there.



The absence of his name from its rightful place in the front of all histories of the area is conspicuous. It is no accident that none of the major encyclopedias list the name DuSable.

It is no accident that the Encyclopedia Americana, which is regarded as a leading authority on American history, briefly states: "Traders including Jean Baptiste Point Sable a San Domingan, had lived near the mouth of the Chicago River, but John Kinzie who brought his family there in 1804 is regarded as the first permanent settler."

The relegating of the DuSable name to an obscure corner in the annals of history is a part of an obvious and infamous conspiracy. The purpose of the racists is clear. If a Negro contributed nothing to the building of the nation, what claim has he to first-class citizenship?

And more important, if the Negro cannot point with pride to the exploits and accomplishments of his forebears, then he will lack the confidence that comes with the knowledge that others like him have tried and succeeded. And so, along with the Attucks, the Tubmans, the Douglasses, and hosts of others, the DuSables become the "skeletons in the closet" of the official ruling class historians.

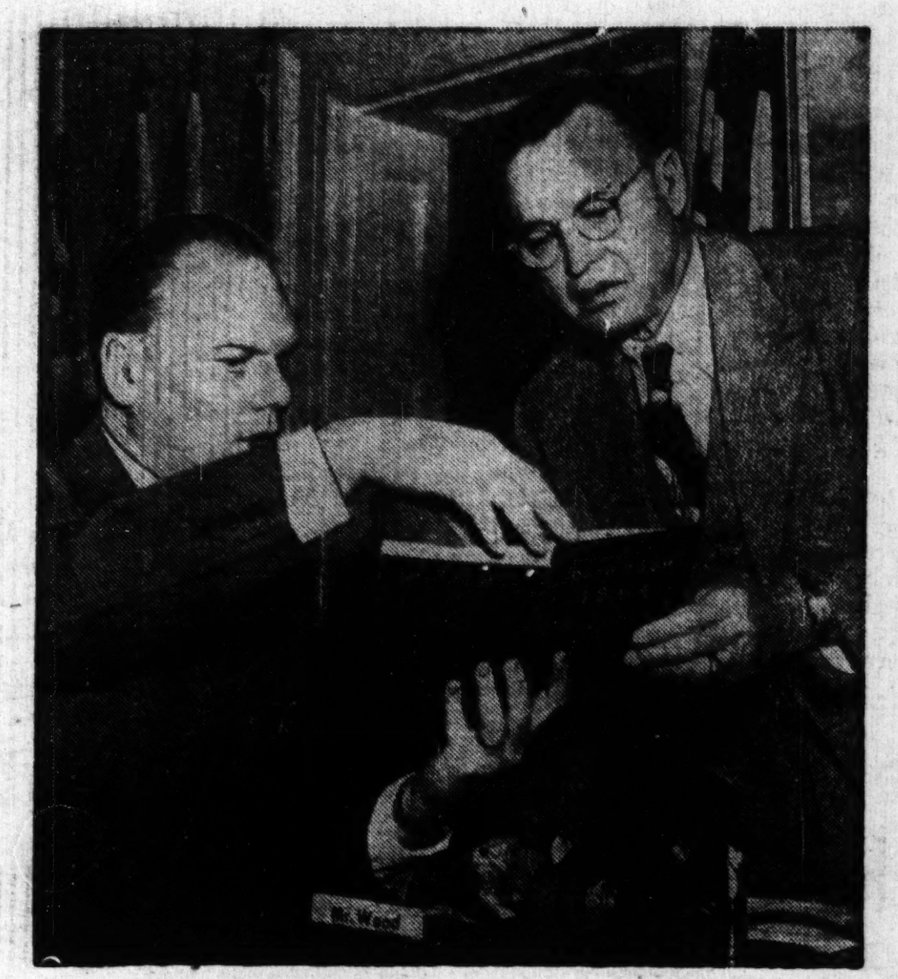
However, the truth is contained in the curious sayings that the Indians had, that "the first white man to settle in Chicago was a Negro."

UPSTATE Edition of the WORKER

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In 2 Sections, Section 1 — 24 Pages, Price 10 Cents

A-HOAX FIZZLES --AIMED AT FOES OF COLD WAR



PRESENTING THE HOAX is George Racey Jordan (left) showing his diary to Rep. John Wood of the House Committee on Un-American Activities in Washington.

Radio Commentator Fulton Lewis, Jr., Comes Up With "New and Amazing Revelations"—The Gutter Press Gloats But It Proves to Be a Dud

— See Page 3 —



Parnell Thomas, Anti-Communist!

— See Page 3 —

GERMANS BALK AT U.S.-NAZI ARMY PLAN

— See Page 6 —

in the Magazine

Bill Robinson and The American Dance

The Day Everyone in Peking Was Smiling

No Lost Generation For American Youth

Insecurity—New Gospel of the Rich

Labor Bazaar Now On Details on Pages 4, 8

Buffalo Police Victimize Three More Negro Citizens

By Hank Lawrence

BUFFALO.—The Buffalo police force, which persists in clubbing innocent Negro citizens, and then framing the victims, was guilty of another atrocious assault and frame-up late Sunday night. The attack was on two Negro women, and a Negro man in a West Side tavern.

The latest victims were Fanny Boyd of 24 State St., Garrett Glover of 24 State St., and Emma Hawkins of 135 Adams St. The attack occurred at one o'clock Monday morning at the Peacock tavern at 136 Dante Place.

The three Negroes had been in the tavern for hardly an hour, when two policemen, who had been drinking beer at the bar, suddenly went out to their police car and returned with billy clubs. They ordered the three Negroes out of the tavern, and pushed them through the doors.

When Miss Boyd protested, the cops tore her coat, knocked her down, hit her twice, and kicked her. As she lay on the sidewalk, her head bleeding and gashed, one of the cops looked down at her and swore, "I ought to kill the b--- b---!"

Then turning to Glover, they smashed him over the head and later threw all three into a police wagon. The three were taken to Emergency Hospital, where for a fee of five dollars, eight stitches were taken in Glover's head. Fanny Boyd, though suffering from bruises and cuts in the head, was unable to pay to have her head bandaged.

The police then took the three to Police Headquarters, where they were charged with drunkenness, disorderly conduct, and resisting the law. They were thrown into cells with no provision for food or bedding.

The next morning the three were taken to city court. When the three refused to plead guilty, they were placed on the stand without benefit of legal counsel. After a few questions, the judge sentenced Miss Boyd to 30 days or a $30 fine, Garrett Glover to 20 days or $20 fine, and gave Miss Hawkins a suspended sentence.

The money for the fines was raised by the Defense Committee for Civil Rights, the same organization that fought and won the Frank Lumpkin case and the LeRoy Brooks case, where the police also attempted to assault and then frame innocent Negro citizens. At this very time, the police are trying to railroad Clarence Geitz, a 47-year-old Negro, shot in the back by a rookie cop, to an asylum as criminally insane. His trial will be held on Monday, Dec. 12.



Miss Emma Hawkins, Miss Fanny Boyd (arrows point to bloodstained kerchief Miss Boyd was wearing at the time two policemen brutally beat her) and Garrett Glover, forehead bandaged as a result of police clubbing.

Police Brutality And the 81st Congress



An Editorial

Police brutality has emerged in our country as an organized pattern of fascist-like terror directed in the first place against the Negro people and the working class. Nourished by the "cold war" policies of big business circles, police brutality has become a menace threatening the civil rights of all the American people.

In recent months we have witnessed the rise of police-club rule and legal frameup in many cities throughout the upstate area. One such incident is the recent brutal beating and false arrest of three Negro citizens in Buffalo.

In all of these cases, it is obvious local governments and the Dewey state administration have been encouraging and indeed directing (as in Peekskill) police attacks against organized labor and the Negro people.

Only the broadest unity of Negro and white citizenry can place a brake on, and eventually smash the system of police brutality and court railroading. This has been proven in several cases where victims of the frameup system have won their exoneration

It is, therefore, timely and gratifying to note that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has initiated a Civil Liberties Mobilization leading to a nationwide conference on Jan. 15 to 17 in Washington, D. C.

All organizations that cherish democratic rights should take up the NAACP call and give full support to the campaign to force the federal Congress to act on civil rights legislation and enforce existing Constitutional safeguards.

Rochester C.P. Leader to Debate On Radio Forum

ROCHESTER.—Walter Donaldson, chairman of the Monroe County Communist Party, will participate in the radio forum "Forward Rochester" over Station WHEC on Saturday, Dec. 17 at 7 p.m.

Sponsored by the Junior Chamber of Commerce, the listening audience is scheduled to hear representatives of several political parties speak on the topic: "Are Monroe Communists Red Americans or Un-American Reds?"

Despite false implications inherent in the topic title, it is expected thousands will eagerly tune in to hear an official spokesman of the Communist Party.

A piece of information worthy of mention is the fact that all chairmen of the Communist Party in the major upstate counties are war veterans, with excellent records

ROCHESTER LEADS UPSTATE IN 'WORKER' SUB CAMPAIGN

As the second week of The Upstate Worker's drive, to obtain one thousand additional subscribers, came to an end, the city of Rochester emerged as the leader in the upstate area having reached approximately 12 percent of its goal.

Indications however point to up and coming stiff competition from Westchester, where a special press conference is being planned to give the mid-Hudson campaign a big boost. Jack Stachel, national board member of the Communist Party is scheduled to address the confab which will be attended by the county's best sub-getters.

A silent but steady participant in the upstate contest to win first prize (choice of typewriter or mimeo) is the Utica-Rome area. Cities such as Buffalo, Syracuse, Schenectady, Albany, Binghamton and others have yet to be heard from.

Last week's announcement in The Worker that all one year "Worker" subscribers will receive, free of charge, a copy of the timely and exciting book. The Communist Trial by George Marion has already had its effect. Many canvassers in New York City report warm response from families visited over the weekend to this unusual special offer.

Cincinnati Faces Relief Crisis

CINCINNATI (FP).—A relief financing crisis faces this city as the result of the unexpected defeat of a proposed extra tax levy.

A special election is planned for mid-December to resubmit the proposed levy. If it is defeated, relief budgets, already admittedly below the subsistance level, will have to be slashed even further.

The relief case load is slowly nearing 6,000 and represents about 20,000 men, women and children.

Rochester Citizens Committee

Fights Jimcrow Policy Of 'B and O' Restaurant

ROCHESTER.—The campaign initiated by the American Labor Party against the discriminatory practices of the B & O Restaurant on West Main St. has resulted in the formation of a local group dedicated to breaking the Jimcrow policy of the B & O. This restaurant has had a previous history of discrimination and when a group of Negro and white members of the ALP went there recently the Negroes were first refused service then told they could have it at double prices. A warrant was secured against the proprietor and he was hauled into court, where the case was postponed until the first week in January.

The local liquor board has refused to take proper action by withdrawing the license of the restaurant because it claims that "no ABC regulations were broken." In spite of the fact that this case involves the flagrant violation of the state civil rights statue, the GOP controlled board has refused to act.

The efforts of the ALP to take this case to the people of the community has resulted in the formation of a Third Ward committee which is determined to arouse the entire community and city and intends to make further tests in support of the original action.

The Committee met Thursday, Dec. 8 at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Nat Williams, 149 Tremont St. Among its members are Reverend Margaret Noakes, pastor of the United Holy Group; Mrs. Mattie Taylor, Chairman of the Rochester Federation of Negro Women's Clubs; Mr. Stanley Thomas, State Treasurer of the Elks and Chairman of the ALP; Mrs. Catherine Buscek, Executive Secretary of the ALP and Miss Dorothy Levin, local Civil Rights Committee leader.

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Endicott Village Trustee Board Plays Ball with Utility Trust

By Robert Johnston

ENDICOTT.—Despite efforts of a coalition of taxpayers and citizens, including the local American Labor Party, the Village Board of Trustees signed a contract with the profit-swollen New York State Gas and Electric Co. which seeks to prevent the extension of municipal electric power to the residents of the entire village for another five years.

At the present time this village of 18,000 residents has a municipally owned electric power set-up in the Union District which constitutes approximately 1/3 of its area. The village buys its electric power at wholesale rates from the NYSG&E that last year pocketed the record high profits of $2,269,000. It is then run through the village owned transformer substation and is sold to Union District residents at 33 percent less than the remaining areas of the village.

In addition to providing cheaper electricity, the profit from the municipally owned set-up has each year been sufficient to take care of the deficit of the village hospitall

Residents of the rest of the village have been fighting for many years to extend the municipal lighting to the entire village. This move has been bitterly opposed by the utility company.

When the contract with the NYSG&E came up for renewal last month, the company inserted a clause aimed at preventing the extension of the municipal lighting for the duration of the contract. The village board was all set quietly to sign the contract for a 10-year period, thus putting serious obstacles in the path of the fight for extension.

It was only the presence on another matter of John Dapolito, an Endicott lawyer who has been in the leadership of the fight for many years, that temporarily prevented the signing. Subsequent popular protest forced the Board to reduce the period of the contract to five years, but was not sufficient to prevent the signing.

Dr. Frank E. Spiegel, recent ALP candidate for mayor of Endicott characterized the action of the Board as "a baldfaced sell-out of the interests of the people of Endicott to the big power trusts. It is a sad comment on the quality of the men we have put in office that they are more responsive to the wishes of the big corporations than they are to the people who elected them."

Dr. Spiegel called upon the village board to reverse its position and take the necessary action to extend the municipal lighting to the rest of the village.

School Superintendent Declares Feinberg Act 'Useless' Legislation

By Jack Wandell

SCHENECTADY. — Superintendent of Schenectady Schools Harry J. Linton feels that the Feinberg witchhunt law, recently declared un-constitutional by the State Supreme Court, is "ineffective," "useless" legislation, but he holds to his opinion that "Communists should be barred from the teaching profession."

Asked whether the Schenectady County Board of Education will support Attorney General Nathaniel E. Goldstein's position to appeal a decision handed down last week by the New York State Supreme Court, which declared the law unconstitutional, Superintendent Linton declined comment to this Upstate Worker correspondent.

Superintendent Linton said that when the law was first proposed he did not take it "too seriously," that he felt it "would never make much headway among intelligent educators" and that he considers Civil Service ruling 12A sufficient protection against what he terms "subversive elements in our school system."

"I further felt," he declared, "that the law was pushed by certain 'save the world' forces and was not therefore a practical piece of legislation." "I was considerably surprised when certain people took the law seriously," he continued.

Linton also intimated that the law was given added impetus for political purposes.

Was he not aware that the German people took such legislation as the Feinberg law lightly prior to the rise of fascism in that country?

"I can see no danger of fascism in the United States," said Superintendent of Schools Linton.

If he opposed the Feinberg law why did the Schenectady County Board of Education conducts a loyalty purge throughout the public school system at the same time a temporary injunction against the law was in effect by state law? Did he not consider such action by the Board in contempt of the court injunction?

"Not at all," Linton replied and added "We were definitely informed that we were to proceed with our investigation."

By whom?

"I am not at liberty to say," said Linton, whereupon he suggested this correspondent contact Charles I. Brind, counsel for the tSate Department of Educaton, for further information.

Farm Front

By George Cook

ALPINE.—There are only about 6,000,000 farm families in the U.S., about 15 or 16 percent of our population. Less than 200,000 of these live in New York State. Historically and politically, however, the importance of farmers is far in excess of their numbers. It is well to remember that it was farmers who fired the shot heard round the world at Lexington, Mass.



Geo. Cook

Farmers elected Jackson, took an important part in the struggle that elected Lincoln and smashed (for a time) the power of the slaveocracy. Farmers led the Greenback, Populist, Bull Moose and (to a degree) the 1924 Progressive movements. They played an important part in the Roosevelt New Deal and were far from an insignificant factor in the defeat of Dewey in 1948.

Because of this historic importance, coupled with the fact that much of the country is gerrymandered in favor of the rural population, the politicians have been able to ignore the fact that the working class has grown to a potential force greater than the farmers have been since the days of Andrew Jackson.

★

THOUGH the politicians may treat the whole rural population as a unit, Communists cannot afford to do so. The official spokesmen for the countryside are representatives at best of the biggest farmers and at the worst—through the Joe Pew outfit—for the most reactionary section of big business.

But actually the rural population should not be divided only into small, middle, and large farmers. What must also be included are the thousands of subsistence farmers, part time farmers who "work out," and an even larger number of industrial workers who just happen to live in the rural areas, plus the large force of agricultural workers.

In many of our upstate smaller cities the total industrial working force exceeds the urban population. These "worker-farmers" are to be found, in many cases, as members of unions, and in quite a few of progressive-led unions. They are cut off by distance and time from an active part in union activities, yet in general they read the union publications more thoroughly than do a majority of their brothers in the cities and are generally quite receptive to progressive literature.

Such people have problems quite beyond those of the city workers. In a sense, they share interests of both farmer and worker.

★

The basically progressive small and middle farmers who engineered the milk strikes of the '30's (against the sabotage of the Cornell Country Gentleman set) are already being hard hit by the opening depression. The rural worker, be he part time farmer or not, has only a part of his problems covered by his union's program.

We can establish contact with these people in several ways, through trade union contacts, through national groups, through leaflets covering their special problems, and through aur farm work.

When we consider that more than half the upstate population lives outside the major cities, and that the state is so gerrymandered that Schuyler County, population 15,000, elects a representative to the legislature who has just as much vote as one elected by a Manhattan or Buffalo district with 10 times the people, we must realize the importance of doing something, even though that something be difficult.

Pre-Xmas Bazaar to Raise Funds for '12' Appeal

ROCHESTER.—Mrs. Sophie Fitzgerald, chairman of the Rochester Committee to Defend the 12 Communist Leaders, announced that a pre-Christmas bazaar is being planned to raise funds in support of the Communist leaders' appeal.

Stressing that the civil rights of all are endangered if the thought-control Foley Square verdict is allowed to stand, Mrs. Fitzgerald expressed appreciation on behalf of the committee for the support given the bazaar arrangements by the community.

The bazaar is scheduled to be held on Sunday, Dec. 18, and will feature a large selection of gifts for all age groups and tastes. Toys, jewelry, paintings, baked goods, all have been tagged at bargain prices.

There will be dancing, food, refreshments and a dramatic presentation by the Labor Youth League.

Children have a special treat in store for them since word has been received that Santa Claus intends to be present in person to meet the overflow crowd that is expected.

The bazaar will be held at the Ukrainian Workers Home, 975 Joseph Ave., and the doors will be open starting at 6 p.m.

Jimcrow Double-Cross Pulled Against Public Housing Plan

ITHACA.—A neat little double-cross was pulled by the city council last week when it voted funds and approval for select area improvements and a private high cost housing project while the Negro and white working-class residents of the South Side slum area were given the cold-shoulder.

Only four short weeks ago, this same cabal of political flunkeys and their big real estate masters succeeded in defeating a low-cost housing referendum. Had the truth about the housing proposal reached the voters, the city could have obtained a million dollars worth of state aid for a local slum clearing project.

At that time, both major parties cried that the city was broke and could not put up a meagre $60,000 to clinch the deal. Now, it is revealed this money is available. But, not for low cost homes to alleviate the critical housing conditions facing Negro and white workers and their families. Instead funds are appropriated to improve lily-white areas and provide fancy profit-making deals for the big builders.

It has is becoming obvious to many that the double-cross was a Jimcrow swindle intended to prevent the construction of low-cost, non-discriminatory houses. Local ALP groups have announced they will continue the fight for decent and democratic housing and that the issue is far from dead.

The Worker

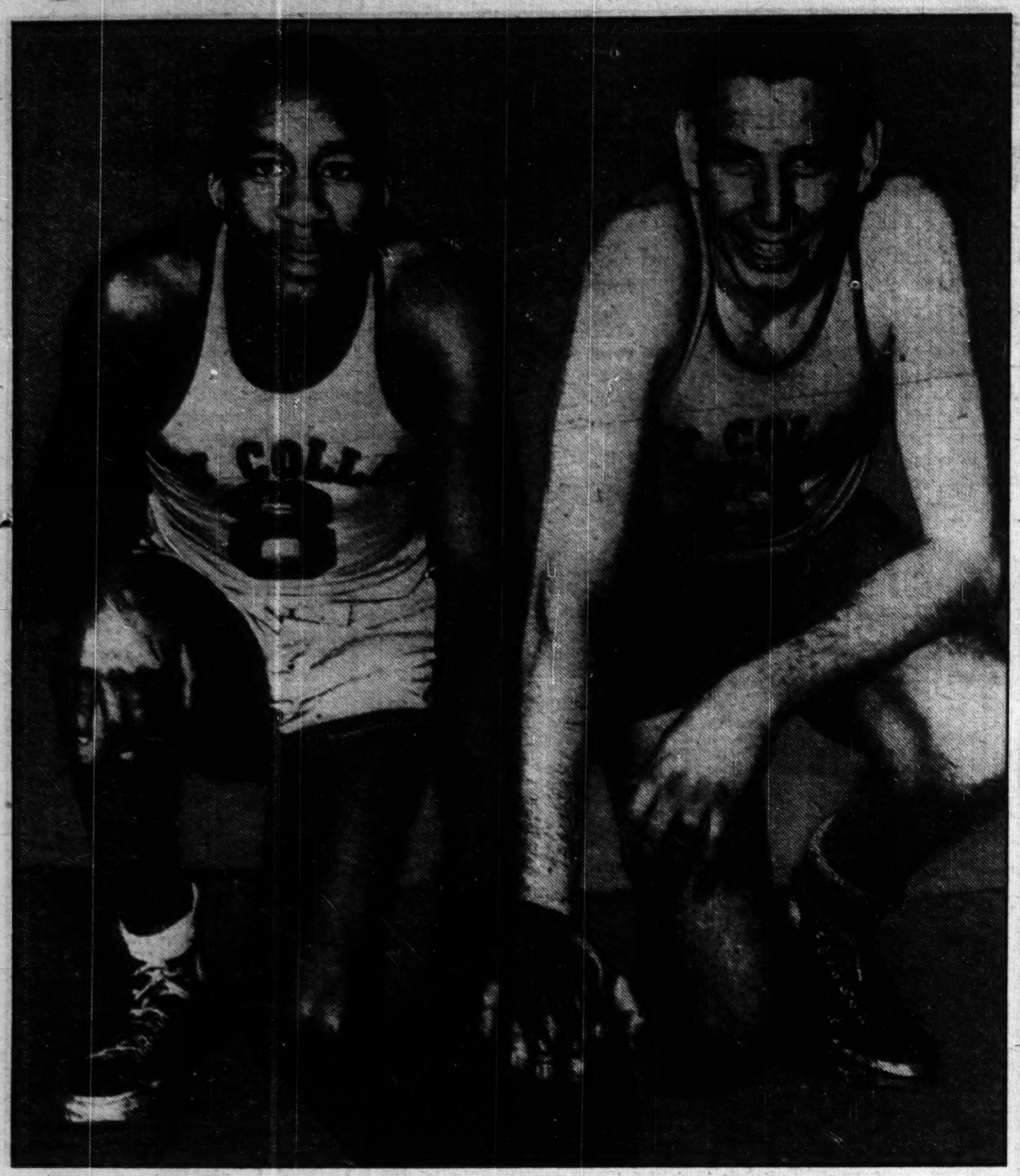
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JAIL AFRICAN LABOR LEADERS

LOURENCO MARQUES (ALN). — Portuguese police have arrested a large number of Portuguese East Africa labor leaders, lawyers, doctors and minor civil servants for "planning to distribute pamphlets among the natives" in what is described as a "Communist plot."





CITY COLLEGE of New York has come up with the finest crop of Sophomore talent in its long basketball history, and hopes are riding high for a big year. Here are two of the gifted newcomers. Left, Ed. Warner, 6-2½ former Clinton High star, a powerful rebounder and all around shotmaker. Right, Ed Roman, 6-6 center from Taft High who does just about everything well.

PICK BROWNS AND LA RAMS

Pro football plays out the string in the All America Conference Sunday when the Cleveland Browns and San Francisco 49ers clash in Cleveland for the league title.

Meantime, it's also a decisive afternoon for the top clubs in the rival National League. The Los Angeles Rams and Chicago Bears are in a nip 'n tuck battle for the right to meet the eastern division kings, Philadelphia's powerful Eagles. The Rams must beat or tie the Washington Redskins in LA in order to clinch the western crown. Failing that, a Chicago Bear victory over the Chi Cardinals would bring make the Bears best of the west and bring them into title playoff battle against the Eagles.

The 49ers figure to be truly "up" for the title tilt. For one thing, the team is still mighty sore about the league setup which cheats the title contestants from drawing any extra dough in the first playoff round. The 49ers threatened to strike unless the Frisco moguls gave them $500 per man before last week's game against the New York Yankees. The 49ers management refused and finally the Frisco players, out of consideration for the fans who'd bought great numbers of tickets, decided to go through with the game. They won it, elimnating the Yanks. Now there's a winner's share of the final game awaiting them if they can knock off the favored Browns. This game, incidentally, is the only one determining the player's pool of the rich moolah the moguls collect at the boxoffice.

IN THE NATIONAL LEAGUE, as we said earlier, the Eagles copped their eastern crown two weeks ago, but Sunday's battle against the Giants is an important one from the New Yorker's point of view. Steve Owens' club are in second place and can finish in the playoff money if they win. If the Giants lose, the Pittsburgh Steelers can take over the second slot by beating the New York Bulldogs.

Here's how that still undecided title playoff would work. If the Bears win the western crown, the NL title tilt would be played with the Eagles in Chicago December 18. If the Rams win, they'll go against the Eagles in Loes Angeles.

(The Worker picks: Browns and Rams.)

New Card Park Ready for '52

BALTIMORE, Md. (UP). — President Fred Saigh, Jr., of the St. Louis Cardinals confirmed today that the club would start construction of its new $5,000,000 baseball park early next year and that it "definitely will be ready by the start of the 1952 season."

Hornell Dodger Farm

BALTIMORE, Md. (UP). — Hornell, N. Y., club of the Class D Pony League announced today that a working agreement had been established with the Brooklyn Dodgers for the 1950 season.

Hornell drew 86,000 paid admissions last season, which is pretty good for Class D baseball. The Dodgers also recently established a farm at nearby Elmira, N. Y., in the Class A Eastern League.

Don't Rap the Three-I!

Probably the most abused circuit in baseball is the three-I-league. Whenever a ballplayer doesn't quite measure up to big league stature, professional critics and grandstand comedians are quick to clamor: "Send him back to the three-I-league."

The Illinois-Iowa-Indiana league has taken a lot of unwarranted derision, to our way of thinking. Inaugurated in 1901, the proud, little three-I-league—now comprised of Danville, Decatur, Quincy and Springfield in Illinois, Evansville and Terre Haute in Indiana, and Davenport and Waterloo in Iowa—has furnished countless players to the majors and, no doubt, will provide many more.

Lou Boudreau, Cleveland's shortstop-manager got his professional start in the three-I-league with **Bedar Rapids** back in 1938.

Sid Gordon, the Giant's capable third baseman, played for Clinton of the three-I-league in 1939.

Little Peanuts Lowry of Cincinnati broke into organized baseball with Moline of the Three-I back in 1937 and **Floyd Baker,** White Sox third baseman, had a fling with Springfield in 1941, the same city that helped **Vern Stephens, Birdie Tebbetts** and **Roy Sievers** on their way to the majors.

Stocky **Hank Majeski,** hard-hitting Philadelphia Athletic infielder, is a three-I- grad with a stopover at Moline.

Eddie Waitkus, the Phillies' first base hope in 1950, hit .326 as Moline's first sacker in 1939.

The circuit produced its share of top pitchers, too, Dave Koslo of the Giants from Madison; Emil Leonard of the Cubs.

Allie Reynolds, Ray Poat, Johnny Schmitz, Paul (Dizzy) Trout and Warren Spahn.

In This Corner...

By Bill Mardo



COLLECTING THE ITEMS—and does that make this particular column a collectors item? . . . Joe Louis was ribbing Jackie Robinson the other night about Jack's off-season job selling television sets. **"I brought a friend of mine down to the store Jackie is working at and she bought a set from him for $900. But Jackie couldn't even tell her how to turn the set on!"**

Robbie chuckled and shrugged his shoulders in mock helplessness. "What do I know about selling television sets? You know how I work it at the store? A customer comes in, and naturally asks for me. I chat with the person a while, and then call for held from a few of the regular salesmen who come over and finish the job." Which is about the only time Jackie needs a pinch-hitter, I guess. . . .

★

A NOTE FROM reader Dave Lubell who asks: **"How about something on Jimcrow in the National Basketball Association, the new pro hoop league? The new league must from the very beginning be pressured by the fans to be a democratic league—a league of Negro and white athletes. I'd like to see something said on this subject which we feel is an important phase in cracking Jimcrow in sports. Basketball is the most attended of all sports."**

Prexy Maurice Podoloff of the NBA was asked by The Worker sports department whether any conscious lilywhite policies are being carried on by his league. Podoloff insisted no. The owners are free to hire whatever players they please, says he.

Well, from where we sit there must be more to it than just that. It surely can't be just an "accident" that not one Negro hoopster is to be found in a league now the Mr. Big of all pro basketball. It can't simply be just "one of those things" that finds not one Negro cager in the NBA when the collegiate court scene constantly turns out so many Negro aces itching to be recruited into the pro setup. If there is no conscious bias in the new league, how explain the hiring contrast between it and the old American Basketball League which does manage to find Negro players for its teams? The veteran court magician, the immortal "Pop" Gates, and former LIUers Bill "Dolly" King and Eddie Younger are sparking Scranton, the loop's top-rung quint. Sonny Woods, former Renneissance ace is holding down a spot with Hartford. There are other Negro cagers throughout the league, I am told, in addition to the Harlem Yanks, an all-Negro five which has been added to the loop. The Harlemites feature Spencer "Sonny" Jameson, ex-CCNY sparkplug the past four years, and a host of others. All of which, to repeat, is in sharp contrast to the lilywhite NBA which can't seem to recruit any similar talent. This, by the way, was true of the Basketball Association of America before it hooked up with the National League to form the new enlarged NBA.

Reader Lubell is quite right in urging fans to pressure the NBA clubs of their cities to hire all qualified talent regardless of the color of a man's skin. Podoloff's fine sounding statement denying any conscious bias or written league rules prevent NBA owners from hiring Negroes, doesn't of itself mean a blessed thing. It's quite true there is nothing in writing preventing NBA bosses from signing Negroes. But an unwritten "gentleman's agreement" amongst the clubowners would accomplish the same dirty end, eh?

★

I LIKED THE way Ike Williams handled all the disturbing betting coup talk which preceded his Monday night's title defense against Freddie Dawson in Philadelphia. The lightweight champ had received an unidentified phone call a few hours before fight time telling him he'd never walk out of the ring still champ unless he flattened Dawson. The fix was supposed to be in with the judges to guarantee a new lightweight champ if the fight went the route. Such, anyway, was the gist of the call Ike received.

That night in the arena Ike called the sports writers into his dressing room just before he was scheduled to enter the ring, and told them the story. In other words, if there was anything to the phone call, Ike was making sure he wouldn't be the only one to know he was jobbed out of the title.

Whether or not Ike's public disclosure of a disturbing phone call prevented a ring scandal from occurring, nobody will ever know for sure. All I know is Ike played it smart. He got the news out in time and then managed to eke out a decision over Dawson despite his troubled frame of mind which affected his fighting sharpness.

★

WRESTLING'S REVIVAL VIA video is one of the less attractive phenomenas of the current sports scene. For one thing, it isn't wrestling as veteran mat fans remember it from the legit days of Hackenschmidt, Zbysko, Gotch. The mat game has been a phony vaudeville act for at least the past 15 years and as such it was dying a slow but certain death. But TV has lent new possibilities to the hokum and has encouraged a rebirth of the "sport."

Now I'm not waging any crusade against modern wrestling per se. If the fans like to see it, knowing full well there no longer is any element of honest competition to it, that's okay with me. But what does surprise me is how many folks have been taken in by the act since television's advent.

It's amazing. **"How can you call it a fake?"** some indignant TV converts ask. **"I just saw that man kicked in the stomach. And look at those terrible falls they take. You mean to tell me they're not being hurt? Nossir, you can't convince me it's all a big act!"** Stuff like that.

Of course, what TV has done is to make new demands on the matmen. Those video screens and the untold thousands of new spectators makes it imperative that the matmen sharpen up the act somewhat, improve the quality of the pulled punch, the death defying crashes to the canvas, the gymnastics of the trade. But any good Hollywood stunt man could step into the wrestling ring and do the same thing.

Honest folks, those guys aren't wrestling for real. But if you get your kicks out of it, I don't mind. Just remember one thing please. The only legitimate bonafide wrestling these days is being done on the intercollegiate mat scene. And when and if they ever start televizing those matches, you'll spot the difference yourself. But good.

Have fun.

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The Worker

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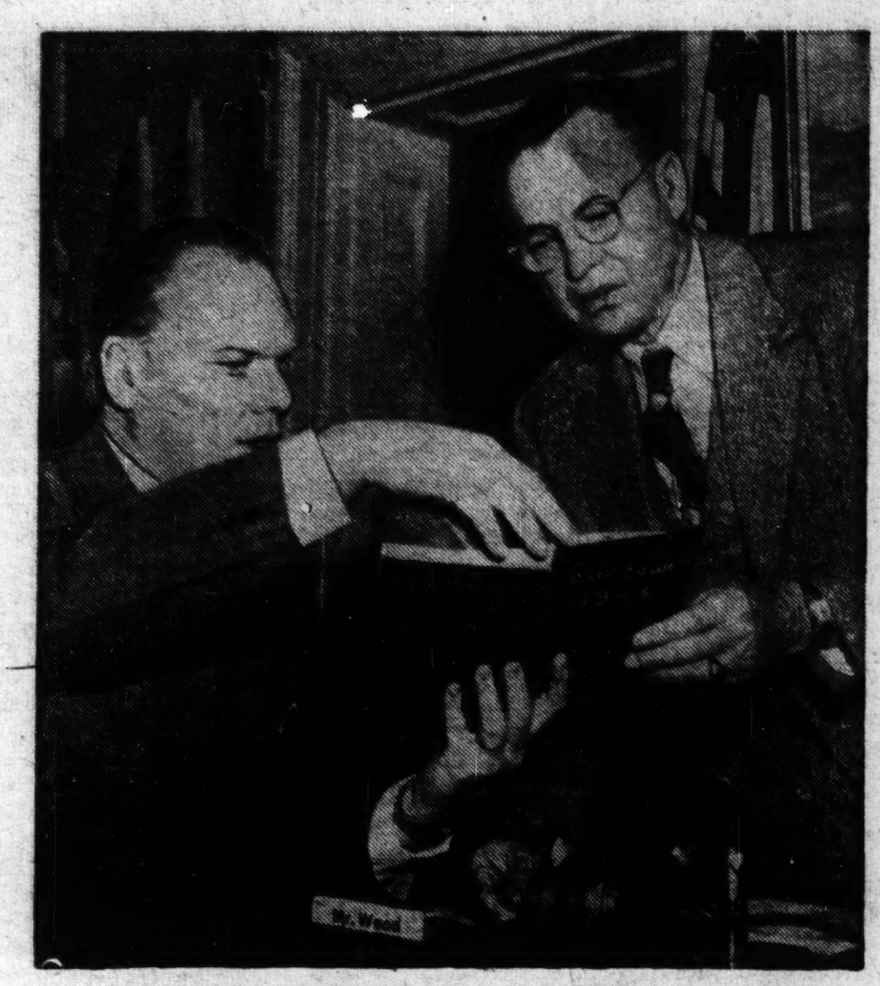
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Parnell Thomas, Anti-Communist!

— See Page 3 —

A-HOAX FIZZLES --AIMED AT FOES OF COLD WAR



PRESENTING THE HOAX is George Racey Jordan (left) showing his diary to Rep. John Wood of the House Committee on Un-American Activities in Washington.

Radio Commentator Fulton Lewis, Jr., Comes Up With "New and Amazing Revelations" — The Gutter Press Gloats But It Proves to Be a Dud

— See Page 3 —

GERMANS BALK AT U.S.-NAZI ARMY PLAN

— See Page 6 —

in the Magazine

Bill Robinson and The American Dance

The Day Everyone in Peking Was Smiling

No Lost Generation For American Youth

Insecurity—New Gospel of the Rich

Labor Bazaar Now On Details on Pages 4, 8

Lawyers Ask Volpe's Removal As 'Unfit' to Try Trenton '6'

TRENTON.—Attorneys for the Civil Rights Congress this week filed a formal petition with Gov. Driscoll for removal of Mario H. Volpe, Mercer County prosecutor who railroaded six innocent Negroes to the death house for the murder of William Horner in Trenton Jan. 27, 1948. Moving to prevent a second frameup trial by Volpe in spite of the state Supreme Court reversal of his original third-degree "confession" deal, the attorneys—Solomon Gloat of Newark and former U. S. Assistant Attorney General O. John Rogge, William Patterson and Emanuel Bloch of New York—asked Driscoll to supersede Volpe because of the Mercer prosecutor's proven record of:

"1. Extortion of confessions from innocent people;
"2. Coaching of key witnesses in this case;
"3. Suppression of vital evidence; and
"4. Appeals to passion, bigotry and prejudice during the course of the trial."

★

THE PETITION, a 12-page legal document packed with U. S. Supreme Court condemnations of the type of "misconduct" exhibited by Volpe in his attempt to burn the Trenton 6, cited fact after fact from the trial record to prove the Mercer prosecutor "unfit" to represent the state in a second trial of the six framed Negroes.

And it went beyond the case of the Trenton 6 to show that Volpe's anti-Negro bias had impelled him—a state appointee sworn to uphold the constitution—to act as defense attorney for a taproom charged with discriminating against Negroes in violation of the constitution.

★

CLEAR, DIRECT authority to remove the frameup prosecutor was cited from both the state constitution and three sections of New Jersey Statutes, as well as a state court decision in the case of New Jersey vs. Longo.

"In making this request we are not asking you to set any new precedent," the noted attorneys told Driscoll. "You exercised your powers under the constitutional and statutory provisions we have cited when you had the Attorney General take over the Hudson County Prosecutor's office, which was dominated by Frank Hague. It is even more urgent that you take similar action with reference to Prosecutor Volpe.

"We regard your action with reference to Hudson County as above partisan politics. It was in the interest not only of the people of Hudson County, but also of the people of the State of New Jersey.

"The case of the Trenton Six extends beyond the State of New Jersey. It has not only national, but international, implications. This case, even more than the Hudson County situation, has besmirched the name of New Jersey. We have here to deal with the question of government and society and their relationship to one-tenth of the population of our country."

★

THE ATTORNEYS warned that Volpe's inflamed handling of the case had produced a deepgoing effect on world opinion.

"Not only has the Trenton case been recognized throughout the nation as a miscarriage of justice, but also it is used throughout the world to support the charge that we are hypocrites when we speak of democracy," they reminded Driscoll.

"The Haldane Society of Great Britain sent one of its members, the distinguished attorney Ronald W. Whitty, to inquire into the case. Protest meetings have been held in England, France, Czechoslovakia and other countries. The State Department has requested our brief in the case for its Information Service representative at Calcutta due to the interest this case has aroused in India'."

"PROSECUTOR VOLPE'S wrongful course of conduct in the

(Continued on Page 13)



TRENTON COPS BANNED THEM — but that didn't stop Mrs. Bessie Mitchell from handing out $1,000 reward posters for the arrest of the real Horner murderer.

THIS IS THE VOLPE RECORD

HERE, IN CAPSULE FORM, is the record against Mario H. Volpe, proven in 12 pages of tightly-packed facts by Civil Rights Congress attorneys who this week asked Gov. Driscoll to remove the Mercer County prosecutor from the case of the Trenton Six:

1. ILLEGAL EXTORTION OF PHONY CONFESSIONS—Every one of the false "confessions" wrung out of the defendants by Volpe's men was thrown out by the N. J. Supreme Court. These phony "confessions" were the SOLE basis of Volpe's indictment of the Trenton Six. Yet Volpe insists on keeping the innocent six in jail.

2. RIGGING OF TESTIMONY—Three witnesses were in the vicinity when William Horner was murdered. Two testified they could identify NONE of the defendants as anybody they had seen at the crime. The third—the murdered man's mistress—also could identify none of the innocent six when they were first brought before her shortly after the murder. But at the trial she admitted that Volpe had shown her six photographs a couple of weeks before the trial—photographs of the Trenton Six—and coached her into "identifying" them.

3. SUPPRESSION OF VITAL EVIDENCE—Throughout the trial, Volpe kept referring to the "murder weapons"—two soda-pop bottles. Bue he consistently refused to allow the bottles to be brought into court, on grounds that the "evidence" was "confidential." After the trial he was forced to produce the "murder" bottles. Every last vestige of fingerprints had been wiped off the bottles!

4. APPEAL TO BIAS AND BIGOTRY—Employers and neighbors produced airtight evidence—including work-time-records and pay vouchers—that none of the innocent Trenton Six were anywhere near the scene of William Horner's murder. But some of these witnesses were Jews and Negroes. Sneered Volpe to the all-white jury: "Are you going to believe these people? . . . Are you going to accept the word of people like these?"

That is the Volpe record.

Volpe, Duch Subpoenaed For Hearing

TRENTON.—Public Safety Commissioner Andrew J. Dutch was this week subpoenaed by Civil Rights Congress attorneys to appear in Mercer County Court Friday, prepared to disclose under oath exactly what reports he first received on the murder of William Horner Jan. 27, 1948.

The order to Duch, Detective Lieut. William Stanley and Detective Donald Toft of the Trenton police was seen as the beginning of a sharp offensive by CRC to unravel the origins of the frame-up of the Trenton 6.

Also subpoenaed was Mario H. Volpe, Mercer County prosecutor whose removal was this week asked of Gov. Driscoll in a formal petition.

Volpe was ordered to reveal:

• The present whereabouts of Elizabeth McGuire, common-law wife of the murdered Horner, as well as the record of her original statements to Trenton cops and prosecutor's detectives shortly after the crime.

• Records of original city, state and interstate alarms issued by the Trenton Police Dept. to apprehend the actual criminals described by eye-witnesses to the murder escape.

• Records of statements made soon after the murder by 10 witnesses whose testimony later was either ignored or suppressed by Prosecutor Volpe.

The CRC attorneys — Solomon Golat of Newark and former U. S. Asst. Atty.-Gen. O. John Rogge, William L. Patterson and Emanuel Bloch of New York—entered their motion "on the ground that the evidence sought has a substantial bearing on the facts and issues of this case necessary to the establishment of the innocence of the defendants."

Layoffs, Speedup Earn Millions for GM

By GM Joe

LINDEN. — General Motors Corporation declared dividends this week to two separate—very separate—groups within the "GM family circle."

Its controlling bankers—mainly the duPont boys and J. P. Morgan—got close to $200 million in cold cash to bring their GM take-home pay close to a third of a billion dollars for 1949.

Its workers got layoffs and speedup.

★

HERE IN LINDEN the workers were notified that a "temporary" layoff would start Tuesday, Nov. 30. The company could hardly wait. Some of the men got their pink slips even on Monday.

Immediately, quite a few company men were transferred to other classifications where they claimed seniority. Then—using the "group seniority" clause in the contract—the company shuffled the job groups together under a "look alike" gimmick . . . and laid off all "low seniority" workers in each section of the body shop!

While all this was going on, the Reuther leadership was making itself scarce in the shop. The results were something to see. Some 13-year-men were laid off in some sections while men with one year or less were working in all sections.

THE OUTCRY was terrific. The workers demanded that the company call back all high-seniority men.

The reason the company gave was "shortage of parts and steel." But meanwhile, the number of cars per hours had gone up from 12 to body shop.

As a result of the workers' demand, the company had to call back 27 high-seniority men in the bory shop.

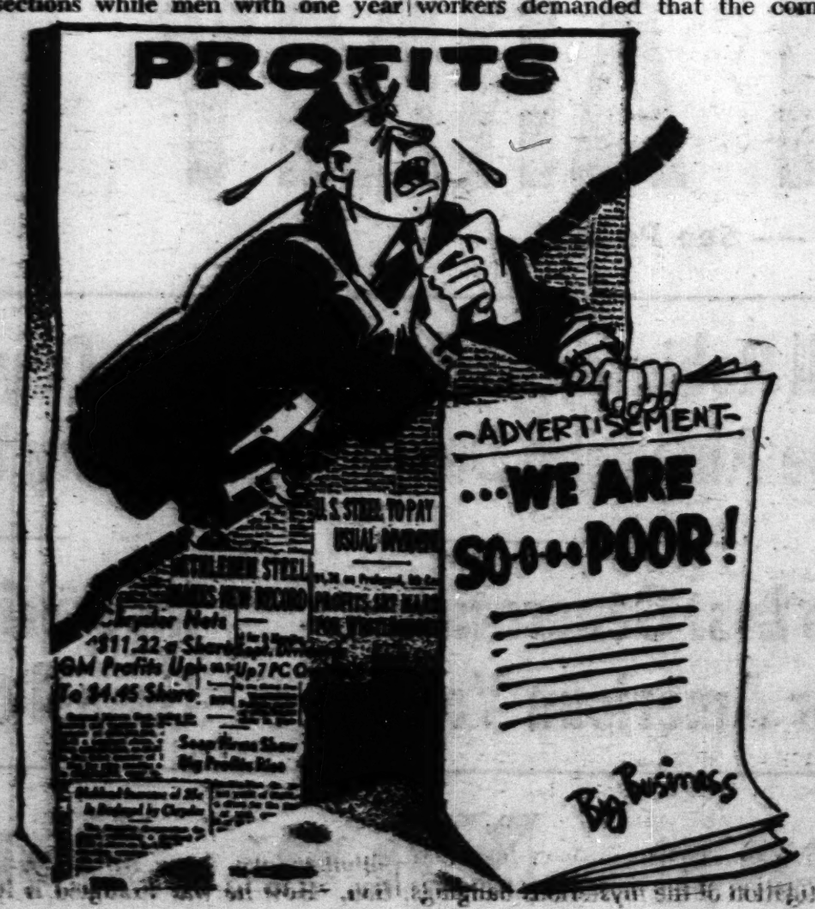
★

UNLESS the workers put up stiff resistance, it looks as if the company intends to get the same full production—minus 800 men And it will take plenty of pushing to force the leadership to resist this bald-faced layoff-speedup deal.

The Reuther boys are campaigning under the slogan—"For Teamwork and Cooperation." The workers want unity—not "teamwork and cooperation" with the corporation!

It was Reuther's "cooperation" that helped GM pile up its record $200 million cash dividend for duPont, Morgan, Sloan and the other top bosses.

All the workers got was speedup—and more layoffs.



Mothers Rap Snooping In School Kids' Faith

HOBOKEN.—Indignant mothers this week lashed back at a so-called "religious census" of Hoboken school children in which the religious faith of pupils, supposedly a private matter, would be the subject of official snooping by authorities.

Thomas F. McFeely, superintendent of schools, who planned to undertake the survey, faced the vigorous protest of an all-faiths mothers' delegation headed by Mrs. Florence Keator.

The mothers demanded that the "census" be halted. They charged the project was a violation of civil rights; that it was undemocratic and contrary to the principle of separation of church and state and that it "fosters discrimination."

Board president Rocco A. Gratale said the census "is not compulsory," admitted that it might cause discrimination against the children of minority groups and promised to "investigate."

DEAR MR. DREYFUSS:

How Many Firetraps Make an Atom Bomb



Heads They Win . . .



. . . Tails You Lose

Mr. Leonard Dreyfuss
N. J. Civil Defense Director
Dear Mr. Dreyfuss:

I'm sorry the New Jersey Worker's early deadline made it impossible for us to provide news coverage of the statewide civilian defense conference you had scheduled for the Sussex Ave. Armory in Newark Tuesday night.

As I understand it, the purpose of that conference was to "discuss measures to defend New Jersey against atomic attack."

Your advance publicity announced that movies of the Nagasaki and Hiroshima bombings would be shown, and that "high ranking Army officers would outline methods to meet any attack."

★

HERE AT THE WORKER we are deeply interested in that question. That is so because the people of the working class would, of course, be the most immediate and widespread sufferers if the gentlemen who make money out of such things succeed in getting this country into another world war.

At Hiroshima and Nagasaki, as you know, there were no "high ranking Japanese Army officers" killed, nor were our atom bombs directed at any special military target. But more than a hundred thousand people died from those two bombs.

So it is a very good thing to begin discussing publicly just how we can save ourselves from such a disaster.

THERE IS ONLY one drawback.

Once the A-bombs start dropping, there just isn't any defense.

Your "high ranking Army officers" know that. They know the ONLY way this planet can be defended from the atom bomb is by abolishing the atom bomb. That, Sir, includes New Jersey.

Of course, that's no drawback for the people—only for the "high ranking Army officers," and the munitions makers, and the money-masters who decree the insane stockpiling of atomic bombs to "guarantee their world investments" the way Al Capone used to guarantee his investments with Chicago pineapples.

For the people, abolishing the atom bomb is as necessary as breathing, as eating, as reproducing the human race.

Your civilian defense conference won't make much sense unless it says just that, Mr. Dreyfuss.

★

"WE MUST FACE REALITY," you said just before your civilian defense conference. "New Jersey with its vast industrial wealth is a number one target area."

Somehow, Sir, we at The Worker keep thinking about the people of this state instead of its "vast industrial wealth."

Do you know how many thousands of people in New Jersey risk death by fire because there just aren't enough decent houses to live in?

LOOK AT IT this way:

The U. S. Government is spending seven billion, two hundred million dollars for armaments in 1950. That would buy 720,000 public housing units.

You can boil it down even further:

- Each B-36 bomber would pay for 25 public housing units.
- One battleship would pay for 10,000 public housing units.
- One aircraft carrier would buy 12,500 public housing units.

God knows—or, if He doesn't, surely your "high ranking Army officers" know—how many housing units an atom bomb would buy.

★

IN NEWARK, there hasn't been a new public housing unit in three years. But there has been a steady rise in firetrap death and disease in that time.

Next time you call a civilian defense conference, Sir, it might be a good idea to tell the "high ranking Army officers" to stay home, and invite the people, instead.

For the people, defense means staying alive. It means living in human dignity, in safe homes. It doesn't mean dying in firetraps—or in atomic war, either.

Sincerely,
JOHN F. NORMAN
Editor, The New Jersey Worker

'BEAT-EM-UP' COP QUITS AFTER MASS PROTEST MOVE

MONTCLAIR. — Negro and white residents of Montclair's Fourth Ward scored an important victory last week when William ("Shoot 'Em Up") Moore, a patrolman with a penchant for clubbing and arresting Negro people without cause, suddenly announced he was "quitting" the police force.

The movement to oust Moore drew 100 people to the Fourth Ward Neighborhood Center last month to a Progressive Party mass meeting protesting Moore's treatment of Clifton Bell, well-known Montclair resident. At the meeting numerous instances of Moore's disregard of citizens' rights were aired.

When these facts were brought to the attention of the Montclair Civil Rights Comission, city officials said there wasn't enough "evidence" to dismiss More. Evident though the "evidence" was plenty potent—potent enough to lead Moore to quit before he was swamped by new demands for his ouster.

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Query to Minard: Who Strangled Ben Shipman?

NEWARK.—The Essex County prosecutor's office sprang into firm action this week—roundups, all-day questioning, ballistics examinations, FBI aid, the works—to solve the murder of petty racketeer George (Cuzzy) Uzzolino and the attempted shooting of county Detective Schultz.

But it wasn't too sure of what it was doing about the alleged "suicide" of Benjamin Shipman Jr. in East Orange jail.

SHIPMAN, a 25-year-old World War II veteran, died mysteriously in the East Orange cell block between midnight and 3 a.m., Oct. 6. He was the second Negro in five weeks said by East Orange police to have "hanged himself" in the same jail. The first was Thomas Harris, also 25, who—the police said—also "hanged himself with his own undershirt" Sept. 1.

Chief County Detective Merrill and Prosecutor Minard gave The Worker conflicting stories of just what the Essex Grand Jury has done about the East Orange jail "suicide" epidemic.

But one thing is clear: neither Mrs. Constance Shipman, widow of the jail victim, nor Dr. William Chase, NAACP physician who examined Shipman's body, were asked to testify before the jury.

CHIEF MERRILL told The Worker he had finished his investigation of the mysterious hangings. "The case is closed," he said.

Prosecutor Minard, more sensitive to public sentiment, said he "didn't know."

The prosecutor confirmed the Grand Jury can still take action on the case. He admitted wide public interest in the alleged "suicides" when he told this paper he had been asked by NAACP officials to permit examination of Shipman's body by a NAACP physician.

Samuel O. Williams, president of the Oranges NAACP, said the report had definitely showed stfangulation "and not any signs that Shipman had been beaten to death."

BUT DR. WILLIAM CHASE, the physician who made the examination, told The Worker his findings "by no means" established that Shipman had strangled himself.

"I'm a physician, not a detective," Dr. Chase said. "I know Shipman met death by strangulation. How he was strangled is for the Grand Jury to decide."

The Grand Jury has still to decide. To this date, it has not been presented with the full facts in the strange deaths of Benjamin Shipman and Thomas Harris.

NEWARK.—County Ballistics Chief Cocozza this week turned over to the FBI for "thorough checking" two bullet slugs that damaged the car of County Detective Schultz.

Exactly one year ago, when 19-year-old Negro Milton Lang was murdered by one of three Newark policemen, The Worker asked Cocozza whether he had verified which cop's gun had shot young Lang in the back.

"That's impossible," Cocozza said. "The bullet hit the spine and got smashed to bits. You can't identify a thing."

Is a cop's car softer—or more sacred—than a human spine?

School Board Quick on Witchhunt, Pampers Racist

By Louise Mitchell

New York City Superintendent of Schools William Jansen and the Board of Education, both so quick to act against progressive teachers, are stalling in removing the fascist-minded May Quinn from the school system.

The teacher who achieved notoriety in 1946 for her bigoted, anti-Semitic slanders is now charged with smearing the Negro people in her civics class in Pershing Junior High School in Brooklyn. More than six weeks have passed since Miss Quinn made her chauvinist remarks but she still continues to pollute the minds of young children.

The Board acted quickly when it swooped down on Miss Minnie Gutride last Christmas to question her on her political beliefs, causing the teacher in the school system some 15 years to commit suicide. It shows no such laxity when it interrogates leaders of the Teachers Union or removes progressive books from school libraries.

Supt. Jansen and the Board showed great speed this fall when they rushed into action to implement the evil Feinberg witchhunt law now declared unconstitutional by the courts even though it was generally recognized the measure was of dubious constitutionality. But that measure was dished up to persecute liberal-minded teachers and the school authorities snapped into action.

On Oct. 21, Miss Quinn told her class of 30 students between the ages of 13 and 14 that she "couldn't understand" why Negroes "want to go where they're not wanted." This was in connection with a student's observation that a Southern college refused to admit a student because she was a Negro.



MAY QUINN

"If people wouldn't talk so much about racial discrimination," said the poison-minded teacher, "there wouldn't be so much of it," she said according to one of the students.

"The Negroes were happy," she continued, "before they knew about racial discrimination. Now that they know about it, are they any happier? . . ."

One of the students immediately sent these remarks to the school newspaper. After it appeared, Mrs. Isabelle Forst, principal of the junior high, confronted the students in the presence of Miss Quinn and asked the writer of the letter to come forward. No one responded. Other questions by the principal also met with no response.

What a pass the school system has come to under the present Board of Education and Supt. of Schools when young students are intimidated to the extent that they dare not utter a word against a bigoted instructress!

But not a single student came forward to defend May Quinn.

Board of Education President Maximilian Moss said when the matter was brought to his attention that Jansen would deal with it since it involved professional conduct. Said Jansen, "If Miss Quinn made these remarks about colored people, then her usefulness with the Board is ended."

Nothing has been done to date.

Miss Quinn's arrogance is based on the knowledge that the Board itself is run behind the scenes by member George Timone, a favorite with dictator Franco.

Removal of Miss Quinn from the school system was urgently demanded during the war by a broad movement of citizen and parent organizations after 14 teachers in her former school accused her of having "argued against the principles of equality and tolerance, asserting to her fellow teachers that she believed in segregation." At her trial she pictured herself as a person free of bias, particularly toward the Negro people.

How false that was then, as was known to every clear thinking person, is now blatantly revealed.

At that time the Board whitewashed the case, fined her two months' salary, and transferred her to another school.

Miss Quinn should have been removed long ago. The Board of Education is more than four years late.

What I Want for Xmas

Please, Please, Daddy, Not Another Sewing Machine!

By Lee Coller

One thing my girl friends and I do not want for Christmas is a sewing machine.

You'd think that, with the price of clothes skirting the sky, any gal these days would drool at the thought of a sewing machine. My girl friends and I did as we looked the price tags on clothes while shopping one day. So when Rachel burst out with the brainstorm of hiring a sewing machine, we decided to go to town on "making our own." We had never operated a sewing machine before, but that didn't bother us.

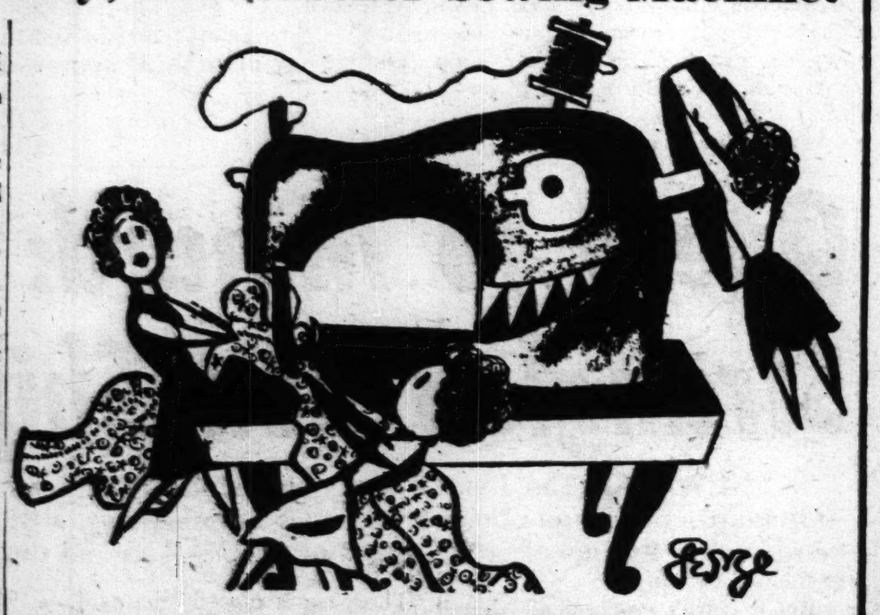
Across the sewing machine store counter went our six bucks for a month's rental. Two bucks each for the three of us. Not too bad. And when they demanded another six bucks as a deposit, we counted that out, slightly on the glum side, but determined nevertheless.

By Saturday, the next day we were all off from work, we had each cut, pinned and basted a dress, all set for the sewing machine which was to be delivered to Rachel's house. Phyllis and I arrived promptly at 10 a.m., but not the sewing machine. We waited until 11, 12, no sewing machine. We called the company.

"Oh, yes," the voice at the other end of the wire said, "we have your rental contract and we have your money."

"But we haven't the sewing machine," said Rachel.

"Well," said the company, "the rental contract was made out in one name, to be delivered to that name in care of a second name which does not appear in the bell for the apartment listed which has a third name, so the driver returned the machine as per instructions."



Patiently, Phyllis, who had signed for the machine, explained: Phyllis lives in a one-room apartment (total seating capacity four persons and no storage space). So it was decided to have the machine delivered to Rachel who luxuriates in two rooms. Rachel, won her two rooms sublease after a long and bitter search. Was a "squatter." Hence the name of the original tenant in the bell.

The company, worn down by this time, seemed convinced, at least sufficiently to send the sewing machine—which arrived two hours later.

Four hours after we had planned, and somewhat harassed, we set to work. The instruction book was explicit—for an experienced reader of blueprints, a mechanic, and a needle trades craftsman.

Step by step, we followed the instructions—that is the first few which consisted of putting thread through small holes, winding it around knobs, etc. Even winding the bobbin came easily on this present day wonder, an electric machine. When it came to threading the bobbin—one of those long shuttle jobs — truly a wondrous creation of modern industry, we threaded and threaded. Move by move, we followed the chart, but nothing happened.

"Keep thread to the right," the book said. "Put bobbin in shuttle, hold bobbin down tight, draw thread through slit down straight and bring the thread up under the tension spring."

Simple. All we had to do was bring that little thread up through a solid piece of metal.

We drew it down through the slit carefully and tried turning it around lightly. No soap. We jerked the thread, we pulled, we coaxed. . . .

Saturday by Saturday we worked away—until at last, Phyllis, who is left handed, gave it an accidental twist and the bobbin was threaded—as the doorbell rang and the sewing machine company man came to pick up the machine.

Greeks Explain Their Tactic of Temporary Retreat

A CHANGE in the perspectives of the heroic Greek Communist Party has just been made public by the Free Greece radio, which explains the "temporary retreat" on the military plane, and the new emphasis on all-around economic and political struggle to defend the Greek democratic movement.

The change was formally registered at the sixth plenary session of the Greek Communist Central Committee, on Oct. 9, 1949. The communique of this parley was broadcast by the Free Greece radio on Nov. 27.

The Greek Communists have decided "to stop the armed struggle, leaving only small partisan detachments as a means of pressure for as much democratization as possible of the political life of the country on the basis of the proposals of the Soviet Union (in the United Nations) and as a form of defense against the murderous orgy of the state and para-state organs of monarcho-fascism."

Instead of regular armed battle, which suffered a defeat during the August battles in the Vitzi-Grammos area, the Greek Communist Party has decided "to transfer the center of gravity of its work to the organization and leadership of economic and political struggles of all strata of the working people . . ."

Although the peoples revolutionary movement, says the communique, "has been forced to make a temporary retreat,"



A guerilla machinegun crew in the Grammos Mountains.

the prospect, even under new conditions, remains a prospect of victorious struggle against the foreign occupation and monarcho-fascism.

★

EXAMINING THE MAIN REASONS why the military resistance this summer and autumn failed, the Greek Communists point to their previous meeting last winter, which gave a perspective of victory based on acquiring sufficient reserves for the Democratic Army of Greece.

The question of reserves was not solved. The army was unable to meet its supply needs. Rather than continue the military struggle in a "petty-bourgeois spirit of desperation and lack of perspective," thus giving the adversary the possibility of dealing the Democratic Army a crushing defeat, a cease-fire and an organized retreat was the only course left.

This tactic prevented monarcho-fascism from achieving its strategic objective, and turns the eyes of all Greek democratic forces to the struggle on the political plane against the fascist menace.

Why wasn't the problem of reserves solved? The communique asks. It gives two main reasons.

First, the strengthening of the monarcho-fascist army by the American military mission, led by Gen. James Van Fleet; second, the treachery of Tito's Yugoslavia, which closed the border to the Democratic army, which strove to break the unity of the Greeks and the Slav-Macedonians in the north, and which set up a "gang of traitors and deserters from our struggle" in Skolpje, organizing ideological and military desertion in the Democratic army.

THE GREEK COMMUNIST STATEMENT reveals that as early as 1943 the Titoites had been working to undermine the Greek democratic movement. The final act came when Tito gave the Greek monarcho-fascists permission this summer to cross Yugoslav territory and strike at the Democratic army's flank at Kaimaktsilan. Moreover, says the Greek CP, "he stabbed us in the back with his own forces during the fierce battles of Vitsi."

The Party sets as its main task now the welding of "all progressive forces in a common front of struggle for the demands of the people, for demobilization and for the defense of peace."

It points to the ruin of nine years of war, the concentration camps overflowing, the death sentences still being decreed, and warns against the recent moves to establish a military dictatorship around Gen. Alexander Papagos, and the threat to exclude the Communists from political life.

It stresses that the links between the Greek people and the Slav-Macedonians must be strengthened, recognizing their right to live freely in the land of their fathers, against Tito's plans to annex Greek Macedonia.

Finally, the existing detachments of the Greek Democratic army are not to be forgotten, but "broad ideological, political and organizational work" among them continued.

"Let the monarcho-fascists, servants of the foreigners, rejoice and toast themselves," says the broadcast.

"History has irrevocably condemned them. The Democratic army of Greece which became a nightmare to the enemies of the Greek people, will fulfil its historic mission as gravedigger of monarcho-fascism."

FAMED ARTIST, POET SPEAK AT JERSEY CULTURE RALLY

NEWARK.—A nationally known New Jersey artist and a world-known local poet are expected to attend the state's first overall cultural conference, to be held at 1 p. m. Sunday, Dec. 11, at the Oriental Masonic Temple, 509 High St.

They are Lynd Ward of Leonia, noted book illustrator and woodcut artist, and William Carlos Williams of Rutherford, famous American poet.

Sponsor of the affair is the New Jersey Cultural Committee, which will be officially launched at the conference. The committee will represent four workshops containing over 50 progressive artists, writers, musicians and actors—both amateur and professional—who have been meeting regularly since spring to help each other develop their talent, improve craftmanship and solve common problems.

★

"THE CONFERENCE grew out of our search to find a way to better serve the democratic needs of our communities through our work," said John Kolb, committee chairman, author of **Frankie and Johnnie**, a collection of American folk songs.

'How to accomplish this in the form of our own theatrical productions, jazz and choral concerts, folk dances, literary works, art exhibits and other cultural forms will be discussed at the conference."

★

TO CELEBRATE the founding of New Jersey's first all-inclusive creative artists association, the Committee is planning a Calypso festival and dance which will be held in the evening at the Blue Mirror Room, 188 Belmont Ave., Newark, after the afternoon session of the conference. **The audience will be invited by the performers, headlined by the Calypso Serenaders and Francine and Donald, dancers, to participate in authentic Trinidad songs and dances.**

All artists in the various fields, and representatives of trade unions and progressive organizations are invited to attend the conference and celebration.

Oust Crook Thomas, Jerseyans Demand



J. PARNELL THOMAS

By George Taub

From one end of New Jersey to the other, the cry had reached a thundering crescendo this week: **"Throw J. Parnell Thomas out of Congress!"** But Gov. Alfred E. Driscoll and his Republican minions still seemed strangely hard of hearing.

The big question was: Will the Governor call a special election and replace the crooked Congressman—and, if so, when? The people of New Jersey—particularly those in Thomas' own district—want to know.

★

THOMAS is the anti-red knight, in shining brass, who decided he'd better not contend charges that he had dipped his mitts in the public till by getting kickbacks from persons he ostensibly hired for congressional work. The flabby, florid chairman of the un-American Activities Committee had specialized in klieg-lighted slander against progressives, while cloaked in Congressional immunity.

He wasn't a bit bold or blustery when his shoddy peculations came to light in Federal court, however. He stood shorn, disrobed as a petty crook—like many another professional red-baiter.

★

DESPITE HIS GUILT, the demand for his immediate ouster is obviously being sidetracked by an embarassed Republican administration. A ruling by Attorney General Parsons—that Thomas must quit on his own accord before an election can be called—was seen by many as a desperate effort to "bail out" the light-fingered lawmaker.

Few of the commercial newspapers that pontificated on their favorite Congressman's downfall, bothered to note that he had distinguished himself chiefly as an enemy of progress and as a darling of pro-fascists and reactionaries. They couldn't hide the fact that the nation's No. 1 red-baiter had been proven a thief—so they politely "forgot" that he's the nation's No. 1 red-baiter.

★

THE BERGEN EVENING RECORD, in an oblique defense of its pet Congressman, insults the people of Bergen County by stating that Thomas **"has accurately represented his constituency."** It also notes that "there are other and far greater political crooks in much higher places." (Right:—and most of them are red-baiters, too!)

"As for Mr. Thomas himself," whimpers the editorialist, "who can look on him unmoved, without strangely mixed emotions, pity and reproach, gratitude and disappointment, something like contempt and something also like respect, affection and also the pain of a hurt too deep to show?" The Record, of course, sheds no tears for those Thomas deprived of livelihood, hounded to jail without cause, and harassed with headlines. "His most egregious mistake was not padding the payroll," regrets the Record. "It was getting caught."

★

"A BRILLIANT CAREER Wrecked on the Rocks of Foolish Greed and Avarice," headlines the **Paterson News** editorial — which reads like the title of a two-bit melodrama. In hinting that perhaps it would be better if Thomas resigned, the **News** dug up the case of a Socialist Congressman in Wisconsin who was ousted from Congress for opposing World War I—and equates both cases.

Catching the drift of some of the comment from Bergen County, the **Newark News** decided to campaign for Thomas' quick ouster. The people in Thomas' bailwick, according to the **News'** reporter, want J. Parnell put behind bars—and pronto.

Casts Doubt On Redbaiters

TRENTON.—Conviction of Rep. J. Parnell Thomas for swindling the U. S. Government "places a heavy chain of doubt on the way all the people brought before the Un-American Activities Committee were abused and convicted by Thomas," Rep. Charles R. Howell (D.) of New Jersey's 4th Congressional District (Mercer and Burlington Counties) told a Federated Press reporter this week.

Thomas' record, Howell said, "makes a prety shabby business for a man who's talking about American."

"There's quite a contrast between the way he has piloried other people and his resistance to being tried himself," the mid-Jersey Congressman said. "Thomas is a disgrace to his district, his state and his country. If he doesn't resign at once, he should be expelled from Congress."

Tumulty Fakes 'Faith Insult' As Rogge Scores Fascism

NEWARK.—T. James Tumulty, Hudson County Democratic assemblyman, walked out in the middle of a debate on the civil rights of Communists here Tuesday night when it dawned on him he was taking a prime shellacking from former U. S. Asst. Atty.-Gen. O. John Rogge.

Tumulty, co-author of the Tumulty-Mehorter candidate's "loyalty" oath recently outlawed as unconstitutional by the state superior court, seized on a remark of Rogge's on Catholic Church Inquisition history to duck out on a phony charge that the noted civil rights attorney had "insulted his faith."

Actually, Rogge had made it clear he was defending the civil rights of all minorities—Catholics, Jews and Negroes as well as Communists — and had sternly condemned the "holy war" waged against dissidents by "authoritarian decrees" of the church hierarchy.



O. JOHN ROGGE

The capacity crowd of close to 800 that jammed Fuld Hall YM-YWHA was stunned as Tumulty grandstanded Rogge's strictures against Inquisition tactics into an excuse to attack the liberal leader as a "bigot."

★

THERE WAS NO QUESTION where th audience stood on the central question of the debate: **"Does Conviction of the 11 Communist Leaders Endanger Our Civil Liberties?"**

Warm response met Rogge's warnings that the Foley Square frameup — like the Tumulty-Mehorter witchhunt bills—were part of a "pattern of fascist attack on American constitutional rights."

Tumulty, before his grand exit, had based his entire argument on redbaiting.

VOLPE

(Continued from page 1-A)

Trenton case, which has resulted in one of the worst miscarriages of justice ever to take place in this country, North as well as South, a miscarriage so great that the case has become known, and properly so, as a 'Northern Scottsboro' case, has indeed provided a record which is making us a laughing-stock of the world," the attorneys declared.

"Mr. Governor, we beseech you to remove this blot of shame from the State of New Jersey, to expunge this prime example to the world of our hypocrisy. We beseech you to have the Attorney General take over the duties of Prosecutor Volpe and nolle prosse the case of the Trenton Six to the end that justice may regain its good name in your State and that Americans may stand with dignity when they speak of democracy."

JERSEY WORKER SUBBERS KEEP LEAD, STEP UP PACE

NEWARK.—With 438 subs already achieved and with 502 more to go to meet its Dec. 10 quota, New Jersey was still steaming out in front of the entire nation this week in the campaign for new Worker readers.

Indications are that Jersey will top its goal by a substantial record and, incidentally, win the prize of two typewriters in its competition with Eastern Pennsylvania, its rival in the contest. The latter promised stiff competition last week, but Jerseyites have promised no letup in their determination to keep in the lead. A grass-roots conference of Pennsy and Jersey pace-setters in Trenton this week-end is expected to step up the pace even further.

HERE'S HOW the record stood at last reports:

Farm, with a goal of 72, tabbed 53 thus far—with more to go; **Essex,** having a goal of 277, chalked 127 and needed 150 more to reach the finish line; **Mercer,** clocked at 23 out of its 77-goal, required an additional 54, while **Hudson,** with a goal of 105, reported 38—with 70 more to go.

Passaic, also having a goal of 105, reached the 43-mark and needed 62 more; **Union,** aiming at 104, gained 40 so far and expected to turn in an additional 68. **Middlesex,** having a goal of 37, checked off 9 subs, and went after 28 more. **Camden** had rolled up 108 out of its quota of 159 and had 51 more to go.

Classified Ads

FOR RENT: Comfortable, large furnished room with private bath, separate floor; Clinton Hill section, Newark. Write Box 77, N. J. Worker, 38 Park Pl., Newark.

The State Committee of the Communist Party of New Jersey mourns the loss of

BILL WATKINS

of New Brunswick, a devoted fighter for the working class, and extends its deepest sympathy to his bereaved family.

The membership of the Middlesex County Communist Party mourns the loss of

BILL WATKINS

who died Sunday, December 4, 1949.
He was a staunch, loyal Communist, devoted to the working class.
We extend our deepest sympathy to his bereaved family

NOW . . . for the first time

"The Story of the Trenton Six"

By ELWOOD M. DEAN

Six Negro men taken from their homes by police . . . drugged, beaten . . . followed by forced confessions and a shameful trial. . . . But then the people spoke!

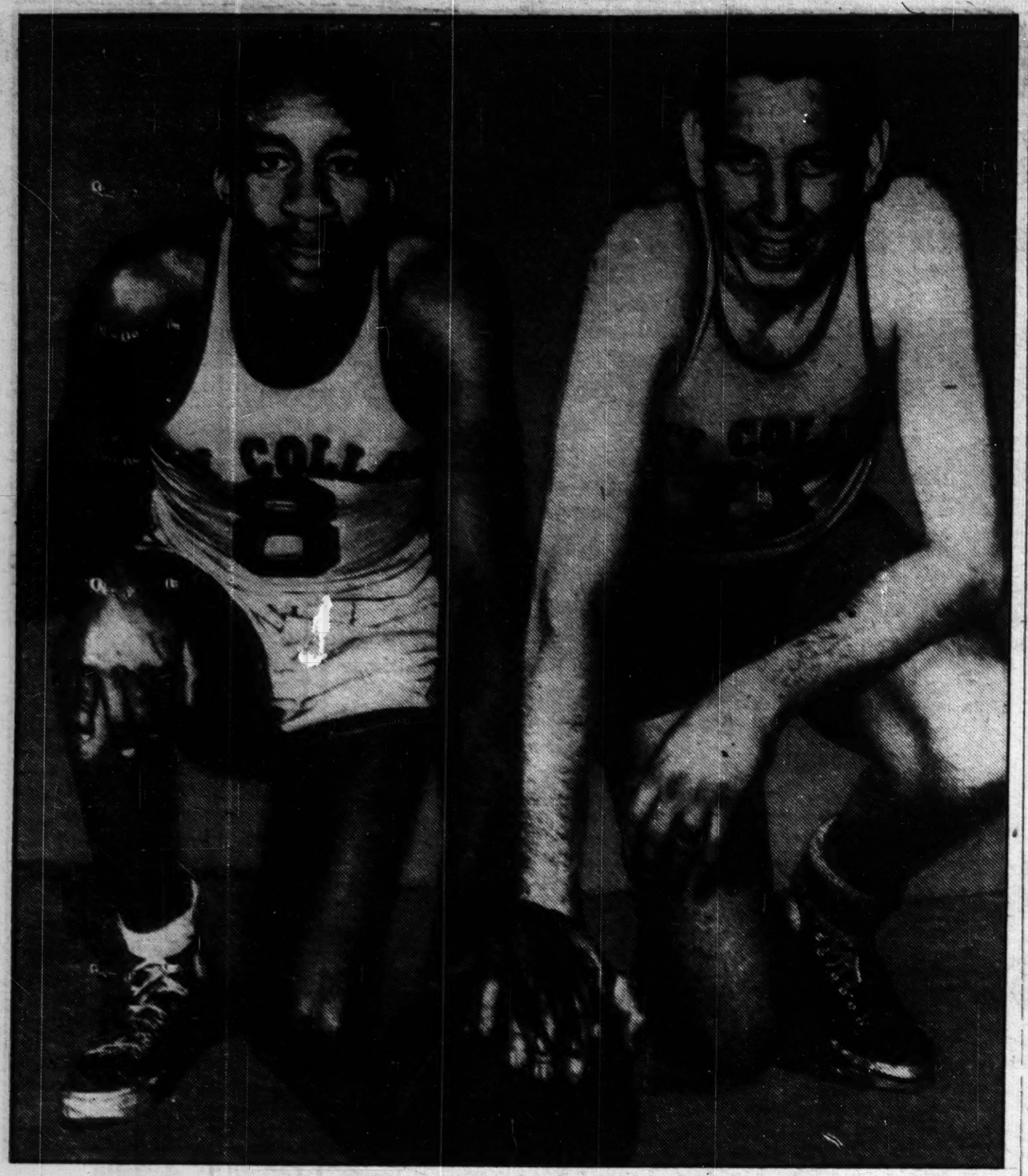
Elwood M. Dean's dynamic pamphlet "The Story of the Trenton Six" gives the sensational facts about Jimcrow justice in New Jersey . . . tells how the people of all races, all over the world, raised their voices and stopped a legal lynching. And tells how YOU can help free the Trenton Six from jail.

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38 PARK PLACE, NEWARK, N. J.



CITY COLLEGE of New York has come up with the finest crop of Sophomore talent in its long basketball history, and hopes are riding high for a big year. Here are two of the gifted newcomers. Left, Ed. Warner, 6-2½ former Clinton High star, a powerful rebounder and all around shotmaker. Right, Ed Roman, 6-6 center from Taft High who does just about everything well.

PICK BROWNS AND LA RAMS

Pro football plays out the string in the All America Conference Sunday when the Cleveland Browns and San Francisco 49ers clash in Cleveland for the league title.

Meantime, it's also a decisive afternoon for the top clubs in the rival National League. The Los Angeles Rams and Chicago Bears are in a nip 'n tuck battle for the right to meet the eastern division kings, Philadelphia's powerful Eagles. The Rams must beat or tie the Washington Redskins in LA in order to clinch the western crown. Failing that, a Chicago Bear victory over the Chi Cardinals would bring make the Bears best of the west and bring them into title playoff battle against the Eagles.

The 49ers figure to be truly "up" for the title tilt. For one thing, the team is still mighty sore about the league setup which cheats the title contestants from drawing any extra dough in the first playoff round. The 49ers threatened to strike unless the Frisco moguls gave them $500 per man before last week's game against the New York Yankees. The 49ers management refused and finally the Frisco players, out of consideration for the fans who'd bought great numbers of tickets, decided to go through with the game. They won it, eliminating the Yanks. Now there's a winner's share of the final game awaiting them if they can knock off the favored Browns. This game, incidentally, is the only one determining the player's pool of the rich moolah the moguls collect at the boxoffice.

IN THE NATIONAL LEAGUE, as we said earlier, the Eagles copped their eastern crown two weeks ago, but Sunday's battle against the Giants is an important one from the New Yorker's point of view. Steve Owens' club are in second place and can finish in the playoff money if they win. If the Giants lose, the Pittsburgh Steelers can take over the second slot by beating the New York Bulldogs.

Here's how that still undecided title playoff would work. If the Bears win the western crown, the NL title tilt would be played with the Eagles in Chicago December 18. If the Rams win, they'll go against the Eagles in Loes Angeles.

(The Worker picks: Browns and Rams.)

New Card Park Ready for '52

BALTIMORE, Md. (UP). — President Fred Saigh, Jr., of the St. Louis Cardinals confirmed today that the club would start construction of its new $5,000,000 baseball park early next year and that it "definitely will be ready by the start of the 1952 season."

Hornell Dodger Farm

BALTIMORE, Md. (UP). — Hornell, N. Y., club of the Class D Pony League announced today that a working agreement had been established with the Brooklyn Dodgers for the 1950 season.

Hornell drew 86,000 paid admissions last season, which is pretty good for Class D baseball. The Dodgers also recently established a farm at nearby Elmira, N. Y., in the Class A Eastern League.

Don't Rap the Three-I!

Probably the most abused circuit in baseball is the three-I-league. Whenever a ballplayer doesn't quite measure up to big league stature, professional critics and grandstand comedians are quick to clamor: "Send him back to the three-I-league."

The Illinois-Iowa-Indiana league has taken a lot of unwarranted derision, to our way of thinking. Inaugurated in 1901, the proud. little three-I-league—now comprised of Danville, Decatur, Quincy and Springfield in Illinois, Evansville and Terre Haute in Indiana, and Davenport and Waterloo in Iowa—has furnished countless players to the majors and, no doubt, will provide many more.

Lou Boudreau, Cleveland's shortstop-manager got his professional start in the three-I-league with **Bedar Rapids** back in 1938.

Sid Gordon, the Giant's capable third baseman, played for Clinton of the three-I-league in 1939.

Little Peanuts Lowry of Cincinnati broke into organized baseball with Moline of the Three-I back in 1937 and **Floyd Baker,** White Sox third baseman, had a fling with Springfield in 1941, the same city that helped **Vern Stephens, Birdie Tebbetts** and **Roy Sievers** on their way to the majors.

Stocky **Hank Majeski,** hard-hitting Philadelphia Athletic infielder, is a three-I- grad with a stopover at Moline.

Eddie Waitkus, the Phillies' first base hope in 1950, hit .326 as Moline's first sacker in 1939.

The circuit produced its share of top pitchers, too, Dave Koslo of the Giants from Madison; Emil Leonard of the Cubs.

Allie Reynolds, Ray Poat, Johnny Schmitz, Paul (Dizzy) Trout and Warren Spahn.

In This Corner...

By Bill Mardo



COLLECTING THE ITEMS—and does that make this particular column a collectors item? . . . Joe Louis was ribbing Jackie Robinson the other night about Jack's off-season job selling television sets. **"I brought a friend of mine down to the store Jackie is working at and she bought a set from him for $900. But Jackie couldn't even tell her how to turn the set on!"**

Robbie chuckled and shrugged his shoulders in mock helplessness. "What do I know about selling television sets? You know how I work it at the store? A customer comes in, and naturally asks for me. I chat with the person a while, and then call for held from a few of the regular salesmen who come over and finish the job." Which is about the only time Jackie needs a pinch-hitter, I guess. . . .

★

A NOTE FROM reader Dave Lubell who asks: "How about something on Jimcrow in the National Basketball Association, the new pro hoop league? The new league must from the very beginning be pressured by the fans to be a democratic league—a league of Negro and white athletes. I'd like to see something said on this subject which we feel is an important phase in cracking Jimcrow in sports. Basketball is the most attended of all sports."

Prexy Maurice Podoloff of the NBA was asked by The Worker sports department whether any conscious lilywhite policies are being carried on by his league. Podoloff insisted no. The owners are free to hire whatever players they please, says he.

Well, from where we sit there must be more to it than just that. It surely can't be just an "accident" that not one Negro hoopster is to be found in a league now the Mr. Big of all pro basketball. It can't simply be just "one of those things" that finds not one Negro cager in the NBA when the collegiate court scene constantly turns out so many Negro aces itching to be recruited into the pro setup. If there is no conscious bias in the new league, how explain the hiring contrast between it and the old American Basketball League which does manage to find Negro players for its teams? The veteran court magician, the immortal "Pop" Gates, and former LIUers Bill "Dolly" King and Eddie Younger are sparking Scranton, the loop's top-rung quint. Sonny Woods, former Renneissance ace is holding down a spot with Hartford. There are other Negro cagers throughout the league, I am told, in addition to the Harlem Yanks, an all-Negro five which has been added to the loop. The Harlemites feature Spencer "Sonny" Jameson, ex-CCNY sparkplug the past four years, and a host of others. All of which, to repeat, is in sharp contrast to the lilywhite NBA which can't seem to recruit any similar talent. This, by the way, was true of the Basketball Association of America before it hooked up with the National League to form the new enlarged NBA.

Reader Lubell is quite right in urging fans to pressure the NBA clubs of their cities to hire all qualified talent regardless of the color of a man's skin. Podoloff's fine sounding statement denying any conscious bias or written league rules prevent NBA owners from hiring Negroes, doesn't of itself mean a blessed thing. It's quite true there is nothing in writing preventing NBA bosses from signing Negroes. But an unwritten "gentleman's agreement" amongst the clubowners would accomplish the same dirty end, eh?

★

I LIKED THE way Ike Williams handled all the disturbing betting coup talk which preceded his Monday night's title defense against Freddie Dawson in Philadelphia. The lightweight champ had received an unidentified phone call a few hours before fight time telling him he'd never walk out of the ring still champ unless he flattened Dawson. The fix was supposed to be in with the judges to guarantee a new lightweight champ if the fight went the route. Such, anyway, was the gist of the call Ike received.

That night in the arena Ike called the sports writers into his dressing room just before he was scheduled to enter the ring, and told them the story. In other words, if there was anything to the phone call, Ike was making sure he wouldn't be the only one to know he was jobbed out of the title.

Whether or not Ike's public disclosure of a disturbing phone call prevented a ring scandal from occurring, nobody will ever know for sure. All I know is Ike played it smart. He got the news out in time and then managed to eke out a decision over Dawson despite his troubled frame of mind which affected his fighting sharpness.

★

WRESTLING'S REVIVAL VIA video is one of the less attractive phenomenas of the current sports scene. For one thing, it isn't wrestling as veteran mat fans remember it from the legit days of Hackenschmidt, Zbysko, Gotch. The mat game has been a phony vaudeville act for at least the past 15 years and as such it was dying a slow but certain death. But TV has lent new possibilities to the hokum and has encouraged a rebirth of the "sport."

Now I'm not waging any crusade against modern wrestling per se. If the fans like to see it, knowing full well there no longer is any element of honest competition to it, that's okay with me. But what does surprise me is how many folks have been taken in by the act since television's advent.

It's amazing. **"How can you call it a fake?"** some indignant TV converts ask. **"I just saw that man kicked in the stomach. And look at those terrible falls they take. You mean to tell me they're not being hurt? Nossir, you can't convince me it's all a big act!"** Stuff like that.

Of course, what TV has done is to make new demands on the matmen. Those video screens and the untold thousands of new spectators makes it imperative that the matmen sharpen up the act somewhat, improve the quality of the pulled punch, the death defying crashes to the canvas, the gymnastics of the trade. But any good Hollywood stunt man could step into the wrestling ring and do the same thing.

Honest folks, those guys aren't wrestling for real. But if you get your kicks out of it, I don't mind. Just remember one thing please. The only legitimate bonafide wrestling these days is being done on the intercollegiate mat scene. And when and if they ever start televizing those matches, you'll spot the difference yourself. But good.

Have fun.

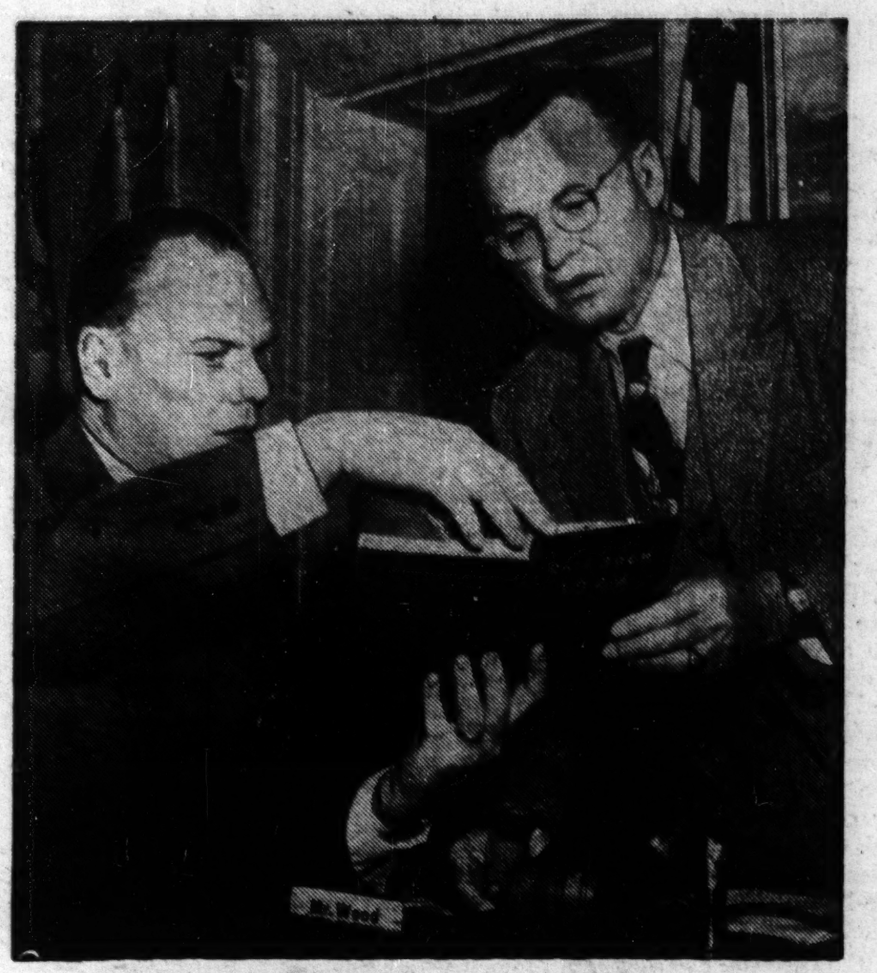
NEW ENGLAND EDITION

The Worker

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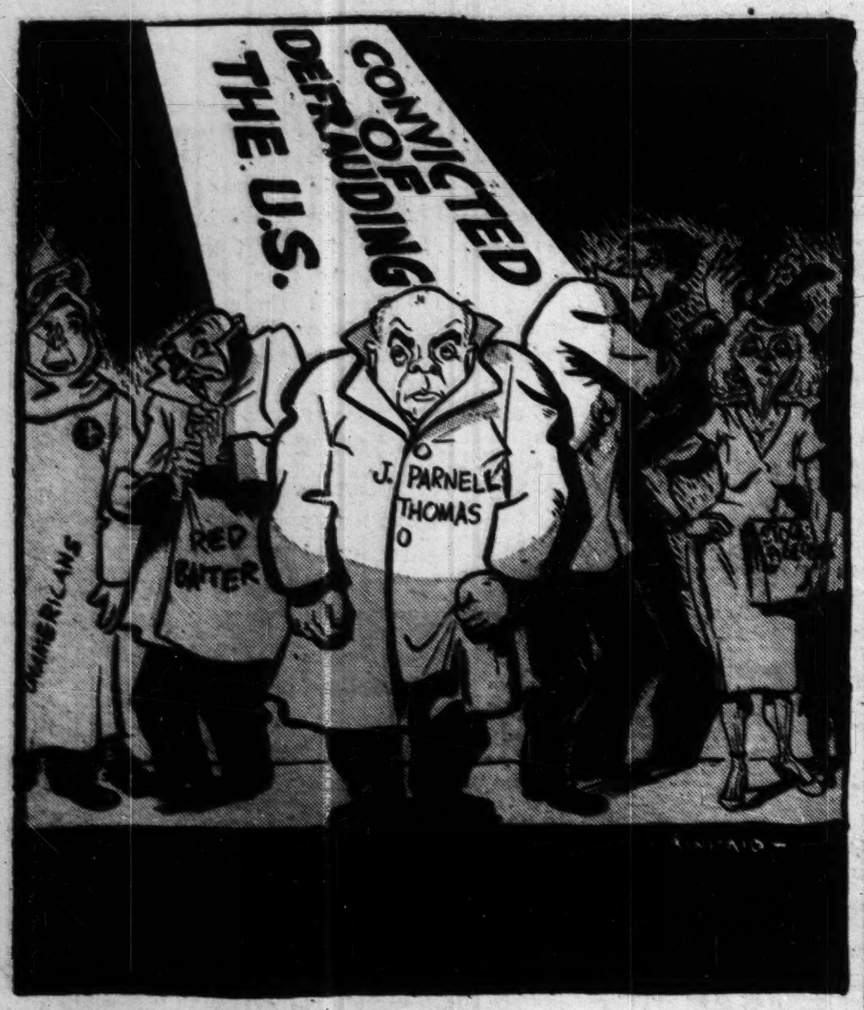
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HOT COFFEE AND SANDWICHES are being served firefighters at the early morning Hartford Arsenal School fire several weeks ago. Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd McCarey, left, are shown taking care of the fire fighters. Mrs. McCarey was credited with turning in the fire alarm.

Refer Appointments To New Council

HARTFORD. — The Hartford City Council which met on Monday of last week has referred to the new City Council the question of an appointment to the Board of Education post to a vacancy due to the resignation of David Leader. The Council voted to accept the resignation of Leader. Meanwhile, three of the Councilmen in the new Council have indicated that they are in favor of the appointment of George W. Goodman, well known Negro community leader and director of the Northend Community Center. The new city council will hold an organizational meeting on Dec. 6. It is not known whether they will act on the appointment on that date or wait until a later meeting. The three councilmen who have indicated support of Goodman are Joseph Cronin, a leader of the International Association of Machinists in Hartford, Dominick DeLucco and Mr. Kerrigan. The city council has nine members.

Among others mentioned for the post are Joseph F. Mulready and insurance agent and Attorney Louis E. Nassau. Strong support has developed to a resolution sent to the City Council by nine ministers that a capable Negro be appointed to fill the vacancy.

HARTFORD. — The Hartford Housing Authority has announced that it is getting ready to evict hundreds of "high income" families living in low-rent housing projects. This is part of a nation-wide move based on federal requirements in low-rent projects which sets income levels that are ridiculously low. For example, a family of four, including two minors, cannot have an income exceeding $2,800 a year or $55 a week. With food and clothing prices at a record high this amounts to keeping a working class family at low standard of living. As in other cities such as Bridgeport, families in the projects are planning to organize and resist any evictions.

CONNECTICUT ROUNDUP

NEW HAVEN.—The independent union of telephone workers in Connecticut is preparing to ask the Southern New England Telephone Co. (part of American Telephone and Telegraph) for a substantial wage increase when it meets with the company on December 15th. The independent union is citing the increases won by organized labor such as the coal miners, the auto workers and other workers during the past decade. The workers of the independent union should draw one other lesson from organized labor — that it is precisely because the miners, auto workers, electrical workers and others in organized unions who in the past have fought for their demands and have not been tied to the monopolists that have made their gains.

• • •

DANBURY. — Unemployment in Danbury has hit a new post-war high with almost 2,000 out of work at the present time and with a large part of the hatting industry on a short work week. It has been a long practice in the Hatters union to share the workdown to even one day a week before any layoffs occur. The result has been that hundreds of hatters are working only one or two days a week, and they are not considered unemployed. At the same time a number of hat and fur shops have closed down completely, the largest being a factory of Emerson Hat, part of Mallory Hat which saw 100 workers lose their jobs.

• • •

NEW HAVEN. — A survey has shown that 1,084,775 kilowatts of hydroelectric power could be developed on New England's rivers in addition to present power, if this were undertaken by the federal government. This was the result of a survey undertaken by the Providence Journal-Bulletin. The Federal Power Commission has estimated even more power than this—that as much as 3,119,000 kilowatts additional is practical if undertaken by government financing.

• • •

ANSONIA. — Workers at the Farrel-Birmingham company in Ansonia, members of local 445, United Steel Workers, have won 4 additional holidays with pay. Negotiations continue on pensions.

• • •

HARTFORD. — Colt's Manufacturing Company has been ordered by Judge Ernest A. Inglis of Superior Court to submit to arbitration a dispute with the United Auto Workers, Local 376, over retiming of jobs. The judge turned down two other pleas made by the union for arbitration orders. It would seem that right wing union leaders, who left the United Electrical Union last year, aren't finding the company any more "Cooperative" now than it was before, much to their surprise.

Mike RUSSO

Present FEPC Law Little Help to Fair Employment

WITH THE SHARP INCREASE IN UNEMPLOYMENT, job discrimination against Negroes in the state has greatly increased. Only the most menial jobs—hazardous to health and limb—are open to the Negro people. The United States Chemical Co. in Naugatuck employs only Negroes to clean the inside of tank cars reeking with the most poisonous fumes. As a precaution a caged canary is placed inside the tank with the Negro worker. One can well imagine how many white workers apply for jobs of this type.

Many qualified Negroes with technical training in one or another field—unable to procure employment for which they are suited—in desperation are driven to accept jobs in a category now reserved almost exclusively for Negroes.



Several years ago, due to mounting pressure, the General Assembly enacted the Fair Employment Practices Law and established a State Inter-Racial Commission to administer it. As it now reads the present statute against discrimination in hiring is totally ineffective and in most cases is completely ignored by employers because it has the bite of a toothless octogenarian.

On occasion some members of the State Inter-Racial Commission have indeed made a sincere effort to combat instances of job discrimination notwithstanding the inadequacies of the law. They have been successful in a few cases because in these particular cases public exposure proved to be sufficient. But even in these cases the policy of not hiring Negroes at all was modified to token hiring in order to cover it up.

The fact remains, however, that the great majority of corporations in the state refuse to hire Negroes and pursue a policy of open, rampant discrimination.

Especially guilty of this practice are the big insurance companies of Hartford and the electric, gas, water and transportation utilities of the state. Among the thousands of employes of Aetna, Travelers, Hartford Fire Insurance, etc., it is doubtful if there is a single Negro on their office staffs.

Past experiences in the state prove that Jimcrow barriers can be torn down by an aroused and united movement determined to wipe out this racist practice. This was started in New Haven and Hartford, where organized movements compelled the hiring of Negro bus drivers and firemen.

We have had several special sessions of the General Assembly. At none of these sessions was the need to strengthen the existing statute covering job discrimination discussed. Every democratically-minded individual and organization in the state should insist that the General Assembly strengthen the statute to provide staff penalties for violators of the law. Amending the present statute along the lines of the Massachusetts Act as quickly as possible would be an important step in the direction of winning a Federal Fair Employment Practices Law.

Bridgeport GE to Vote on Officials

BRIDGEPORT. — As the Connecticut Worker goes to press one of the most important union elections was scheduled to take place this past Thursday in Bridgeport at the General Electric plant where Local 203 of the United Electrical Union represents over 4,000 production workers. (Next week's Worker will carry full election results.) It was generally agreed that if present officers, led by Michael Marinaccio, president, and Ellis Brooks, business agent, are reelected it would represent a tremendous victory for the United Electrical Union because this will be the first major GE plant where any elections have been held since the formation of the disruptive phony IUE. All present officers have consistently supported UE policy while the opposition slate contains candidates who have over a period of years followed a policy of attacking UE policy and favorable to James Carey. The only factor that has kept the right-wing slate from coming out in support of the newly formed Carey IUE outfit is its fear of being expelled from the UE local.

Meanwhile, several developments have occurred that might possibly alter the election situation as it now stands. The failure of the election committee to announce equal numbers of watchers for both groups has led the executive board to dismiss the election committee, appoint a new one, and proceed with the election on the date scheduled. The new election committee has appointed equal numbers of watchers for both sides and is planning to carry out an orderly election. The old election committee has taken the matter to court and is trying to get an injunction stopping the new election committee from proceeding with the election. Local 203's executive board has also expelled seven former members because of their disruptive work in behalf of the Carey phony outfit. Among those expelled was Fred Mench who attended the IUE "convention" representing no one except a handful of right wingers.

The General Electric Co., taking advantage of the disruptive work of the Carey IUE, has announced that it will no longer deal with the UE in national negotiations for a new contract. It was felt that a victory for the present officers in Local 203 would give the negotiating committee a much stronger hand in dealing with the company.

NEW HAVEN. — Connecticut's population has increased 18 percent during the past 10 years according to the Department of Commerce. The population is now estimated at 2,019,000. This increase is 8 percent larger than any other New England state.

Fathers Club Flays Harding High's Deplorable Conditions

BRIDGEPORT. — The Fathers Club representing 2,000 parents of students at the Warren Harding High School have called on the city of Bridgeport to correct the "deplorable condition" of the school. In its investigation of the school the club found falling plaster in the assembly hall, the plumbing in bad shape, no heating in parts of the school, fireproofing necessary in parts of the school and the school as a whole in need of thorough physical rehabilitation. The club reported that, "The health laws and building codes are being violated and the needs of the students are neglected."

Meanwhile, a Citizens Committee for the Study of Bridgeport Schools has completed its survey of all the schools and is expected to issue a report shortly. A staff of some 50 people were assigned to visit the various schools and investigate the general physical condition of the schools.

In the state of Connecticut as a whole there is a serious crisis in the schools. Schools are overcrowded, there are double sessions, and the buildings are in a state of disrepair.

Boxscore

Why the Press and the Monopolies Love Murray And the Right Wing

In a lead editorial in the Bridgeport Telegram of last week titled "Constructive Union Move" there is the following:

There are many evidences in the news these days that the labor movement is really coming of age and can give, if it so desires, responsible and constructive support to our economy.

In addition to the stand of Philip Murray of the CIO on communism in the electrical workers union there is he decision of the Textile Workers, also of the CIO, not to seek a wage increase or pension in the worsted and woolen industry, in order to help the industry rise out of a difficult slump.

If other workers in other unions need higher wages and pensions, the textile workers need them, too. They are no different, and their living costs and standards are the same as any other workers. They have had no increases in two years while their friends in the auto, steel and other industries have been making gains in those directions."

Here is the open admission that the workers have needed higher wages and pensions because of living costs going up, but only union leaders like Murray and Rieve are the kind the bosses like because they don't press for increases.

HARTFORD.—Governor Bowles proposed $25,000,000 school building project for which he summoned a special session of the legislature has now been whittled down to $1,600,000 per biennum (every two years). In view of the tremendous needs of Connecticut cities and towns for new school buildings the appropriation was looked up as a mere drop in the bucket in solving the school criris in Connecticut.

WORKER BANQUET

THIS SUNDAY, DECEMBER 11

6 p. m. on

Entertainment — Dancing — Dinner

LILLIAN'S PARADISE BALLROOM

137 WALLACE ST., NEW HAVEN

***Speaker:* ABNER BERRY**

Free admission for all who turn in 2 subs to Connecticut WORKER. 75¢ for all who turn in only 1 sub

***Auspices:* LABOR PRESS COMMITTE**

EVERY READER GET A READER

BRING YOUR SUBS TO THE BANQUET

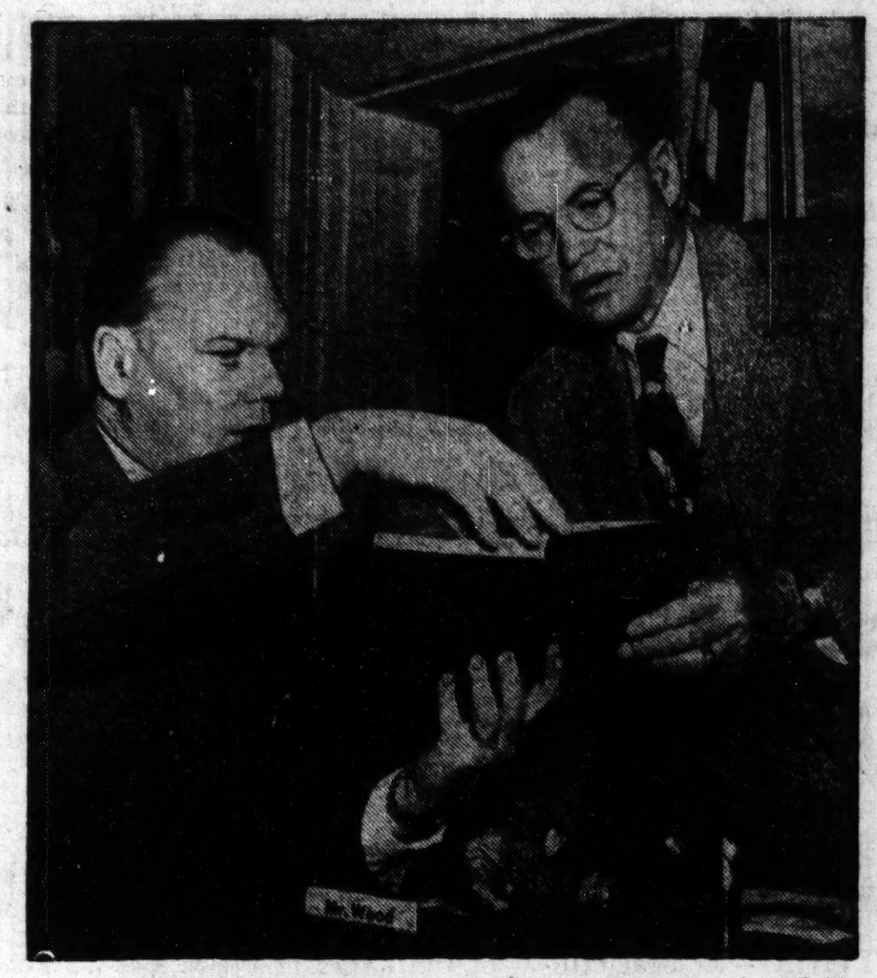
PENNA. EDITION

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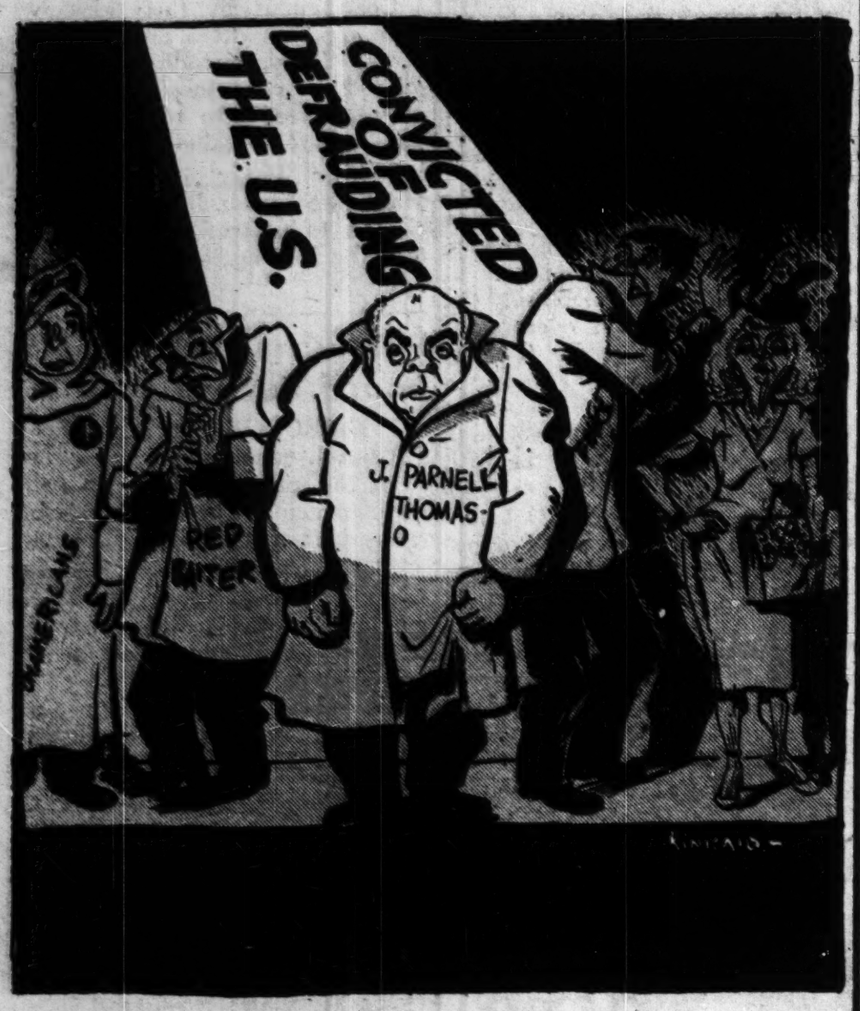
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Dems, GOP Join In Wage Tax Robbery

PHILADELPHIA. — Outraged wage-earners woke up last week to one of the dirtiest sneak-attacks on their pay envelopes ever engineered even in this city, with its 70-year unsavory history of systematic, underhand robbery of the people. That unholy trio, Mayor Samuel, Sheriff Meehan, and Republican City Chairman Meads, got together with a caucus of City Council and decided to lift $9,000,000 more a year from working men and women in Philadelphia by raising the wage tax to one and one-quarter percent.

★

THE NEW WAGE tax proposal was dropped like a bombshell on an unsuspecting and disarmed people. For the past few weeks City Hall statements had talked only of "broadening" the wage tax so it would include corporation incomes.

Newspapers continued to carry such lulling assurances even during the very hours when the City Hall caucus was in session. The new gouging of wage - earners, agreed to at the caucus along with the broadening of the tax, had obviously been planned weeks in advance—but was kept camouflaged until the last possible moment.

One of the chief reasons City Hall big wigs dared to propose this vote-chasing measure is believed to be this: **they felt confident that their Democratic "opponents" would not make political capital of the voters' fury at the wage-tax steal.**

★

DEMOCRATIC LEADER Richardson Dilworth, during his election campaigns both this year and in 1947, steadily refused to come out against the existing one percent wage tax — despite strong pressure on him to do so by his CIO and AFL supporters. The Democrats, no less than the Republicans, want the tax burden planted firmly on the backs of the working people.

Thus the proposed wage tax increase is a bi-partisan steal—blessed by both old parties who take their orders from the big money men.

This remains true even if the Democrats should feel obliged, at this late date, to pay lip service to their labor following by a perfunctory opposition to the added wage tax burden.

Philadelphians, suffering one big multi-million-dollar steal after another within the present year, are rapidly winning the distinction of living in the most expensive city in the country.

In 1949: PTC lifted an extra $5,000,000 out of our pockets; the telephone company, an extra $3,000,000; and now $9,000,000 more in wage taxes.

★

AND THERE'S NO end in sight, no one is going to call a halt—not so long as the people sit back and put their faith in banker-controlled phony "liberals" like Dilworth.

The people will stop this robbery and build the city for their own needs when they begin to feel their own independent strength through the Progressive Party and other organizations fighting in their own interests—fighting against the bankers who today rule our city through their two wage-stealing puppets, the Democratic and Republican Parties.

Tax Corporations, Not Wages--CP

PHILADELPHIA.—At last Monday's public wage-tax hearings, marked by the greatest array of entrenched wealth ever seen on a similar occasion, the Communist Party showed how City Council could meet necessary expenses and still repeal the wage tax.

Communist Party Treasurer, Ben Weiss, declared the city could procure additional funds, not by unfairly taxing workers, but by:

1) Refinancing city bonds at lower interest rates.

2) Increasing assessments of large central city properties and industrial establishments throughout the city.

3) Collecting all unpaid water, sewage, and real estate taxes from the large industrial and commercial concerns.

4) An immediate cut in city and county payroll funds.

THESE PROPOSALS were made at a public meeting of City Council's Finance Committee. It passed an ordinance increasing the wage tax to one and one-quarter percent. Council was due to enact the measure this past Thursday.

Also registering their opposition to the wage tax hike were Joseph McDonough, president of the AFL Central Labor Union; Henry Shipherd, president of the CIO Council; Lillian Narins of the Progressive Party, the Food Distributors Association; the Chestnut Street Businessmen's Association; and former Democratic State Senator, H. Jerome Jaspan.

Representatives of financial organizations whose wealth totals more than 10 billion dollars showed up en masse. They dominated the hearings and won their fight to be exempted from taxation on all income earned outside of Philadelphia.

Presidents of multi-million dollar banks, insurance companies, and industrial concerns, maneuvered openly on the floor of the hearings. And the puppet-like Republican Councilmen responded to their every wish.

Conspicuous by their absence, were representatives of the Democratic Party, including Richardson Dilworth and Joseph Sill Clark, recently elected to row offices in the November balloting.

Neither Harry Norwitch nor Maxwell Seidman, both Democrats elected to Council in November, took the floor against the wage tax robbery.

Pittsburgh School Board Cuts Pay

PITTSBURGH (FP). — The Pittsburgh school board voted to slash the pay of about 90 AFL maintenance workers but granted salary increases to 660 teachers.

The board also voted down a request by about 1,100 CIO union employes of the school cafeterias and warehouse and custodial departments for 15 cents hourly wage boosts. This issue may be submitted to arbitration by the union, Local 297, United Public Workers.

Arrest Local Official Of IUE for Stealing $660 in Strike Fund

PHILADELPHIA. — A local official of the CIO's new "Imitation UE" (IUE) has been arrested and held for court in the theft of $666 in strike assessments. He is George Mills, shop chairman at the Star Metal Co., until recently a member of Local 155, United Electrical Workers.

A warrant sworn out for his arrest by Joseph Brown, financial secretary of Local 155, charged Mills with stealing $666 in assessments which he is alleged to have collected from Star Metal Workers to aid the recent strikes at the North Brothers and Brinton plants.

★

THE FORMAL CHARGES against Mills are: larceny by employe, larceny by agent of association and fraudulent conversion.

The case is being handled by the UE's attorney, Saul Waldbaum.

A hearing of the charges originally was scheduled for last Saturday, Dec. 3, in Magistrate Thomas Connor's Court, 1604 S. Broad St. Mills had been asked by Connor to appear at the hearing, since Waldbaum, acting for the UE, did not want to send police out after him.

Mills did not appear at the hearing. Subsequently, the warrant for arrest was placed in the hands of police.

★

MILLS QUIT the UE shortly after it was expelled from the CIO and was designated as an official of the newly established Local 165, "Imitation UE."

As chairman at Star Metal, Mills called a shop meeting three weeks ago at which workers are reported to have voted to join the IUE.

Shortly afterward the UE contract with Star Metal expired. The company took advantage of this situation and last week laid off 50 of its 160 workers without regard to seniority procedure guaranteed in the UE's expired contract.

A number of workers now charge that Mills misrepresented the nature of the meeting at which the secession action was taken and that Mills made a number of fantastic promises as to what the IUE would do for them once they joined the new union.

The secession move has been declared illegal by leaders of Local 155.

UE Local 155 Wins 5th Round Hike

PHILADELPHIA. — While many workers in unions led by right-wingers haven't won a fourth round of increases, Local 155, United Electrical Workers, has signed a contract providing for a fifth round.

The new contract, signed with the H. S. Jetty 2 Co., 3310 N. 10th St., provides for an insurance plan worth five cents an hour. One-hundred-fifty workers will benefit.

In its fourth round contract with the company, Local 155 won an eight cents an hour package increase, more than most other unions gained.

The local is led by progressive trade unionists, including business agent David Davis, outstanding Communist leader.

Potash Workers on Strike For 'Life of Our Union'

CARLSBAD, N. M. (FP).—Officials of Local 415, International Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers (CIO) say 1,500 Carlsbad potash workers will remain on strike "until it is won."

Local President C. D. Smothermon said the issue that took the men from the mines is not "just a strike for a wage increase." Smothermon said the local is "striking for the very life of our union."

In the past several weeks, Smothermon said, the three large potash firms involved have carried on a studied campaign of contract violations that appear to be part of a plan to break the union. Just after the workers struck, the companies announced they would no longer deal with the union. Local 415 spokesmen said the contract cancellations by the three firms were what the companies were after all along.

Cops Man NMU Hall For Curran Henchmen

PHILADELPHIA.—Without police help, Joseph Curran would find it hard to retain control of the National Maritime Union, rank and file seamen declared last week. In the past three weeks, the NMU Hall, Broad and Parrish Sts., has been patrolled by uniformed and plainclothes police. They have been openly intimidating and terrorizing rank and file seamen who speak out against the dictatorial, gangster rule of the NMU by Curran.

This is the latest case of police interference in the internal affairs of unions in this area. Previously, cops in Lancaster and Pulaski, Va., joined in terrorizing progressive leaders of the United Electrical Workers who opposed the new company-dominated "Imitation UE."

★

POLICE MOVED to support the Curran goon squad here when Philadelphia NMU port agent, Joseph Donohue, leading Curranite, planted fake stories in the local press that the Communist Party had "imported 200 of its members to take over" the NMU hall.

Police flooded the area of the Hall and two days later reported chasing six "red troublemakers" from a nearby restaurant.

Rank and filers said this never happened. It was a "dope" story concocted to justify police interference in the union's affairs.

Meanwhile, several rank and filers who had been barred by police from distributing leaflets in front of the NMU Hall, contacted the Civil Rights Congress. Through that organization, they protested to Police Headquarters and received assuprances from Inspector Doyle's Labor Squad that there would be no further interference.

★

DONOHUE AND HIS GOONS haven't had it all smooth going, however. They tried to force seamen to attend a New York membership meeting of the union as part of a Curran goon squad, under pain of having their shipping cards taken away.

Some seamen, not necessarily in favor of Curran, were intimidated. However, when Donohue had one of his stooges present a motion puting the Port membership on record as supporting this procedure, he was laughed and booed "off the deck."

His motion couldn't get a second in a hall filled with 300 seamen.

Thar's Gold in That Thar Schuylkill!

A REMARKABLE new development concerning Philadelphia's world-renowned water has passed almost unnoticed.

Somebody has moved **INTO** (not out of) Philadelphia on account of it!

The Water Works Service Co., Inc., which services 129 water utilities in 21 states, is transferring its headquarters from New York City to Philadelphia!

IT MAY SEEM incomprehensible that the chlorinated sewage the City Fathers force Philadelphians to swallow could attract water experts. However, a careful check by the Pennsylvania Worker has cleared up this mystery:

There is money in this peculiar fluid, which the U. S. Navy complains is bad for boats and rots their bottoms.

The Water Works Service Co., Inc., furnishes executive, engineering, accounting, purchasing and administrative services throughout 21 states to a group of 129 operating utilities of the American Water Works Co., and the Northeastern Water Co., including (mark this) **a number of municipal water authorities.**

Naturally, these people, particularly the Municipal Water Authorities, are not in the water business for love of cleanliness.

The investigations into the Philadelphia civic scandals the past 18 months, revealed—among other thefts—that some 40 millions of dollars had been stolen by the big corporations from the city through phony water bills.

For people in business to make money out of water, a Philadelphia address has become a necessity—just like a Wall Street address is neeessary for bank robbers.

Naturally, the Water Works Service Co. moved over here.

They will, of course, tote their own drinking water with them—in bottles. They're settling in Philly, not to drink the Schuylkill River, but to learn from real experts how to sell it—for water. And then teach the trick to 129 other water utilities in 21 states.

OPEN DRIVE TO STOP TERROR AT 8th & JEFFERSON STATION

—See Page 9

Open Drive to Stop Cop Terror At 8th & Jefferson Sts. Station

FREE JENKINS NOW!

WITH THIS EDITION of The Pennsylvania Worker we initiate a campaign to stop police violence against the Negro people in Philadelphia.

The center of this campaign is the fight to free Byard Jenkins, chief victim of police brutality and legal lynching in this city.

This 20-year-old Negro youth is innocent. The guilt of the police in framing him is crystal clear. He must go free.

But the Jenkins case is not being fought only on a humanitarian basis. Thousands recognize that the Jenkins case represents a test of strength for the resistance movement of all labor and the Negro people against the growing menace of a police state.

Therefore, it is around this case that the people of Philadelphia are building a wall of humanity which cries, **"They shall not lynch him. They shall not pass."**

The legal lynching that Jenkins has faced the past year is not an isolated instance.

It takes place while the Ingram family is still serving a life sentence in Georgia, while the Trenton Six still face another frame-up trial, while the 11 Communist leaders are fighting a frame-up conviction designed to silence the foremost fighter for Negro liberation.

By Norman Anderson

PHILADELPHIA.—Lynch mobs are at work in Philadelphia. They don't ride only at night. They don't wear white sheets or burn flaming crosses. They wear blue coats and carry blackjacks. They operate day and night under the protection of the LAW, for in Philadelphia, THEY ARE THE LAW. They are the police.

Infected by the evil virus of white supremacy, Philadelphia police, each year victimize and beat thousands of innocent Ne-groes. In addition, an indeterminate number are either murdered or legally lynched through the courts. What lies behind this pattern of police brutality toward 350,000 citizens of Philadelphia?

The essential reality behind police violence against the Negro is this: The police serve an official governmental policy of oppressing the Negro people in the North, just as they do in the South. The police are the armed guardians of the interests of the ruling class, monopoly capital. Their job is to terrorize and intimidate the nation's 14,000,000 Negro citizens, to provide big business with a fertile area for economic exploitation.

Thus, the public learned last winter that 1,000 heavily-armed police had invaded the large Negro community in South Philadelphia in search of the murderer of a liquor store clerk.

In the course of that invasion, hundreds of innocent Negroes were picked up and held in jail as long as several days, only because the suspected murderer was said to have been a Negro.

While police violence is a ceaseless day-in-day-out matter for Negroes, white workers when they organize and fight for their economic needs also are on the receiving end of a police night stick.

Thus, peaceful General Electric strikers were brutally assaulted by police in 1946, as were SKF strikers and employes of the Philadelphia Record when they struck for higher pay in 1947.

★

CENTERS OF THIS virulent white supremacy, lynch terror, are the police stations, especially those located in areas heavily populated with Negroes.

The police operate out of these station houses, roam the Negro areas, haul many innocent Negro citizens into jail and there frequently put them under the "third degree," although forbidden by law.

The "third degree" is primarily used to force Negroes to confess to crimes which they usually know nothing about. It is a means of clearing police dockets of unsolved crimes.

The most common tactic is to pick up Negroes without any pretext or under a phony excuse like "intoxacation" or "disorderly conduct" put them in jail for several hours or overnight, beat them and then release them.

The stations where these tactics are known to be most commonly used are located at: 19th and Fitzwater, 11th and Winter, 10th and Buttonwood, 8th and Jefferson, 12th and Pine, 19th and Oxford, 39th and Lancaster, 20th and Federal and 7th and Federal Sts.

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OF THESE EIGHT station houses, several have become notorious as main centers of police brutality against Negroes. One is the 12th and Pine Sts. station.

The other is the 8th and Jefferson Sts. station, which is the headquarters of the 12th Police District.

It is the 8th and Jefferson Sts. station this series will deal with particularly.

Why?

This is the station where Byard Jenkins was framed for murder.

This is the station where Mrs. Ethel Maxwell was beaten, the first Negro mother publicly known to have been blackjacked and kicked in a Philadelphia station house.

This is the station where men have been found hung, or dead from "heart failure" or "suicide."

This is the station that has become known as a "hell hole" to thousands of Negroes in North Philadelphia because of the special viciousness and brutality of police stationed there.

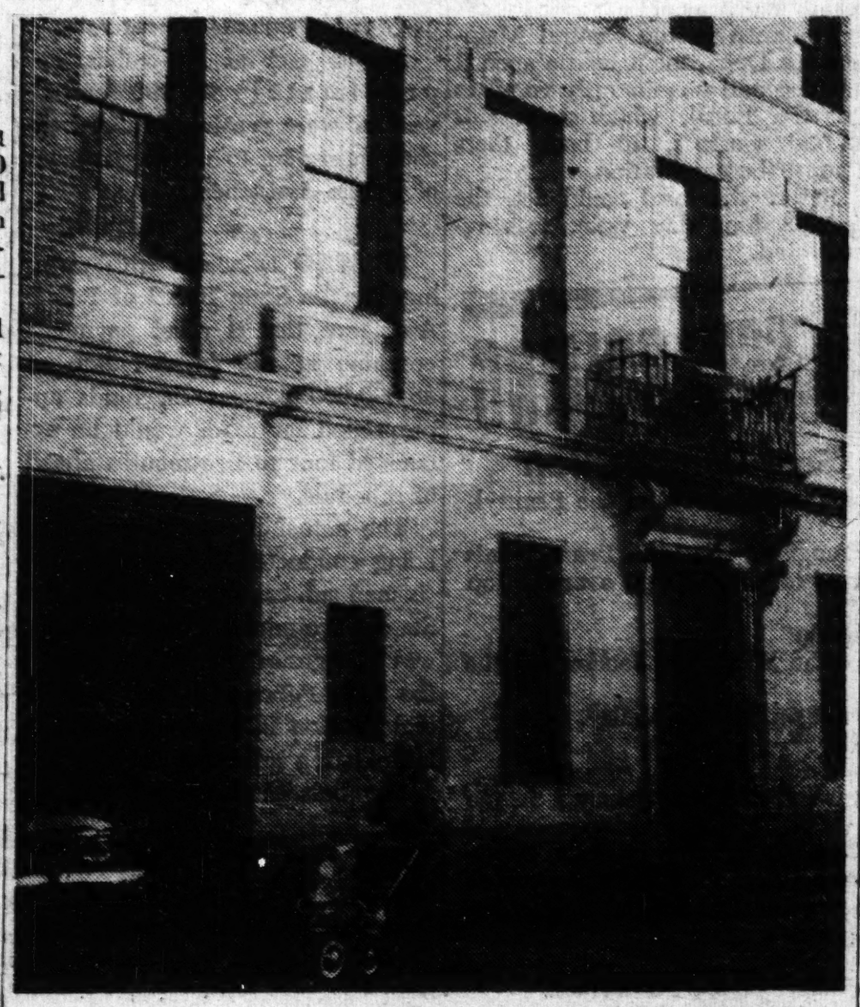
According to police records, 4,813 persons were arrested by police from this station in 1948.

How many of them were beaten?

How many of them were framed?

It is only known that 3,184 of them were discharged.

(To Be Continued)



THIS IS THE 8th and Jefferson Sts. police station, known as a "hell hole" to thousands of Negro citizens in North Philadelphia. Inside this station Byard Jenkins was framed, Mrs. Ethel Maxwell was beaten and Rbert Galom "hung" himself, a year ago.

REYNOLDS TO SPEAK AT 'FREE 'JENKINS' PARLEY

PHILADELPHIA. — Hobson Reynolds, national Grand Commissioner of Civil Liberties for the Elks, will address a conference to plan action on the Byard Jenkins case Sunday afternoon, Dec. 11, 3 p.m. at the YMHA, Broad and Pine streets.

Representatives of organizations throughout the city have been invited by Rev. P. B. Bynum, to attend as individuals, observers, or delegates.

Additional highlights in the rising campaign to enforce the Bill of Rights in Philadelphia:

The Civil Rights Congress sponsored two community rallies last week at which Mrs. Bessie Mitchell, sister of one of the Trenton Six, and Rev. P. B. Bynum, chairman of the Free Jenkins Committee, spoke.

The rallies were sponsored by the North Philadelphia CRC chapter, Lee Davis, chairman, Mrs. Josie Hughes, executive secretary; and by the South Philadelphia CRC chapter, Mrs. Marguerita Timms, chairman; Mrs. Ollie Holmes, executive secretary.

A Committee for the Defense of Mrs. Ethel Maxwell, victim of a police beating, is holding meetings, and circulating petitions throughout North Philadelphia. The Committee, sponsored by the CRC, has Rev. George Williams as chairman, and Mrs. Ollie for executive secretary.

The petitions demand:

Drop all assault charges against Mrs. Maxwell, now under $400 bail; remove Captain Keaser and all white surpremacists at the 8th and Jefferson streets station; compensation for Mrs. Maxwell's injuries.

Last week, 400 citizens heard a call to defend civil liberties at a Bellevue Stratford Hotel CRC, reception for a number of national anti-fascist fighters. Speakers included William L. Patterson, national CRC executive secretary; Dr. Edward Barsky, Dr. Morris Swadish, John Howard Lawson, Rev. P. B. Bynum. Fletcher Mills.

LAWSON ALSO brought the campaign to free the Hollywood Ten to local campuses in meetings at Pennsylvania Temple, and Swarthmore universities.

In the center of all these calls to action for civil rights was the demand to free the 11 Communist leaders, as the nation's central campaign to preserve the Bill of Rights for everyone.

Deportation Mania Resumes in Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH.—The deportation drive has been resumed here against aliens charged with membership many years ago in the Communist Party. Immigration Department hearings, based solely on a professional stoolpigeon's testimony, have been finished in the cases of Mike Puchacz, bricklayer of Canonsburg, Pa.; Mrs. Teresa Horvath, of Fairmont, W. Va., and Joseph Ptasienski, a miner of Springdale, Pa. Their attornies have asked for re-hearings before the cases are reported to Washington.

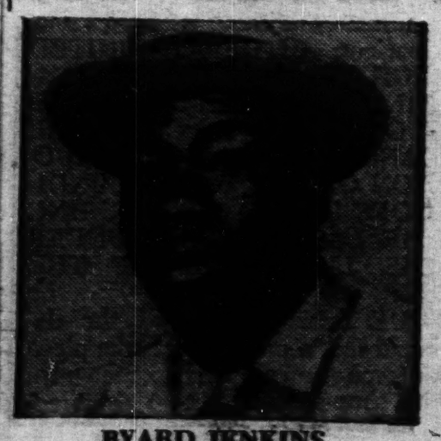
Tokio Unions Back World Labor Body

TOKYO (ALN).—The Japanese Congress of Industrial Unions (CIU) reaffirmed support for the World Federation of Trade Unions at the closing session of a convention attended by 328 delegates representing 750,000 in 13 unions.

The CIU convention also hailed the new People's Republic of China and denounced reported plans for a unilateral peace treaty excluding both China and the USSR. Calling for labor unity, the convention warned that Japan now stands "at the crossroads between fascism and democracy."

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Close-up of Lynch Terror At 'Hell Hole' Station



BYARD JENKINS

IN PHILADELPHIA, as in most of the North, the most open expression of the oppression of the Negro people is police violence.

Police violence has become an official, organized policy of government. It is dictated by the banking masters who dominate both old parties. It is executed in Philadelphia through the Republican Party machine, as it is by Truman supporters through the Democratic Party apparatus in New York or Pittsburgh.

One of the most virulent centers of this naked terror and violence is the Eighth and Jefferson police station.

This is the station where Byard Jenkins was framed, Mrs. Ethel Maxwell was beaten and where untild thousands of innocent Negro citizens have been brutally attacked by lawless police.

Therefore, we raise the demand for a clean-up of the Eighth and Jefferson police station.

The first objective of this campaign is to FREE BYARD JENKINS NOW!

Steelworkers Act To Balk Speedup Schemes in Mills

PITTSBURGH. — Thouands of angry steelworkers are resisting new speedup schemes introduced by their bosses since they resumed work after their recent five-week strike.

In two large steel mills workers have resorted to strike action against speedup. In a third plant, speedily organized resistance prevented the company from putting the speed-up scheme into actual practice.

Rank and filers declare that this bitter resistance, certainly not encouraged by top steel union officials, shows the growing anger of the men in the mills at the failure of the CIO Steel union leadership to win wage increases or improve the rapidly deteriorating grievance procedures during the recent walkout.

THE FIRST SUCH strike to be reported developed in Youngstown, Ohio. Charging machine operators in the huge Republic Steel plant halt production when they came back to their jobs and found the company had cut crews from four to three men, without reducing the amount of work to be done.

The second strike came in Monessen, near here, where 4,000 steelworkers shut down the Pittsburgh Steel Co. plant when the company notified the workers that operations must be speeded-up.

GEORGE KUTSKA, president of Local 1229, CIO Steelworkers, said from 20 to 26 jobs would be eliminated and that this was just the start of the company's economy program, which aims to eliminate jobs in every department.

After the union local officials said they would not agree to the speed-up, the company agreed to hold back all changes for 48 hours. The company then changed its mind and workers in No. 1 and 2 rod mills began to walkout leading the entire plant out on strike.

AT THE U. S. STEEL plant in Homestead, quick action by the workers prevented the company from forcing maintenance workers to accept a 3-day working week in place of four days guaranteed by their union contract.

The company insisted the men do the same amount of work in three days that had been required of them in four. This would save the steel trust a day's pay a week for each maintenance man and reduce the number employed. The savings to the company would have exceeded $10,000 a week since there are between 1,500 and 2,000 maintenance men.

The men in the Central Maintenance Department held a special meeting and unanimously voted to ask the Local, which represents 14,000 workers, to back them against the corporation.

Before the local could act, the regular four day week was reinstituted.

HUNGER PLOT EXPOSED

Cops to Aid Attack On Relief Families

HARRISBURG.—The State Police are to be called in to assist in a bi-partisan, multi-million dollar hunger plot aimed at thousands of Pennsylvania families driven on relief by unemployment. The State Police, it has been pointed out, are to be used as an instrument of terror and intimidation against these relief families whose only means of subsistence is the State's weekly assistance check.

The hunger plot was cooked up with the approval of Gov. James Duff during the 1949 session of the State Legislature. It came into the open when that body authorized the Joint State Government Commission to conduct an "investigation" into so-called "chiseling" by relief recipients.

This "investigation," however, is nothing more than the opening in Pennsylvania of an assault against relief families similar to that which has been underway in other states, notably New York and Illinois, for a number of months.

In these States, relief families have been victimized by huge slashes in already inadequate relief allottments.

*

WHEN THE "investigation" began last Summer, Gov. Duff was quoted as saying its purpose is to find out why the State must appropriate $1000,000,000 for relief at a time of "peak prosperity."

Actually, the drive on relief families, comes at the very time relief rolls have reached a new, post-war high, keeping pace with continually rising unemployment rolls.

At the end of November, approximately 440,000 Pennsylvanians were receiving relief benefits, according to the Department of Public Assistance.

*

IT ALSO coincides with warnings by the State Board of Public Assistance that if relief payments continue at the present rate of $8,000,000 per month, funds appropriated for relief would be exhausted four to five months ahead of schedule.

The actual hunger campaign is being conducted by a bi-partisan, six-man sub-committee of the Joint State Government Commission. It was this group which is calling in the State Police and Auditor General Weldon B. Heyburn to aid in intimidating relief families.

Members of this sub-committee are:

Sen. George B. Scarlett. (R-Chester), chairman; Sen. J. Graybill Deham (R-Lancaster); Rep. William Z. Scott (R-Carbon); and Rep. E. Gadd Snider (D-Fayette).

The State of Labor

Key to Victory: Unity in Struggle Against Electrical Corporations

By Dave Grant

Any objective analysis will clearly reveal the bankruptcy of the convention held last week in Philadelphia by the company-inspired International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO (IUE-CIO).

For example, Howard Parsons, staff writer for the "Erie Daily Times," summarizes the Convention in the December 2 issue as follows:

". . . little was achieved in the four-day conclave . . . the convention provided the expelled UE with considerable ammunition to use in its battle to retain control in the industry. . . .

"Several strong locals within the union, and some of these are headed by members of the administrative committee, are opposed to Carey."

But the real dilemma faced by the IUE is much more serious than the problems posed by the above comments.

The strongest desire of the electrical corporations. The policy of the IUE is to split and divide the ranks of the workers so that the electrical companies can more easily put over their vicious program of speed-up, wage cuts and unemployment.

What happens when this desire for unity clashes with the IUE union-busting policy of disunity is best illustrated by recent events in UE Local 601 in East Pittsburgh.

At the beginning of last week the Westinghouse Company announced it was withholding recognition of all shop stewards. This union-busting action of the company, assisted by the IUE company agents, immediately helped to clear the fog of confusion that had engulfed the Westinghouse plant. In the minds of the workers, the issue was not left-wing vs. right-wing, or one faction against another. The basic issue was now clear-cut: EITHER A UNITED FIGHT TO DEFEAT THIS COMPANY MOVE OR ELSE ALL WORKERS FACED THE DANGER OF THE DESTRUCTION OF THE UNION CONDITIONS THEY WON DURING THE LAST 13 YEARS UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF THE UE.

UE Local 601 raised the demand that a united fight take place to force the company to recognize the shop-steward set-up as it existed before the right-wing split the union. They raised this demand despite the fact that it meant permitting 7 or 8 right-wingers, no longer members of the UE, to function as Division Stewards. But the basic need of the moment was to defeat the company attempt to use the IUE as a means of destroying ALL militant unionism in the Westinghouse plant.

This demand of UE Local 601 received a tremendous response among all stewards and all Westinghouse workers. As a result of the leadership given by the UE, Westinghouse workers won a decisive victory by forcing the company and their right-wing stooges to accept the proposal to recognize the shop-steward system.

Not only that, but the IUE issued a leaflet in which they made the following two points:

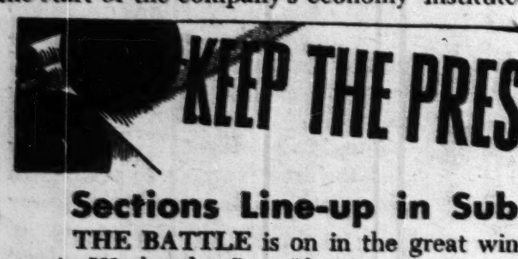
1—The main enemy of the electrical workers is the company NOT THE COMMUNISTS.

2—They are willing to cooperate with the left-wing UE and draw up some agreement that will protect the workers against the company.

The terrific sentiment for unity that exists among the electrical workers forced CIO-IUE to issue the leaflet.

Since they gave this leaflet out, the right-wing IUE leaders have already made it clear by their ACTIONS that they intend to continue their red-baiting and union-busting policies. But this only points up more sharply this real dilemma they are in.

If they accept the policy of a united fight against the company, they are providing the basis for undermining their entire company union program. If they don't accept the policy of unity, they will be mercilessly condemned and rejected by the electrical workers.



Sections Line-up in Sub Competition

THE BATTLE is on in the great winter drive for the Pennsylvania Worker by Jan. 1!

Communist Party sections throughout Eastern Pennsylvania have flung challenges at each other as to who will go over the top first.

Here is the way the contests line up:

Southwest Philadelphia versus the Electrical Section on the number of electrical subs.

The fourth Congressional District vs. Lehigh Valley.

The 24th Ward vs. West Park.

Broad St. vs. Southwark.

On a district basis, latest returns indicate New Jersey is in the lead in the inter-state contest.

NO MATTER who comes out on top in these contests, everybody wins. For every new sub means a new reader of the people's press. It means another person being reached by the only paper in Pennsylvania championing the people's cause of peace, democracy and economic security.

Watch this space for the score sheet on YOUR section.



John Howard Lawson, dramatist, movie writer, cultural historian, and one of the Hollywood Ten who face jail for contempt of the Un-American Activities Committee, brings the campaign for the Bill of Rights and peace to a large luncheon meeting of the Arts, Sciences and Professions at the Hotel Warwick last Saturday. Other distinguished writers and artists on the platform, l. to r., include: Alan Freelon, Stefan Heym, E. Y. Harburg, Millen Brand, Millard Lampell. Barrows Dunham chaired the gathering.

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Stop the Plot to Raise DSR Fares!

DETROIT.—If the double-play combination of Mayor-elect Cobo and DSR Manager Nowicki get away with it, 1,000,000 street car and bus riders here will pay 2 cents more a ride, bringing the fare up to 15 cents.

Cobo had Nowicki shoot the new fare increase at the council while Cobo shyly says: "I am not for, nor am I against." During the recent election campaign Cobo came out AGAINST any fare increase.

Under the phony guise of "the DSR is running into a deficit," that Board of Commerce gang and Cobo are preparing to declare the DSR bankrupt and turn it over to the Griswold Street bondholders.

This move was "protested" by all members of the present City Council, who cried out in pain, "that this is no way to solve the DSR crisis."

Yet this is the same group of sabotagers who for two years raised fares, approved reduced schedules, fired DSR workers, and BOUGHT new busses from the same auto companies who backed them for reelection.

They refused to re-assess downtown property to collect proper taxation, to SUBSIDIZE the DSR. Now every cent of fare increase goes to pay the interests of the loans and NOT FOR BETTER SERVICE.

The plot is fully revealed when the Detroit News, which backed Cobo, comes out and says it's time to declare the DSR bankrupt and return it to private ownership.

This is the plot to wreck DSR, a people's municipally owned transit system.

(Beginning next week the Michigan Worker will present the story of "The Plot to Smash the People's Transit System.")

Vol. XIV, No. 50 — December 11, 1949

Michigan Edition
The WORKER

IN 2 SECTIONS, SECTION 1 — 24 Pages, Price 10 Cents

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879

Have the Layoffs Really Ended?

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THE FIGHT FOR HOUSING!

• Cobo Plan Would Wreck It —See Page 1-A

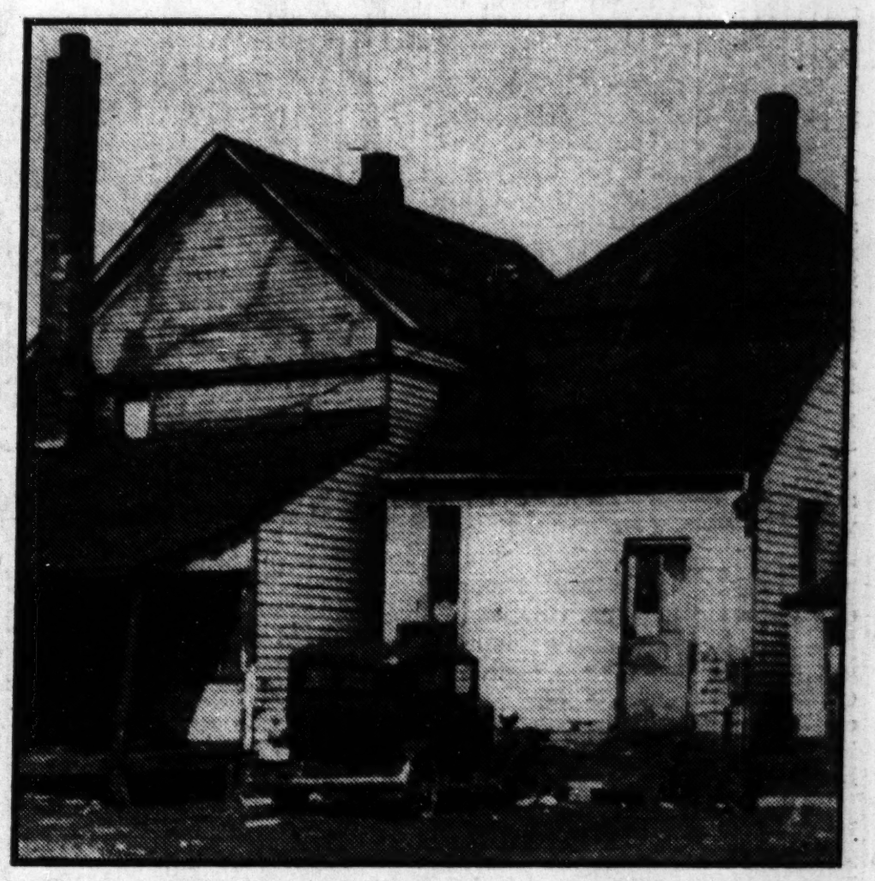
• Jimcrow Walls Crumbling —See Page 1-A

• A Day in Herman Gardens —See Back Page

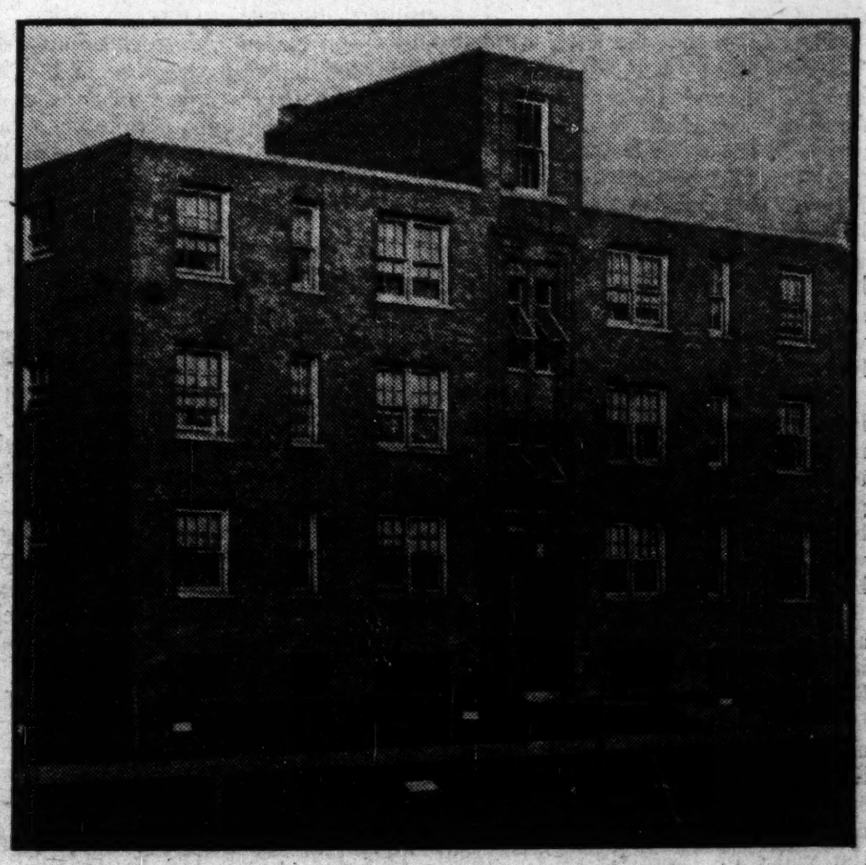
• What FHA Order Means —See Page 1-A

• How to Win Public Housing —See Page 1-A

COBO WOULD KEEP THIS



BUT DETROIT NEEDS THIS



Germans Balk at US-Nazi Army

—See Page 3—

Jimcrow Walls Crumbling in City

By William Allan

DETROIT. — The walls of Jimcrow, barring Negro families from moving out of the ghetto slums of this city, are starting to crumble down as white and Negro work together to build housing based on need.

On Mendota Ave., near West Eight Mile road, the fascist "Improvement Associations" some years ago erected a wall to keep Negro families from moving into all-white neighborhoods.

A courageous Jewish business merchant, Sam DeRoven, bought some lots on the other side of the wall, sold them to Negro families and one hundred homes are now in the process of being erected.

"This part of the town will be a better place to live in now," said DeRoven, when talked to this last week.

DeRoven owns the B and S Supermarket at 10,501 W. Eight Mile Road and ninety percent of his employees are Negro.

★

THIS MOVEMENT is one of a number in the city. Around the 12th Street area hundreds of Negro families in the last two years have moved into that community and one of the finest examples of inter-racial communities now exists.

Backed by many white citizens, the Negro organizations, the Michigan Civil Rights Congress, the Communist Party, the Progressive Party, they are still there and intend to stay. In dozens of other sections of the city, Negro and white families live side by side without harassment.

★

DURING the recent Detroit election campaign Rev. Charles A. Hill, former State Senator Stanley Nowak campaigned on a platform of forcing the city of Detroit to end its policy of segregated housing as practiced on city owned housing projects.

They challenged the Detroit Housing Commission to eliminate its Jimcrow list of applicants. The Detroit Housing Commission has only one permanent project where Negro people can live, the Brewster.

Here in Detroit the KKK-minded "improvement associations" have burned garages owned by Negro families, smashed windows, paraded in front of homes bought by Negroes and physically assaulted Negro children living in these homes.

But Detroit is growing up. Labor and progressive forces are steadily fighting to beat back this wave of fascist violence against fellow citizens.

The great city wide campaign is making men like George Schermer, secretary of the Mayor's inter-racial committee go before organizations like the Catholic Inter-Racial group as he did last week and speak for inter-racial housing.

The fighting, courageous example of the Negro people in taking the initiative and fighting to find homes outside of the festering slums they have been Jimcrowed into by vicious reactionary forces, has provided the main spark to this movement, now well under way, that is breaking down the walls of Jimcrow in Detroit.

WHAT'S ON

WIN AN original sculptured bust of Paul Robeson by Detroit's peoples artist Oliver LaGrone.

The bust will be awarded at the Benefit Fund Dance for progressive youth scholarship fund Friday, Dec. 16, at 8 p.m. John R. Civic Center, 114 Erskine at John R. Dancing—Music—Refreshment.

Housing Strangle Can Be Stopped If People Speak

By Lenny Cohen

DETROIT. — People's organizations should turn out to the City Council hearings on Dec. 14 and 21, 10 a. m. to demand that public housing available to Detroit under the Federal housing program be obtained without delay.

Only immediate battle of an aroused public against thin-disguised KKK "improvement associations" and the Board of Commerce, Cobo's backers, will keep the city from levelling downtown areas and selling them to private builders for high-rent apartments and homes.

Preparing to reap an eviction harvest, real estaters have already converted units near the Chrysler plant, constructed to legally house 141 families and 30 roomers, into firetraps for 403 families and 114 roomers—in direct defiance of fire, health and safety laws, and without city engineering permits.

Negroes, who occupy most of the present slum areas, unable to return to new high-rent units, will be crowded into shacks more compactly than they are now.

James Inglis, Detroit Housing Commission secretary, who has preserved a program for 10,000 Federal Public Housing units in the next two years, reports that if the 1949 Housing Act could go through without disruption, Detroit's 4,800 units would jump to 25,000 or 35,000 within six years. Cobo, a partner in a real estate firm himself, plans to fire Inglis also.

Detroit actually needs 100,000 new units. Houses declared unfit for habitation by the Board of Health hold 47,000 families. Doubled up with friends and relatives are 37,000 families, and families being displaced by the new $50,000,000 expressways number 8,000. Fire and Health Departments have ordered temporary units holding 6,500 persons colsed.



Make the Victory Secure!

An Editorial

DEROIT.

The FHA announcement last week, recognizing the right of 14,000,000 Negro people to live together with the rest of the American people, unsegregated, was hailed by Progressive Michiganders as proof that civil rights advances can be won by the determined struggle of the people themselves.

Leaders of tenant's and Negro organizations pointed out that the victory in forcing the Federal government to outlaw discrimination and segregation in government-supported housing was due in the first place to the years of heroic struggle of the Negro people.

Detroit and outstate Michigan cities have many examples of how Negro citizens broke out of the Jimcrow ghettos and found homes and stayed there. They refused to be driven out despite Ku Klux Klan inspired mobs, such as those who attempted to terrorize the Johnsons and Jenkins on Harrison and National Avenues in Detroit.

The victory over KKKs and the Improvement Associations was possible because of Negro and white unity.

But the fight for ending segregation in housing is not yet won.

The continuing fight against segregation must include the following propositions:

1. Support the NAACP's suit for abolishing the "two lists" for public housing applicants in Detroit.

2. Make all existing and future public housing in Detroit, Flint, Pontiac and Grand Rapids non-segregated.

3. Don't allow Cobo to make the FHA order an excuse to stop all housing programs on the KKK-inspired excuse that enforcement of the order will create a "dangerous" situation.

The movement to batter down the walls of Jimcrow in housing, which has already won this substantial victory, must be carried forward until completely won.

Council Gags Foes Of Cobo's 'Program'

DETROIT. — Already whipped into line by incoming mayor Albert Cobo, the City Council last week fired another torpedo and tried to sink a plan to build public housing on vacant land before old sections are razed and residents evicted.

This was done at a "public" hearing on Dec. 1 when the council deferred any action regarding Site No. 8, bounded by Larned, Hastings, Lafayette and Dequindre, to the incoming administration headed by mayor-elect Cobo.

This laid down the gangplank for insurance monopolies to step in with real estate fronts and privately develop the proposed sites at their own terms.

These terms usually include fantastic rents and Jimcrow segregation. This would exclude the people already living there.

Cobo is known to oppose any public housing in outlying areas thus agreeing with the line of "Civic Improvement Associations" through which the KKK is operating.

The City Council action was guaranteed by the gagging of all persons and organizations who were present to support slum clearance for residents of the cleared area.

A hearing on another site is set for Dec. 14.

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The WORKER

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TRACY DOLL

Doll Urges Mass Lobby To Lansing on March 1

LANSING.—The people's forces from many parts of Michigan are preparing to come here for the special session of the Legislature, scheduled for March 1, to fight through issues affecting the economic security and rights of the people. The almost permanent army of 300,000 unemployed, which may be swelled even higher by that time, will look to groups like Ford Local 600, which has asked Governor Williams to increase Unemployment Compensation benefits to $35 for 52 weeks.

The thousands of World War II veterans are asking that assistance be given them from the $50,000,000 trust fund set up for that purpose, instead of misery pittances handed some of them from the interest accruing from the $50,000,000.

In the Upper Peninsular, 79 delegates from a score of organizations demanded the Legislature furnish aid to the U. P.'s 25,000 unemployed and closed industries.

★

THE NATIONAL Association for the Advancement of Colored People has demanded from the Governor that a FEPC act be placed before the Legislature.

The Progressive Party of Michigan, through two of its most prominent members, former State Senator Stanley Nowak, chairman and Rev. Charles A. Hill, vice president, have petitioned the Governor to demand an emergency appropriation of $10,000,000 for relief of the 80,000 workers and others who have exhausted their unemployment payments.

Rep. Tracy M. Doll, member of the State Legislature from Detroit said:

"This special session of the Legislature must depart from the customary, routine 'before elections type of activity' and dig in to help solve unemployment, building public housing, passing FEPC, helping the young people, wiping out restrictive anti-labor laws, and placing proper forms of taxations based on ability to pay on the auto giant trusts, who have piled up some $600,000,000 in profits, in the first nine months of 1949."

Doll said a "people's lobby" is needed in Lansing for the special session. He urged all local unions to pass resolutions similar to that of Ford local and send them to the Governor. Doll said he would suggest an agenda for the special session to the Governor with these points:

- **Increase MUCC benefits to 52 weeks, $35.**
- **Pass an FEPC law.**
- **Pass a special appropriation of $10,000,000 for relief.**
- **Render aid to building public housing.**
- **Emergency loans at low interest to farmers.**
- **State action on the program of the Upper Peninsula Conference on Jobs and Economic Crisis.**
- **Declare Willow Run Village a distressed area.**

Nat Ganley Writes:

UAW Has Vital Stake In Backing Mine Union

FISHER UAW LOCAL 45 in Cleveland and the District Auto Council in that city, representing 33 UAW locals, have rallied to the defense of the fighting coal miners.

They adopted resolutions and sent telegrams to President Truman demanding that the government stop threatening the miners with the Taft-Hartley law and injunctions. They called upon Truman to pressure the coal operators into settling for the miners' just demands.



NAT GANLEY

This little acorn planted by the Cleveland UAW locals can rapidly grow into a mighty oak branching out to all wings of the 1,000,000-strong UAW-CIO. That's because the auto workers of all groupings remember the fighting days of 1935 to 1937 when the mine workers gave their leadership, personnel and finances to help organize the unorganized auto workers of the nation.

As the Cleveland resolution says: "They (the miners) did this without stint and we owe a debt of gratitude to them."

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THIS IS MORE than a labor solidarity action. It's more than the humane brotherhood of auto workers for coal miners who were victimized with 322,637 mine accidents in the five-year period 1942-46, 6,229 of them fatal.

It's a fight for the auto workers as well. A miners' victory can help break the deadlock in the Chrysler bargaining for the 38-cent pension and wage increase demand. It can help the General Motors workers in their determination not to accept the phony Ford pattern with its wage freeze, and to end their own speedup, company penalties and wage-cutting escalator plan. In the same sense a defeat for the miners will also be a defeat for the auto workers.

Furthermore, if the miners win their demands for increased contributions to their welfare-pension fund, and shorter hours without cuts in pay, it will not only help the auto workers' struggle for real pensions.

It may transform the long-standing goal of the UAW for a 30-hour week with 40 hours pay into a practical immediate demand so urgently needed now when unemployment is growing in the auto industry.

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AUTO WORKERS who still follow Truman, Murray and Reuther will back the coal miners, despite the fact that their top union and political leaders have been playing the coal operators' game.

Truman government spokesmen have been gloating and boasting that they've settled the hash of the coal miners; that the miners' welfare fund is "broke" and the UMW policy of "no contract, no work" is on the ash heap.

But the miners are far from being licked and, if backed up by a united front of auto workers, then they have truly just begun to fight.

Faced with a Truman Taft-Hartley injunction on Nov. 30, John L. Lewis sent the 385,000 coal strikers back to work. The Supreme Court gave the miners no alternative but to pay a $1,400,000 fine for striking.

On Dec. 1 Lewis resumed his three-day work week tactic to keeep the coal stockpiles down. This is unquestionably back-to-the-wall fighting, but at least it's fighting. Neither Murray nor Reuther can make the same claim.

Lewis at least made a bid for a united front of the steel and coal strikes. He offered Green and Murray $250,000 to start off a $2,500,000 fighting fund. Green answered with the old chestnut about "organic unity," which means join the AFL on "my terms." Murray stuttered some words in favor of the Lewis proposal and then in deeds he promptly made his wage-freeze settlement with the steel barons. This left the striking miners holding the empty bag. Then Murray shipped Reuther off to London to work with Bill Green in inflicting the same phony "ogranic unity" on the worldwide labor movement.

★

HOWEVER, the issue is not for or against Lewis. It's for or against the miners, now fighting the key battle for all of American labor. This fight can unite both the friends and opponents of Lewis in the UAW ranks. It can unite those who think he's a "great labor leader" and those who know that he's a dictator in his own union and that he has at various times defended reactionary causes. His present cause is just. If the auto workers unite their ranks behind the miners' demands at the local union level, they can also force Reuther and Co. to sing a different tune on the issue.

Therein lies the deep going significance of the demands made on President Truman by the Cleveland UAW locals. Their call: "Hands off the miners. Make the coal operators settle," deserves UAW support from coast to coast.

Scotty Sez

PARNELL THOMAS, ace redbaiter, was just named star of the All Un-American Team.

He became famous for his kickbacks.

• • •

HEADLINES say the corporations are calling back auto workers. With 307,000 out of work in the state and 22,000 being sent telegrams it really looks like we'll all be back to work.

When we get Socialism.

• • •

CHINESE WORKERS showed Angus Ward a new twist in unionism. Before he could depart for America he was required to award his Chinese staff up to three months salary in dismissal pay.

This is known as a cost-of-living clause.

PRESS 'ENDS' LAYOFFS, BUT WORKERS STILL IDLE

DETROIT. — Headlines in the daily press blaring "Auto Plants End Layoffs" were read this last week by some 300,000 auto workers out of work. But when one read far down the story, the much-heralded "back to work" orders were for only 22,000 workers.

This was an obvious attempt to head off mounting mass anger of workers at ever increasing layoffs while auto corporations roll up some $600,000,000 in profits for the first nine months of 1949.

Not revealed by the phony headlines is that Ford, with 115,000 employees will work only 13 days in December and will possibly shut down completely in January.

The story at Chrysler is that some workers will be called back with the perspective that by the end of January the working force will be down to a hard core of some thirty percent of the 87,000 workers.

In General Motors, many of the shops are still going through with "inventory." Thus, the highly-publicized "End of Layoffs," when checked, revealed:

Cadillac with some 7,000 is only recalling several hundred; Oldsmobile will call back a few hundred, they say, with maybe the bulk of workers returning some time in December. Chevrolet was to start rolling Monday but the "main manufacturing force will not return in 13 plants till Dec. 12." Only one third of Fisher Body's 70,000 workers are being recalled. Out of a working force of 33,000 at Briggs plans, 14,000 are reported being called back, but so far many of them have not received telegrams.

Hudson workers, who the press claims "worked uninterrupted," have rarely worked a full work week in the last year. A year ago 23,000 were working, now it's down to 12,000 on short work weeks.

Kaiser-Frazier, which employed 14,000 a year ago is operating with a handful of maintenance and tool and die workers with at least 12,000 still idle.

Auto leaders in many of the shops, who know what goes on inside the plants, say that with great piles of cars in showrooms, storage lots (estimate 1,000,000 cars and trucks) and little or no change in 1950 models, what can be expected is six to eighth weeks of work to get out the new models and then "down she goes."

This is the true story of the so-called "End of Layoffs"; some 22,000 going back out of 27,000 idle here in Michigan.

Inter-racial Co-op

DETROIT.—By the spring of 1950 this city will have its first inter-racial housing development. Five hundred homes are planned to be built in the area bounded by Schoolcraft road, River Rouge Park, Lyndon Avenue and Lamphere avenue.

This blow against Jimcrow housing is being delivered by a cooperative movement, known as Schoolcraft Gardens Cooperative Housing development.

Applications for housing in this development will be accepted at 341 Michigan Theatre Building, Detroit, 26, phone Cadillac 6442.

It was learned this week in an interview with the heads of the project that some sixty homes will be built this winter. A number of Negro families have joined the cooperative.

Membership in the co-op is open to any family on payment of a $5 registration fee. Applicants for membership in the Schoolcraft Gardens are required to pay a fee of $100 to defray the cost of organizing the co-op and to process the application.

A two-bedroom unit will cost about $9,900. Monthly payments on the homes will range from $83 to $83 a month.

The project is endorsed by Gov. Williams, Finlay Allan, secretary Detroit Building Trades Council, AFL, the local, state and national CIO.

Two Labor Conferences -- Their Aims a World Apart

By Bernard Burton

More than a gap of 5,000 air miles separated the two world labor conferences held recently in London and Peking. The one in London could have been more aptly called a conference of labor burocrats to save the world for Wall Street. It certainly did not represent the 46 million workers it claimed to lead.

The one in Pekin, capital of New Democratic China, was sponsored by the executive board of the World Federation of Trade Unions. It was a conference of trade union delegates from the Asian and Australasian countries where the workers are fighting the double exploitation visited upon the working people of colonial and semi-colonial countries. And the conference added new stature and international prestige to the WFTU which represents 72,000,000 workers.

Liu Shao-chi, president of the All-China Federation of Labor, told a mass rally of 30,000 workers greeting the conference in Pekin that the WFTU meeting had created the conditions for "mutual assistance and mutual support in the organization of workers of various countries so that more powerful struggles can be carried out against the world reactionary forces of imperialism."

And Louis Saillant, general secretary of the WFTU, pledged that the workers in the capitalist countries, led by the WFTU, would henceforth be in a better position to aid this struggle against imperialism, which was a struggle for decent conditions for all workers and a struggle for peace.

•

IN LONDON, however, there could be no such pledges of solidarity against a common imperialist enemy, no pledges to raise the standards of workers in semi-colonial or colonial nations, no promise to work for peace.

Fact is the London conference was inspired and approved by U. S. Big Business. Its avowed purpose was "fighting Communism," the watchword of American and British imperialism.

For William Green, Walter Reuther, David Dubinsky, Michael Quill and their counterparts of the British Trades Union Congress, the conference was another milestone in the mission assigned them by American capital. That was the mission of carrying "labor credentials" to workers who would not accept Truman Doctrine salesmanship from employers.

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THE DIFFERENCE between London and Pekin was perhaps best illustrated when a delegate from British Guiana in London challenged the conference to do something about changing conditions under which his fellow workers receive $1.52 a day in a 64-hour week. He noted that every time a worker in his country "asks for more money he is called a Communists."

The British and American delegates met his plea with frigid silence as they did that of the delegate from Cyprus who noted that "British tyranny" added extra burdens to the workers of that land. He said no anti-Communist labor organization could succeed in Cyprus when it is "slave to another country."

The London conference, led by Social Democratic and Vatican-controlled labor leaders as well as just plain capitalist labor leaders such as Green, could provide no answer to these workers or to the workers of any other land. Their mission was to strengthen imperialist control by providing "labor" support, something illogical and impossible by its very nature.

And their mission also was an effort to whip the workers, especially those of Marshallized lands, behind the anti-Soviet war-breeding drive of the U. S. State Department. That, as they will know, could be done only by deserting the interests of the workers of all lands.

London was a conference to bolster imperialist chains, back Wall St.'s bid for world domination and split the vast world movement for peace.

Pekin was a conference of liberation, a rally to fight imperialist exploitation, add new strength to the struggle for universal peace.

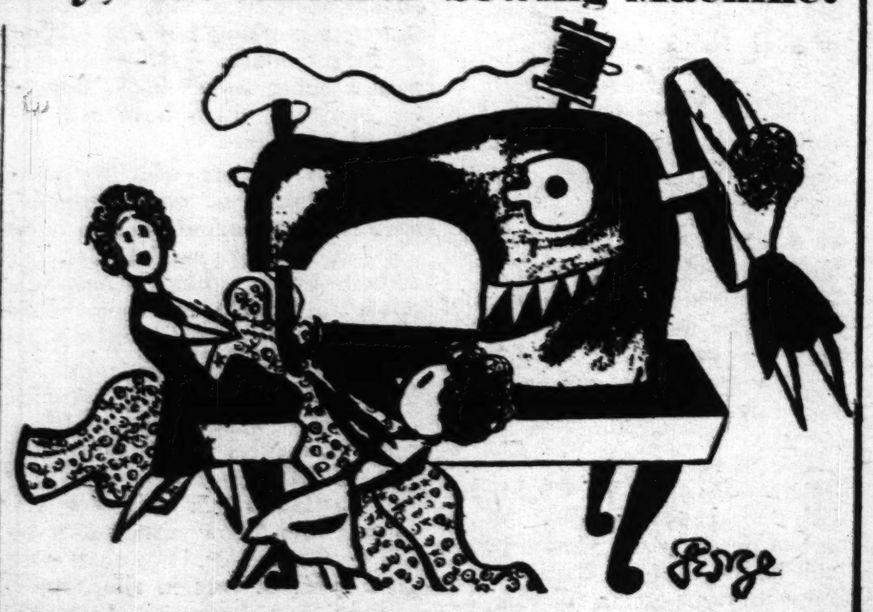
ARGENTINE STRIKES CONTINUE

BUENOS AIRES (ALN). — Argentine unions are continuing their strike offensive for higher wages and better conditions. Sugar workers throughout the country have returned to their jobs after a 6-week walkout, but are ready to strike again if the government does not come through on its promises of concessions. Packinghouse workers in Argentina's meat industry, the country's largest, have voted a nationwide strike to begin immediately.

What I Want for Xmas

Please, Please, Daddy, Not Another Sewing Machine!

By Lee Coller



One thing my girl friends and I do not want for Christmas is a sewing machine.

You'd think that, with the price of clothes skirting the sky, any gal these days would drool at the thought of a sewing machine. My girl friends and I did as we looked the price tags on clothes while shopping one day. So when Rachel burst out with the brainstorm of hiring a sewing machine, we decided to go to town on "making our own." We had never operated a sewing machine before, but that didn't bother us.

Across the sewing machine store counter went our six bucks for a month's rental. Two bucks each for the three of us. Not too bad. And when they demanded another six bucks as a deposit, we counted that out, slightly on the glum side, but determined nevertheless.

By Saturday, the next day we were all off from work, we had each cut, pinned and basted a dress, all set for the sewing machine which was to be delivered to Rachel's house. Phyllis and I arrived promptly at 10 a.m., but not the sewing machine. We waited until 11, 12, no sewing machine. We called the company.

"Oh, yes," the voice at the other end of the wire said, "we have your rental contract and we have your money."

"But we haven't the sewing machine," said Rachel.

"Well," said the company, "the rental contract was made out in one name, to be delivered to that name in care of a second name which does not appear in the bell for the apartment listed which has a third name, so the driver returned the machine as per instructions."

Patiently, Phyllis, who had signed for the machine, explained: Phyllis lives in a one-room apartment (total seating capacity four persons and no storage space). So it was decided to have the machine delivered to Rachel who luxuriates in two rooms. Rachel, won her two rooms sublease after a long and bitter search. Was a "squatter." Hence the name of the original tenant in the bell.

The company, worn down by this time, seemed convinced, at least sufficiently to send the sewing machine—which arrived two hours later.

Four hours after we had planned, and somewhat harassed, we set to work. The instruction book was explicit—for an experienced reader of blueprints, a mechanic, and a needle trades craftsman.

Step by step, we followed the instructions—that is the first few which consisted of putting thread through small holes, winding it around knobs, etc. Even winding the bobbin came easily on this present day wonder, an electric machine. When it came to threading the bobbin—one of those long shuttle jobs — truly a wondrous creation of modern industry, we threaded and threaded. Move by move, we followed the chart, but nothing happened.

"Keep thread to the right," the book said. "Put bobbin in shuttle, hold bobbin down tight, draw thread through slit down straight and bring the thread up under the tension spring."

Simple. All we had to do was bring that little thread up through a solid piece of metal.

We drew it down through the slit carefully and tried turning it around lightly. No soap. We jerked the thread, we pulled, we coaxed. . . .

Saturday by Saturday we worked away—until at last, Phyllis, who is left handed, gave it an accidental twist and the bobbin was threaded —as the doorbell rang and the sewing machine company man came to pick up the machine.

Greeks Explain Their Tactic of Temporary Retreat

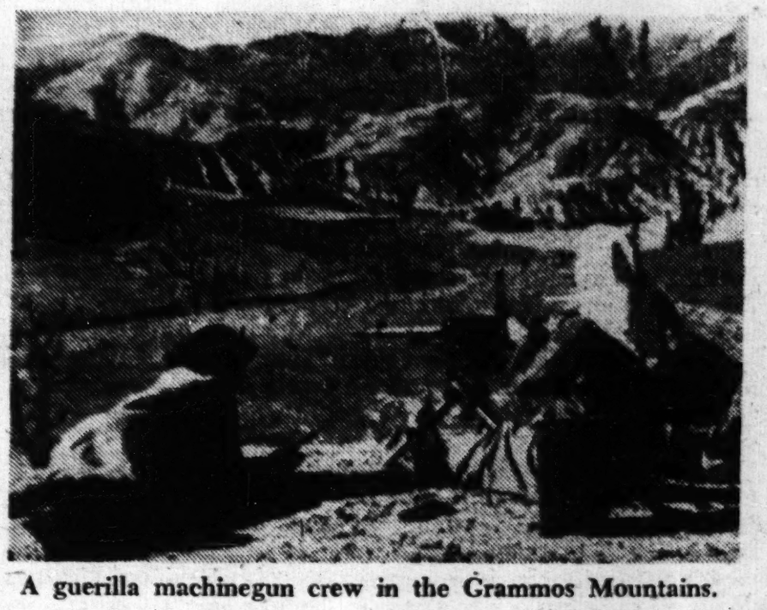
A CHANGE in the perspectives of the heroic Greek Communist Party has just been made public by the Free Greece radio, which explains the "temporary retreat" on the military plane, and the new emphasis on all-around economic and political struggle to defend the Greek democratic movement.

The change was formally registered at the sixth plenary session of the Greek Communist Central Committee, on Oct. 9, 1949. The communique of this parley was broadcast by the Free Greece radio on Nov. 27.

The Greek Communists have decided "to stop the armed struggle, leaving only small partisan detachments as a means of pressure for as much democratization as possible of the political life of the country on the basis of the proposals of the Soviet Union (in the United Nations) and as a form of defense against the murderous orgy of the state and para-state organs of monarcho-fascism."

Instead of regular armed battle, which suffered a defeat during the August battles in the Vitzi-Grammos area, the Greek Communist Party has decided "to transfer the center of gravity of its work to the organization and leadership of economic and political struggles of all strata of the working people . . ."

Although the peoples revolutionary movement, says the communique, "has been forced to make a temporary retreat,"



A guerilla machinegun crew in the Grammos Mountains.

the prospect, even under new conditions, remains a prospect of victorious struggle against the foreign occupation and monarcho-fascism.

★

EXAMINING THE MAIN REASONS why the military resistance this summer and autumn failed, the Greek Communists point to their previous meeting last winter, which gave a perspective of victory based on acquiring sufficient reserves for the Democratic Army of Greece.

The question of reserves was not solved. The army was unable to meet its supply needs. Rather than continue the military struggle in a "petty-bourgeois spirit of desperation and lack of perspective," thus giving the adversary the possibility of dealing the Democratic Army a crushing defeat, a cease-fire and an organized retreat was the only course left.

This tactic prevented monarcho-fascism from achieving its strategic objective, and turns the eyes of all Greek democratic forces to the struggle on the political plane against the fascist menace.

Why wasn't the problem of reserves solved? The communique asks. It gives two main reasons.

First, the strengthening of the monarcho-fascist army by the American military mission, led by Gen. James Van Fleet; second, the treachery of Tito's Yugoslavia, which closed the border to the Democratic army, which strove to break the unity of the Greeks and the Slav-Macedonians in the north, and which set up a "gang of traitors and deserters from our struggle" in Skolpje, organizing ideological and military desertion in the Democratic army.

THE GREEK COMMUNIST STATEMENT reveals that as early as 1943 the Titoites had been working to undermine the Greek democratic movement. The final act came when Tito gave the Greek monarcho-fascists permission this summer to cross Yugoslav territory and strike at the Democratic army's flank at Kaimaktsilan. Moreover, says the Greek CP, "he stabbed us in the back with his own forces during the fierce battles of Vitsi."

The Party sets as its main task now the welding of "all progressive forces in a common front of struggle for the demands of the people, for demobilization and for the defense of peace."

It points to the ruin of nine years of war, the concentration camps overflowing, the death sentences still being decreed, and warns against the recent moves to establish a military dictatorship around Gen. Alexander Papagos, and the threat to exclude the Communists from political life.

It stresses that the links between the Greek people and the Slav-Macedonians must be strengthened, recognizing their right to live freely in the land of their fathers, against Tito's plans to annex Greek Macedonia.

Finally, the existing detachments of the Greek Democratic army are not to be forgotten, but "broad ideological, political and organizational work" among them continued.

"Let the monarcho-fascists, servants of the foreigners, rejoice and toast themselves," says the broadcast.

"History has irrevocably condemned them. The Democratic army of Greece which became a nightmare to the enemies of the Greek people, will fulfil its historic mission as gravedigger of monarcho-fascism."

Sub Drive Starts Rolling in State

DETROIT. — An enthusiastic conference of some 103 builders and readers of the Michigan Worker pledged to get a minimum of 11 subs a piece in the state-wide drive to obtain 1,750 new subscribers by Feb. 1.

Addressed by Carl Winter, one of the 11 Communist leaders in the recent Foley Square heresy trial, the conference decided to admit to a special Worker banquet, Feb. 1., all those who get their 11 subs, one a piece for each of the 11 Communist leaders.

A midway checkup mark will be a state-wide gathering of Worker builders and readers on January the 11th.

Sparking the drive among broad sections of the Michigan people are a number of special editions, dealing with police brutality, the Ku Klux Klan, Black Legion, jobs for the unemployed, the housing crisis, peace, and an anniversary issue of the 1937 sitdown strike in Flint.

★

WORKER builders are using these special editions to get out into new territories, as well as signing up expirations of subs. Anyone, according to the Circulation Dept., can come to the Worker office, 2419 Grand River, Detroit, and obtain a name and address of a recent expiration, or a contact for a new subscription.

In honor of Carl Winter, main speaker at the press conference, the 103 builders decided to make Christmas week "Winter week" by bringing in 800 subscriptions by that time.

Hollywood, a column of film news and comment by **David Platt** appears daily in the Daily Worker.

2 Big Lawyer Groups Hit Sentencing of Crockett

DETROIT.—Several hundred Negro and white attorneys, members of the Detroit Chapter, National Lawyers Guild, and the Wolverine Bar Association, have placed themselves on record at membership meetings to aid in the defense of Crockett. They resolved to do all in their power to assist in the appeal of contempt findings and in any stay of execution proceedings, and to bring the facts before the lawyers of Michigan. A Crockett Defense Committee of 60 lawyers, labor and civic figures, is functioning.

The four-month jail sentence was imposed immediately upon return of the verdict in the trial of the Communist Party leaders, two of whom — Carl Winter and Jack Stachel—Crockett represented.

After a joint committee of both lawyers' groups here prepared an exhaustive analysis of both the 21,000-page trial record and judge Medina's nine specifications of "contempt" actions by Crockett, the attorneys concluded:

• The citation violated the process rights of notice and opportunity to be heard, rights of any attorney. Under regular procedure, an attorney is to be notified of contempt when it occurs, and if adjudged guilty, penalized at that time.

• The nine specifications, taken in the context of an extremely controversial nine-month mass trial prosecuted in an atmosphere of public inflammation, presided over by an unsympathetic judge, indicate that no more is to be expected from a lawyer obedient to the ersponsibilities of his profession and the interests of his clients.

• The severity of the punishment summarily imposed upon Crockett was unjustified by even the least charitable view of what he said and did.

Besides circulating hundreds of copies of their joint brief to organizations, lawyers and civic groups throughout the state, the two groups cautioned all members of the Michigan Bar Association not to ignore the fundamental implications of American freedom involved in the "contempt" cases of the six attorneys. Mass meetings where Crockett will speak have been arranged.

A free trial without lawyers feeling free to exercise all their rights is an impossibility, the attorneys warned. "No lawyer can sit idly by while basic rights of a fellow lawyer are seriously threatened, resting on the assumption that today's grace is tomorrow's protection. When the dike is breached, no stone is secure."

Gala New Year's Eve Party Set at Schiller

A gala New Year's Eve dance and cabaret, sponsored by the Michigan Communist Party, will ring in 1950 at Schiller Hall Ballroom, Gratiot at St. Aubin, December 31 — 9 p.m. until ??

Seven colorful dancers, a comic cowboy and a magician will entertain. Decorative work of a group of artists will be one of several surprises.

Besides the latest jazz and blues numbers, dancing will include waltzes, polkas and a period of square dancing. The conga, of course, will be the midnight special.

National groups are preparing food to be sold at reasonable prices along with beer, wine and soft drinks. Admission is only $1.50 single, $2.50 couple.

DETROIT NEWS' KELSEY RAPS WITHHUNT LISTS

DETROIT.—Detroit News "Commentator," W. K. Kelsey, agreed last week with the decision in New York state declaring the Feinberg law unconstitutional. Local observers point out that the Detroit witchhunt "loyalty" amendment, now being readied for use by the City Council is invalidated by the Feinberg law decision. Nonetheless, preparations for the amendment's use by the incoming Cobo administration are proceeding unabated.

The Commentator declared in his column that he "has never been able to understand how, under the Constitution and its interpretation by the Supreme Court, such a list could have any standing in law."

This list referred to is a list of allegedly "subversive organizations" to be compiled, membership in which to constitute "prima facie evidence of disqualification for appointment to or retention in any office or position in the public schools of the state," under the Feinberg law.

The Commentator further states: "But the mere fact that a person has been or is a member of an organization which someone, even in high authority, considers 'subversive' does not constitute sufficient proof of that person's beliefs or activities. He must be considered as an individual. 'Guilt by association' cannot be recognized by the law, because such guilt is merely an inference."

Local political observers point out that exactly the same argument made here on the Feinberg law applies with full force to the Detroit "loyalty" amendment.

Around the Globe, a column of news and analysis by Joseph Starobin, appears each day in the Daily Worker.

Cut Water Supply Of Portland Jobless

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 23 (FP). — Victims of unemployment, 190 families in a small working-class section of the city had their water turned off recently. They could not afford to pay the 70 cent monthly water user's charge.

The district is inhabited largely by sawmill and plywood workers, veterans who were cut from the "52-20 club" unemployment rolls last August and members of minority groups. These people have been hit hard by unemployment, up 48 percent since November 1948.

Some 400 families were due to lose their water supply, the Federated Press learned, but a last-minute payment saved them temporarily. The delinquent notices sent out by the city in October asked for a $2.80 payment to cover the 70 cent monthly water charge for the three months and a 70 cent sewer user's tariff.

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A DAY IN A HOUSING PROJECT:

Herman Gardens Tenants Unite to Fight Evictions

By Oscar Williams

DETROIT.—As you travel west on Joy Road then south on Southfield in the far western section of Detroit you'll see block after block of neat-looking brown houses, spaciously set off with green malls, lawns and playgrounds. It's the Herman Gardens Public Housing Project, home and haven of 2,150 Detroit families.

Public housing is under fierce attack by the real estate interests. Mayor-elect Albert Cobo has publicly proclaimed his opposition to public housing.

On the other hand, tenants, union members and people's organizations have made the fight for large-scale public housing one of their key points of joint activity.

How is this struggle reflected inside one of the public projects? What do the residents think and what are they doing? What do they think of their homes and their future?

To find the answers the **Michigan Worker** sent a reporter to talk to the residents of this specious, beautiful housing project, one of four in the city of Detroia.

★

FIRST STOP was at the home of a young, personable, energetic war vateran named John Edmonds, president of the Herman Gardens Community Council, the elected group which represents all the tenants.

Inside the four-room Edmonds' apartment were his wife and two small children. Also present at the time of this visit was a young mother of five, Mrs. B, who was telling Edmonds her story of an impending eviction.

Mrs. B. was expecting another baby in three weeks. Her family had just been notified that they were to be evicted immediately. The reason: non-payment of rent.

Her husband was an auto worker who had to leave the shop because of failing health. The family applied for welfare. But the welfare allowance was so miserably small that there was no money for fresh milk and no clothes for the children, two of whom were of school age.

To have made the rent payment would have meant actual starvation for Mrs. B's family. But the project manager was concerned only with collecting the rents and had moved for evicting the family.

★

EDMONDS TOLD ME that Mrs. B's story was typical of hundreds and increasing hundreds of tenants in the project.

He showed me his notebook, which was filled with cases similar to that of Mrs. B.

Then I accompanied him as he made his rounds of more than a dozen families in the project, reporting to them the status of their individual cases, which the community council is fighting in the courts, with the manager, with the welfare department and with the city council.

With only slight variations, the story was nearly the same as Mrs. B's in every home we visited: impending evictions, with whole families about to be thrown into the cold winter streets; lack of food for small children; layoffs; sickness.

In each of those homes Emonds was greeted with warmth and real affection. He is known to every tenant in the project as a courageous, sympathetic leader of the council, who fights fearlessly and effectively for their interests.

He explained to me what was involved in the struggle against evictions. There are two main reasons which causes the management to move to evict a family: non-payment of rent and so-called "over-income."

★

AS FOR NON-PAYMENT of rent, the Community Council has adopted the attitude that "food comes first." Those that can't pay rent have no money even to feed their families and the council is fighting to prevent the eviction of any family on those grounds.

"That is becoming our main fight, as layoffs increase and unemployment grows," says Edmonds, an auto worker himself.

As for the "over-income" argument, these are the main facts: most of the residents with really high incomes (over $5,000) have long since been moved from the project. The main fight now revolves around those persons whose incomes hovers just around the limit.

Management computes incomes on the basis of hourly rate multiplied by 52 full work weeks. Obviously, this computation, for tenants who are mainly auto workers, who are laid off for weeks and months at a time, is patently unfair.

The council is fighting to protect all tenants against that type of eviction, too.

★

THE COMMUNITY COUNCIL is the main arm of the united action of tenants in their own behalf. The present council was elected last year on a program of fighting evictions. Their work was acclaimed by the tenants only last week when the entire incumbent slate of delegates was re-elected by acclamation.

Fighting evictions is only one of the many activities of this rank-and-file, progressive minded council leadership. It organized a Field Day last summer at which 4,000 persons came. It has run bake-sales and puppet shows, organized sewing classes, movies, fought for traffic lights at dangerous intersections, collected food for needy families, and engaged in a myriad of other activities all aimed at improving the community and personal lives of the tenants and their families.

In addition, it has broadened the perspective of the tenants, showing them that the fight for their own interests is city-wide in scope. The Herman Gardens council is an active and forward-looking participant in the City-Wide Public Housing Tenants Council.

This city-wide group has three main objectives: fighting evictions, fighting for more public housing, and fighting to abolish the discriminatory double-list kept by the city housing commission.

Herman Gardens Council held a forum during the last election campaign at which it invited all candidates to express their views on housing. In addition it has sent delegations to city hall to fight for more public housing projects.

As John Edmonds sums it up:

"We've got many problems. But our people are ready and willing to fight for their rights and we feel that our own unity combined with that of other organizations fighting for the same objectives will result in victory."

And that's what's going on inside that beautiful project on Southfield and Joy.



New housing projects in Detroit like these could house 10,000 families within two years, helped by the 1949 Housing Act, 32,000 within six years.

AUTOTOWN ALLEY
by THE OLD-TIMER

The pension plan Reuther and Bugas palmed off on Ford workers of $100 a month "if they work 1800 hours" a year, is sure sick looking baby with many hours lost already due to layoffs. A 13-day work month is reported for December and a shutdown for January.

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Fight layoffs, for wage increases, increase unemployment benefits, local autonomy, democratic rights are expected to be the big programatic issues, for the coming UAW local union elections scheduled to begin January 1950.

Watch for a sinister quintet of GOP politicians, Harry Toy, Alex Groesveck, Wilbur Brucker, Frank McKay, Kim Sigler lining up behind one candidate for Governor, Harry Kelly, darling of the professional patriot brasshats, Toy wants to run for Attorney General on this deal. He loves to "enforce" club and gun "law."

• • •

Meawhile, the troubles of Governor "Soapy" Williams mount. "Pat" Van Wagoner, former Governor, enemy of FDR, has come back to Detroit from Bavaria and wants to run.

Principal backers of Van Wagoner will be the newly organized "State Rights Party" group in Michigan who work in the Democratic Party and who were most vociferous in working for Al Cobo for Mayor in Detroit.

And with Frank Martel, AFL chief backing Cobo in the recent Mayor's race, "Soapy's" brain trust doesn't know what Martel will do. Cobo an avowed Republican—will not be "non-partisan" in the 1950 elections.

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Another headache of "Soapy's" is his Attorney General Steve Roth who pulled the boner of the week when he ruled that the union label is not required on state printing.

• • •

A strike vote is scheduled by the Newspaper Guild at the Detroit Free Press where John Knight and his squires like Malcolm Bingay are saying. "No" to any wage boosts, pensions, etc.

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Some idea of unemployment in Detroit is seen in the facts that there are 40,000 applications for postal work and only 8,000 jobs for the Xmas "rush."

A FBI-trained gumshoe, present State police chief, Don Leonard, about to retire after 25 years with a pension, seems to be the Board of Commerce choice for Detroit police chief. This bird if he gets the nod will thus draw down a paycheck and a pension for one job. A choice redbaiter if ever there was one.

As I See It

ALLEN SCHOENFIELD, author of the recent series of articles on the sex criminal in the **Detroit News,** after two years of prodigious research and consulting all the "authorities" on the question of what to do to eliminate the menace of sex criminals, brought forth the follow-in mouse:



BEISWENGER

"No complete readily available cure . . . obstacles to early detection and custodial care of confirmed sex deviate virtually insuperable . . . whatever hope will be found in coming generations . . . attack must be made on many fronts . . . the cost will be considerable."

Many other times in the series of articles he repeats the theme that to "prevent the development of the sex criminal . . . is a long-range project . . . results could hardly be perceived within one generation."

These "conclusions" amount to an admission of the incompetence of capitalist psychiatric "science" to provide an answer to this problem.

★

THESE ARTICLES, which are a mish-mash of pseudo-scientific opinions, unfounded presumptions, unproved "theories" of psychiatry, etc., deserve a Marxist answer for three reasons:

First—the problem of the sex criminal, while not a major one for the workers (unemployment, war, the oppression of the Negro people are obviously more important), is still a real problem and deserves an answer.

Second—the Schoenfield articles take advantage of public curiosity on the question of sex criminals to propagate all the reactionary ideas of the pseudo-science of psychoanalysis, strengthening this reactionary ideology, which is a weapon of the ruling class against the working class struggle for freedom from capitalist oppression.

Third—it is a natural result of building up the reactionary myths of psychoanalysis for Schoenfield to ridicule the idea that unemployment, poor housing, bad living conditions, etc., have any effect on the growth and development of human personality. The only conclusion from this is that it is not important to struggle against these conditions bred by capitalism.

★

AT THIS JUNCTURE one might inquire as to why the sudden concern of the **Detroit News** with the question of sex crimes. The answer seems to be two-fold:

(1) Sex crimes make sensational circulation-building copy. The **News** and other Detroit capitalist papers are trying every gimmick to hold up badly sagging paper sales; (2) these articles are presented as a **News** contribution to helping solve the "problems of society." This helps to preserve the aura of "liberalism" and "objectivity" which the **News** strives so hard to maintain.

Schoenfield accepts unquestionably the basic Freudian approach. To this he adds a mish-mash of opinions, generalizations, observations, etc., pointed out by lawyers, practical workers in the field, legislators, etc., some of which support and others of which contradict the Freudian presumptions. I will ignore such inconsistencies and concentrate attention on the Freudian approach with which his argument stands or falls.

★

MARXISTS MAINTAIN that Freud's theories are not scientific. They are first of all based on the mythical "individual" man, divorced from the particular social structure in which he lives, which in the U.S. is capitalism.

Marxism maintains there are no eternal laws of the development of the individual human personality separate and apart from the individual who is part of the specific society of which he is a member.

Looking at the question of the sex criminal from this point of view, a Marxist immediately raises several questions, which are not as much as mentioned by Schoenfield:

1. What is the connection between sex crime and the poisonous myth of male superiority which permeates capitalist society?

2. What is the connection between the increase in the number of sex crimes in the past decade in the U.S. and the growing general crisis of capitalism?

3. How does it happen that sexually degenerate elements form an important segment of all fascist movements?

4. How does it happen that while the people of the Soviet Union underwent greater ordeals directly in World War II than did the people of the United States, that sex crime is almost an unknown phenomenon in the Soviet Union?

None of these questions can be answered by the Freudian psychoanalytic approach, which Schoenfield accepts unquestioningly.

(Next week's column will discuss why psychoanalysis is so impotent, and contrast the Marxist approach to psychological science.)

Local 45 Calls for Miners' Support

CLEVELAND, O.—All locals of the CIO United Auto Workers are being asked by Fisher Body Local 45 to defend the United Mine Workers of America against the attempt by the operators to smash the powerful industrial union.

At a well-attended meeting, the local heard John DeVito, Fisher Body officer, recall the invaluable assistance given by John L. Lewis to the auto workers in the historic sitdown strikes.

DeVito's plea brought ringing applause from the auto workers.

Leo Fonster, another local officer, also called for protests against the stand by President Truman that he would use the Taft-Hartley Act against the miners.

The only objection came from Max Schoenfield, rightwing leader of the pro-Reuther clique in the last elections and Trotzkyite follower. Schoenfield attacked Lewis in the same manner as the editorials in the corporation-controlled newspapers.

The local voted a token contribution of $100 to the miners after a number of members made it evident that they were willing to vote substantial contributions as the need arose.

OHIO Edition of the WORKER

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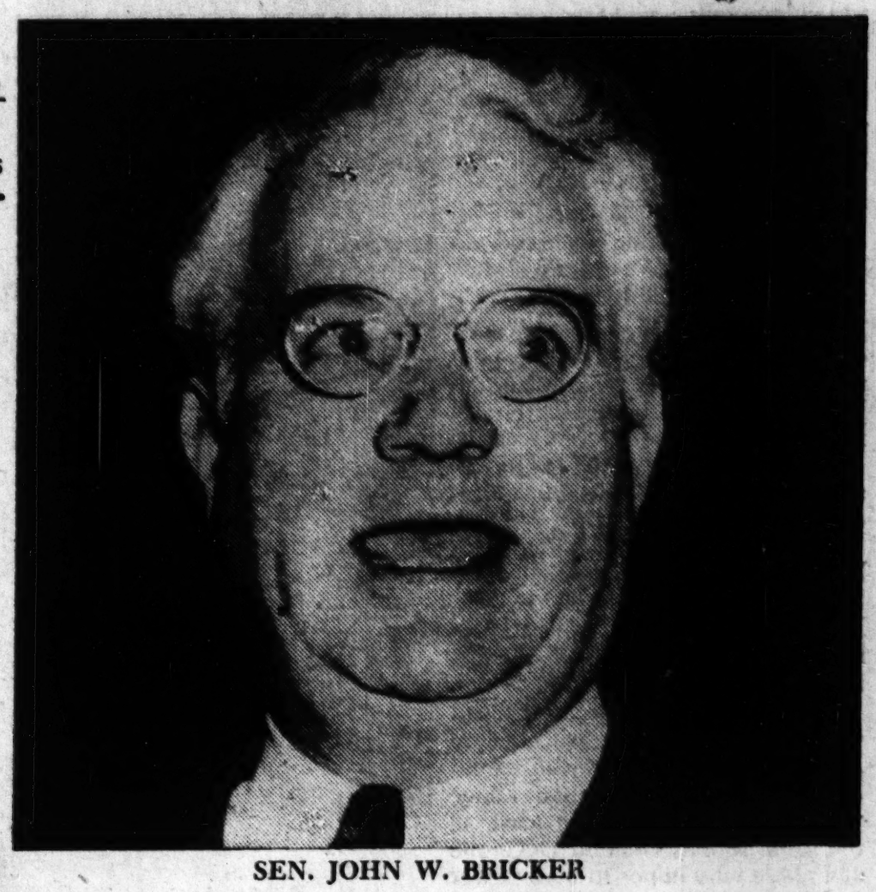
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GERMANS BALK AT U. S.-NAZI ARMY SCHEME

— See Page 4 —

Will Bricker Launch a Fascist Party?



SEN. JOHN W. BRICKER

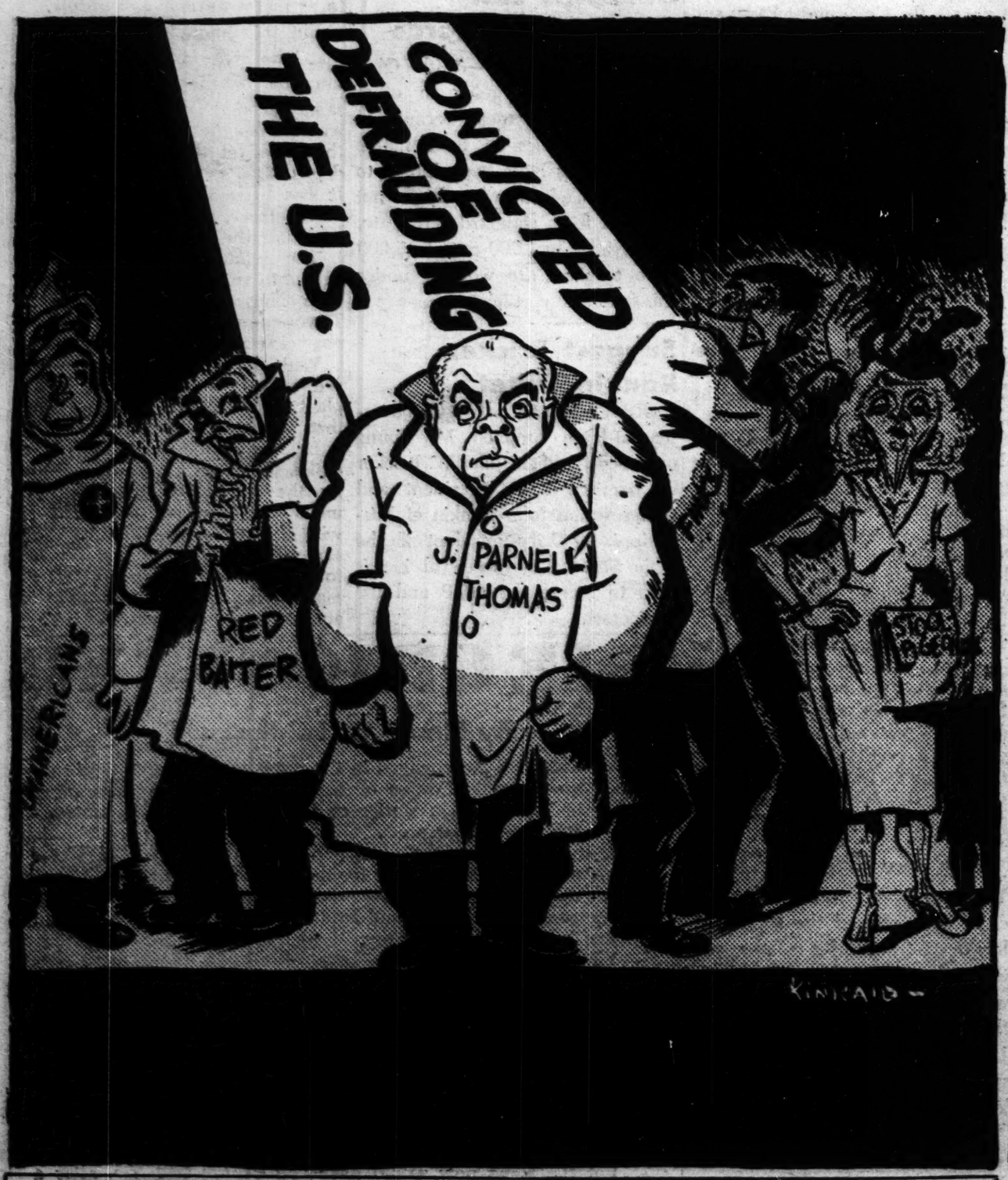
• What's behind Bricker's proposal to merge the GOP with the southern lynch party?

• What's Bricker's relationship with the Ku Klux Klan advocate, L. K. Smith?

• Is the Ohio Senator an advocate of force and violence?

• Is Eisenhower being groomed as the DeGaulle of the United States?

—See Page 1-A



THE STORY OF J. PARNELL THOMAS

Like Father... Like Son...

See Page 3

Open the Warehouses!

CINCINNATI, O.—"Open the federal warehouses and give the tremendous surplus of eggs, potatoes and wheat to Cincinnati families on a relief starvation diet."

This was the proposal sent to the Cincinnati City Council and the Hamilton County Commissioners by the Communist Party, according to its chairman, Frank Hashmall.

With the defeat of the special welfare levy at the municipal election, Cincinnati faces a complete breakdown of relief.

"Clothing allotments have been cut off for some time—even affecting warm clothes for school children," Hashmall pointed out. "It is admitted that the Hamilton County relief budget per family is some 25 percent below the state minimum budget."

Hashmall said the Communist Party was supporting the proposed two mill county levy but "it should be clear that this levy alone will not basically solve the problem." The levy, he said, will not provide minimum relief.

"The Truman government has warehouses crammed with foodstuffs that are rotting.

"This is done to maintain high prices," Hashmall continued.

"The county should make an appeal to the federal authorities for this food."

While supporting the real estate levy, Hashmall said that ample revenue could be obtained from the enormous profits piled up by the rich corporations of the city and county.

"They bear the first responsibility for the layoffs and destitution in Cincinnati."

A National Party of Violence?

Bricker Reveals Scheme

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A new political party, bearing all the earmarks of a fascist movement and embracing the lynch advocates of the south and the powerful corporations of the north, has been projected on the American scene by United States Sen. John W. Bricker of Ohio. Bricker's proposal that the Republican Party merge with the southern Democrats is the first open revelation from the conspirators of reaction who have been hatching this plan in the nation's capital.

Four developments have hastened the projection of the new political alignment:

• The powerful financial interests who support Bricker and his clique are alarmed over the obvious failure of the bi-partisan plan for bolstering the remaining capitalist governments of Europe.

• The national liberation movement of the East, centered in China, threatens to bring an end to the exploitation of Asia.

• The rapid economic advance of the Soviet Union and the people's democracies of eastern Europe has alarmed top industrial circles in the United States.

• An economic crisis, greater in scope than the last depression, is on hand at home.

BRICKER, it was learned, has been in contact with former United States Senator James F. Byrnes, Democrat of South Carolina, who recently opened an attack against the Truman administration.

Choice of the plotters for a head of their movement is General Dwight D. Eisenhower who would be dressed up as "a man above politics." He would be cast in the same role as General DeGaulle of France who hopes to take power in that country with his fascist party.

Bricker, as well as several other leaders of the project, orignally favored General MacArthur, the idol of the Hearst and McCormick press. But MacArthur exhibited considerable popular weakness at the Republican convention despite all efforts to pump his candidacy with publicity.

Recently Eisenhower has been making numerous public speeches stressing "individual enterprise and thrift," the kind of a generality used by reaction in attacking social security.

If Bricker's proposal is worked out, the new political party would have as a major plank the discriminatory features of the Dixiecrats. These include the denial of the right to vote to Negroes and poor whites and opposition to FEPC, anti-lynching and civil rights legislation.

A second feature woud be the smashing of the organized labor movement through legislation more far reaching that the Taft-Hartley Act.

Bricker's record qualifies him as a leader of such a new party.

He has been a bitter opponent of the trade unions. As governor of the state of Ohio, the only labor appointments he made were given to corrupt betrayers of the unions.

He accepted the support of Gerald L. K. Smith, native fascist, when he was a candidate for vice president on the Republican ticket.

He placed his approval on mob violence when he indicated his approval of the wrecking of the home of a Communist leader in Columbus.

In Washington Bricker has fought strenuously against all welfare measures. One political observer in the capital declared that "Bricker has acted more as a lobbyist for the real estate interests than a senator."

Bricker's public announcement of the merger idea was viewed as representing the conclusion by the great Wall Street cartels that the drive toward war must be accelerated.

Truman's "cold war" policy toward the Soviet Union, in their opinion, must be fanned into a hot war. Time is running out with the Soviet Union not only possessing the atomic bomb for defense but using atomic energy to develop the peaceful economy of socialism.



JAMES BYRNES

Major obstacle in the way of the warmakers has been the refusal of the American people to respond to the unprecedented war hysteria projected in the press and over the radio.

With unemployment spreading, reactionaries supporting Bricker believe that the time is ripe for the same kind of demagogic promises used by Hitler to attract a mass following.



GEN. EISENHOWER

Edward Lamb May Enter Senate Race

TOLEDO, O. — Labor circles took interest in the report that Edward Lamb, newspaper publisher and radio station owner, may enter the Democratic primary for the United States Senate.

Lamb, an attorney, has acted as legal representative in previous years for numerous CIO unions, including the steel workers and the auto workers.

Try to Blame Air Pollution On Workers

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—It isn't necessary to be a smoke expert to know that the enormous pollution of the air in Youngstown is caused by fumes from the steel mills. But the city administration of Mayor Charles Henderson, a puppet of the steel trust, has had the effrontry at public hearings to place the blame for this health menace on the small home owners of the city.

Henderson dragged out a so-called "smoke expert" from Pittsburgh, David Kuhn, who argued that the burden of correction should fall upon the working-class residents of the city.

Part of this plan, which would not reduce the smoke and vapor over the city, would force the homeowners to go to the expense of converting their furnaces for the use of oil, gas or hard coal.

It would not interfere with the "right" of the mills to keep poisoning the people of Youngstown.

★

CHIEF OPPONENTS of the mayor's plan speaking at the hearing were the Communist Party and the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Mrs. Pauline Taylor, representing the NAACP, pointed out that the Negro people were being asked to assume a great part of the burden of smoke control while at the same time they were discriminated against in employment. She insisted that the steel corporations assume responsibility.

Speaking for the Communist Party, Sak Levin, urged City Council "to draft a new ordinance requiring the steel corporations to install the equipment approved by the U. S. Public Health Service—the Cottrell precipitator and other devices—as a means of effective smoke control.

"The people of Youngstown will hold City Council responsible for the continuation of damage to health and the ultimate deaths resulting from this industrial hazard," Levin said.

"Those who produce the most deadly form of air pollution and in the greatest volume can easily afford to correct this hazard. The danger is created because of the greed for profits by those industrialists who live in restricted suburbs far from the source of pollution."

★

MRS. IRWIN ELLER of the Youngstown Federation of Women's Clubs offered the support of her organization for smoke control. The intense interest of the women of Youngstown in solving the problem was shown by the 1,200 signatures she submitted in support of effective smoke control legislation.

The advocates of the mayor's plan, incorporated in the Flask ordinance, opposed restrictions on noxious gases and whined that this would force "unnecessary hardships on the industrialists." It was gases such as these that were responsible for the deaths at Donora, Pa.

Ask Sentence Stay For CP Counsel

CLEVELAND, O. — Attorney General Howard J. McGrath was asked by the Cleveland chapter of the National Lawyers Guild to withdraw opposition to a motion for a stay of execution for the sentences given by Federal Judge Medina to the defense attorneys for the national leaders of the Communist Party.

"The lawyers," the Guild said, "should be accorded their full opportunity to prepare and follow through the appeals for their clients."

This right, the Cleveland chapter continued, "would be abrogated if their sentences were not stayed until the conclusion of the appeals."

Ohio Has Low Teaching Standards

COLUMBUS, O. — With Ohio trained teachers going to other states for employment because of the low salaries in their native state, schools have been forced to employ teachers who have not qualified for a standard certificate. Approximately 4,000 out of 45,000 Ohio teachers are working under sub-standard certificates.

Suggest Bricker-Rankin Ticket

CLEVELAND, O. — Congressman-at-large Stephen M. Young proposed that Sen. John W. Bricker be nominated for President and Congressman John Rankin of Mississippi for Vice-President if the Ohio Senator is successful in his plan to merge the GOP and the Dixiecrats.

Removal of Unionist Stirs Rank and File

CLEVELAND, O. — An outraged membership expressed such a storm of protest at a meeting of Republic Steel Local 1157 that president Jack Skrupa hastily adjourned the meeting rather than satisfy the barrage of questions.

The protest centered around the arbitrary removal from office of Lewis Hugley, vice chairman of the local, member of the executive board and grievance committeeman in Zone 2.

Hugley is a Negro. He was taken from his elected post by local officers, under the direction of William Donovan, district president of the CIO union. One of the charges against Hugley was that he "failed to carry out orders" which in effect were to tell the members that no funds were available for relief during the strike.

Hugley declared that some $7,000 was collected for relief. Asserting that favoritism was played in dispensing relief funds, the vice chairman proposed during the strike that funds be made available to as many workers as possible.

But the union leadership ruled that "the books are closed for the duration of the strike." These same leaders paid themselves wages from the union treasury for the period of the strike, but they denied Hugley his compensation. It has been the custom for the union officers to be paid a monthly wage for their "duties."

The removal of Hugley has brought vigorous criticism from both Negro and white workers. The membership of the union has not yet seen a copy of the contract.

With the removal of Hugley as grievance committeeman, the plant superintendent announced that "I'll handle the grievances."

In the period preceding the strike, there was a general attitude by the workers of ignoring the union meetings because of disgust with the conduct of affairs. The explosion around Hugley has led to a determination on the part of many rank and filers to participate and restore democratic control.

THE OHIO SCENE

By Elmer O. Fehlhaber

WHILE WE are engaged in the campaign for 2,000 new subscribers for the Ohio Edition of The Worker, it is worth printing another of the countless stories of the dishonesty of news treatment in the commercial press.

A short time ago the news appeared of the death of Victor Slayton, former editorial writer for the Cleveland News.

Vic's one-time employer wrote quite an editorial tribute recalling the time of his "retirement" and lauding the fine work he had done.

But here is the true story.

Vic Slayton didn't retire.

He was fired. He was getting along in years so the News dumped him from the payroll.

The editorial workers were becoming union conscious at that time; in fact, the Cleveland Newspaper Guild was just coming on the scene.

The first grievance taken up with the News was the unjustified discharge of Vic Slayton.

The Guild, after a strenuous argument, was able to secure him a pension.

But the News now would have you believe that Vic, after a long career, "retired."

Journalistic dishonesty by the Cleveland newspapers is commonplace in the treatment of social, economic and political news.

But this latest lie is about the lowest yet.

I want to add my personal farewell to Vic.

He was loyal to the union, gracious in his dealings with his fellow newspaper men.

He hated the liars who refused to spare him even in death.

The Need in Akron

Unity Key for Rubber Workers

By Mike Davidow

AKRON, O.—What does the future hold for the rubber workers and what is the task of all militant progressive rubber workers? The rubber workers are faced with an accumulation of serious problems which have become aggravated as a result of the protracted internal union struggle.

The major problem is unemployment. Over 60,000 have been squeezed out of the industry since early 1947, while at the same time the rubber corporations have succeeded in sweating 20 percent more productivity out of the hides of the workers.

The chief sufferers have been the Negro workers who because of discrimination have the lowest seniority standard. They are being laid off at a rate of 3 to 1 in proportion to their number in the industry. Next comes the young veterans and women.

So far, the unemployed rubber workers have been left to drift for themselves. They have had to face the delay and red tape in securing their unemployment compensation. Many unemployed rubber workers are not only leaving the industry but the union as well.

A comprehensive program calling for the establishment of the six-hour day nationally throughout the industry as part of all future contracts, the setting up of local unemployment committees, special attention to the unemployment problems of Negro, women and youth, was embodied in a series of resolutions introduced at the convention by Local 5. Such a program in the interest of of all rubber workers whether they sided with or against Buckmaster. There should be a united demand that this program, now before the General Executive Board, be adopted and put into action.

★

ANOTHER MAJOR problem is the division that exists among the Big Four locals in negotiations with the big rubber corporations.

It is not accidental that big business generally has raised the cry against industry-wide bargaining. The big corporations realize the united power that workers in basic industries derive from their united negotiations, united struggle.

As long as this unity in negotiations of the Big Four locals is missing, the URW will be sitting on one, instead of all cylinders. This unnecessary division is costing the rubber workers plenty and in the hard times ahead will prove even more expensive. There is only one answer: A common expiration date of all Big Four contracts, and united Big Four negotiations.

Here again is a demand that cuts across all lines, that is non-partisan, that is in the interest of all rubber workers.

★

ANOTHER aggravated problem stems from the growing wave of speedup and rate-cutting, resulting from the efforts of the big rubber corporations.

Here, there is need for more militant, on-the-spot resistance. The "unauthorized" stoppages that constantly erupt are an expression of the restlessness and dissatisfaction on the part of the rank and file with the neglect on the part of the union apparatus in handling these grievances.

The essence of Buckmaster's company- collaborating policies is to turn union grievance committees into the so-called "impartial" bodies that negotiate between the corporation and the workers.

Militant rubber workers must fight to make their grievance committees their fighting arm. In addition to quoting the contract and making the companies live up to them, there is the need to use some of the old methods of mass support of the rubber workers in the winning of their grievances.

★

THE ANSWER to the $64 question: Where are the rubber workers going? is still to be given by the rubber workers themselves.

It is clear where the big rubber corporations want to go. The rubber barons have already revealed that they have never accepted the idea of unionism. They prefer no restraint of any kind on their hoggish appetite for profits. They want to be free to exploit their workers without even the slightest interference. That is what free enterprise really means to them.

The rubber corporations have been greatly encouraged by the division in the ranks of labor and particularly in the ranks of the rubber workers. They know the depression is here, even though they won't admit it to their workers. They are now preparing to make the rubber workers bear the burden of the developing economic crisis. This means more layoffs, speedup, rate-cutting.

The first requirement for the corporations is a weakened union and ultimately a company union. A situation in which the national CIO goes red-hunting, where one section of labor wars upon another, where purges of militant and progressive rubber workers occupy the energy of labor unions instead of the needs of their members—is ideal for such plans. And in Buckmaster, the rubber corporations gleefully count upon a skillful hand to do the job in URW.

The rubber workers are becoming increasingly concerned with the fact that regardless of who or what is involved, their union, as well as most CIO unions today, are being diverted from doing the job they were set up to do. They are pretty fed up with the constant internal warfare that results in a weakened union and weakened condition in the plants.

Among the more backward there is even beginning to develop anti-union spirit. This, of course, is the main prize big business is seeking by encouraging civil war in the ranks of labor.

★

THE CRYING need of the moment, around which the overwhelming majority of the rubber workers are ready to join in struggle, is for a united union of all regardless of religious, racial, national, factional or political differences, that will unite all to fight the real enemy—the rubber corporation—for the realization of their demands.

The central slogan that can rally the rubber workers is "All for One and One for All Against the Rubber Bosses."

The main task of progressive, militant rubber workers is to strive to bring about the realization of that slogan. The key to achiving this lies in developing united struggles of all regardless of factional lines.

A weakness in the past was the failure to cut across factional groupings in organizing such united struggles.

★

ONLY IN the course of such struggles will the real leaders of the rubber workers come forward. Only through such experiences will the company-collaborating policies of Buckmaster, Ike Watson and Co. become clear to the mass of rubber workers. Only thus will it be possible to restore the militant, fighting character that has for many years been the landmark of the URW. Only in this way will the plans of the rubber corporations be defeated and the urgent needs of the rubber workers met.

That the rubber workers are ready to respond to such a fight is shown by a number of signs: The Goodrich strike despite its weaknesses, the outstanding role played by the rubber workers in sparking the movement for the fourth round of wage increases, the valuable lesson in mass tactics demonstrated in Local 5's "Fight the Depression" conference and last, but not least, the 7,487 votes for candidate for School Board received by Communist candidate Bernard Marks, the overwhelming majority of which were votes of rubber workers.

The rubber workers will yet answer the question "Where Are We Going?" and it may well be "Not Your Way" to the rubber bosses and their puppet, Buckmaster.

Carey Scab Plan Fails

CLEVELAND, O.—The latest scabbing effort by James B. Carey, head of the CIO's new company union in the electrical field, and Sam Sponseller, regional CIO director, has flopped.

As negotiations over a wage increase were in progress at the Wellman Engineering Co., under contract with Local 735, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, Carey intervened with a telegram. He claimed the company union represented a majority of the workers.

But, despite collaboration between management and Sponseller, the company union was unable to sign up any members.

At first the company refused to negotiate with UE, but when the workers halted production while remaining within the shop the bosses had a change of heart.

Company representatives called UE representative Joseph Kres, asked him to get the workers back on the job and agreed to negotiate.

UE Local Asks Tobin Dismissal

CLEVELAND, O.—Four thousand workers of Local 735, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers have sent a telegram to President Truman calling for the resignation of Secretary of Labor Maurice Tobin.

Tobin, the wire said, disqualified himself because of his endorsement of the CIO's company union in the electrical industry. Another telegram was sent to Tobin insisting that he step out of his governmental position.



FRANK J. LAUSCHE

COLUMBUS, O. — Frank J. Lausche, the Democrat who bowed out of the senatorial race with kind words for the arch reactionary, Robert A. Taft, is predicting that "the next 10 years will be one of the richest and most prosperous periods in the nation's history."

Lausche's statement was made in the magazine **Opportunity** as the unemployment crisis reached a new postwar peak in Ohio. At the same time corporations were publishing annual reports with rich or record breaking profits.

Under Lausche's direction, the state administration has reduced its contributions for relief from 50 to 35 percent to the municipalities with the result that relief standards, always meager, were being slashed even more.

Vote Against Split

CLEVELAND, O. — By a vote of 46 to 1, members of the United Office & Professional Workers Union at Monumental Life Insurance decided to remain within their union despite the possibility of expulsion from the CIO.

Agents Desert AFL Insurance Union

COLUMBUS, O.—It has been a slow process but the Ohio agents of the Equitable Life Insurance Co. have learned that avoidance of the "red" label doesn't make the employer any more willing to deal with a union.

Equitable agents in Columbus, East Liverpool, Bellaire, Lorain, Steubenville, Zanesville, Cambridge, Salem and Warren joined the AFL about two years ago on the theory that this union would be more acceptable to management than the CIO United Office and Professional Workers of America.

The AFL proceeded to negotiate a contract with a cut in pay, no grievance committees and signed the agreement without consultation or approval of the agents. The contract enabled the firing of many agents without providing machinery for protest.

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ONE YEAR later the agents came to the UOPWA. They had found there was no payoff for them in red-baiting. With the swing to the UOPWA, no members were left in the AFL.

The UOPWA asked for an election covering Ohio, and at a National Labor Relations Board hearing, Mr. Russ, head of the AFL Insurance Union came to Columbus from Washington. But Russ and the company representatives were embarrassed when it was not possible to produce a single agent who would declare that he was affiliated with the AFL.

The company stubbornly opposed an election. In claiming that they did not have to deal with the UOPWA, the company representatives asked for a formal hearing.

The UOPWA committee stated at the end of the NLRB conference:

"Obviously to be accepted by management today you must be in favor of or a part of a company union. Any real union, one that fights for its workers, is called Communistic.

"Our committee is determined to fight for the right to be represented by bona fide union. Already, in spite of the fact that UOPWA is not formally recognized by management, grievance committees function and an agent was reinstated to his job when the men threatened to walk out."

Gosser in Hospital as Audit Halts

TOLEDO, O. — Richard Gosser, international vice president of the CIO United Auto Workers landed in Mercy hospital with a heart attack as his lawyers were able to halt for the time being an audit of the books of the Automotive Workers Building Corp.

The Sixth District Court of Appeals suspended a mandatory injunction granted by Common Pleas Judge John W. Hackett. This injunction would have opened the lid on the finances of the corporation, an enterprise of Gosser and Local 12.

The suit was brought by John Bolman, formerly employed at the Spicer Mfg. Division of the Dana Corp. Bolman was fired from his job four hours after filing the suit.

The ruling of the District court is temporary. Meanwhile, the court ordered the books of the Automotive Workers Building Corp. impounded.

Bolman has sought an accounting on the grounds that the funds of Local 12, of which he is a member, were being misused.

Toledo Job Crisis

TOLEDO, O. — Willys-Overland has recalled 4,000 workers but the unemployment situation in Toledo remains one of the worst in the entire state. Some 30,000 are without jobs.

TOLEDO BOSSES FIGHT PENSION

TOLEDO, O. — A huge slush fund has been raised by Toledo corporations to propagandize against the proposal of the CIO United Auto Workers for an area pension plan covering all employers.

The fund is being spent under the auspices of "The Committee to Save Toledo's Payrolls."

A full page advertisement in the Times indicated that the group was in actuality a "Committee to Increase Profits."

Two of the major points stressed by the ad were: "Cut costs to make jobs more secure" and "boost output to keep wages high." This is familiar language to Toledo's workers who know that it means an increase of the killing speedup with a lowering of wages.

Battle Reopens For Cleveland FEPC Ordinance

CLEVELAND, O.—Progressive forces in the city of Cleveland were marshalling their forces for the reopening of the battle to persuade the municipal council to cast off the influence of the Chamber of Commerce and enact a fair employment practices ordinance.

The campaign formally opens the first of the year when the new council takes office, but already there has been a series of preliminary skirmishes. Proponents of FEPC are trying to bring about the election of a council president who will favor the ordinance.

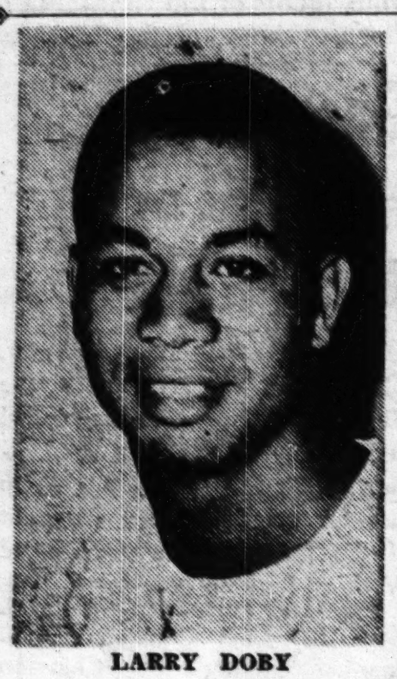
Mayor Thomas A. Burke, defender of the notorious Chamber of Commerce "voluntary plan," is expected to be in the opposition

Two aspirants to the council presidency, Jack Russell and Steve Suhajcik, are rated as FEPC enemies. Russell is believed to be favored by Democratic boss Ray T. Miller and Suhajcik rates well with Burke.

THE RESULTS of the councilmanic election show a slight gain in the membership of the new body of those favoring FEPC.

But business interests, despite the obvious bankruptcy of the "voluntary" plan, are relying on the West Side bloc of councilman plus their ability to bring pressure on wavering elements.

Further divisions in the CIO movement in Cleveland, brought about by the expulsion of the left-wing unions by Philip Murray, have weakened the pro-FEPC forces.



LARRY DOBY

PROOF that the Cleveland public would welcome FEPC legislation was given its greatest demonstration at the municipal stadium where the Negro stars, Larry Doby and Satchell Paige have won the applause of baseball fans. These two players helped bring the world championship to the Cleveland Indians.

FISHER UNION BACKS FEPC

CLEVELAND, O. — Fisher Body Local 45 of the CIO United Automobile Workers has adopted a resolution demanding passage of the Carr-Jaffe fair employment practices ordinance.

Letters have been sent to each city councilman stating the position of the local union.

The resolution backing FEPC was adopted unanimously at the regular meeting of Local 45.

Delegates from Fisher Body to the CIO Auto Council are expected to raise the question there is an endeavor to mobilize workers in the entire industry behind FEPC.

Ohio Edition The WORKER

Address all editorial material, advertisements and subscriptions for the Ohio Edition of The Worker to Room 203, 1426 W. 3rd St., Cleveland 13, Ohio.

Telephone: MAin 9454.

Editor: Elmer O. Fehlhaber.

OHIO

HALL ASKS FOR WEST SIDE FEPC CAMPAIGN

Before very long some of us will be making New Year's resolutions. I have a few for myself but rather than outline my own pledges I'd like to propose one for every progressive resident of the West Side of Cleveland.

It amounts to this:

"I promise to organize every kind of pressure in my neighborhood, in my shop and among my friends for the passage of an FEPC ordinance by the City Council."

This is a pledge not to be taken lightly.

Cleveland is held back today from blazoning a new path of democracy in Ohio because a group of reactionary West Side Councilmen has been able to prevent passage of this ordinance.



Gus Hall

The fate of the revived Carr-Jaffe ordinance will rest on what can be done to break up this sordid opposition.

There is no need to convince the people of Cedar-Central, Glenville or the southeast section of the necessity of FEPC. They have demonstrated their support—although it could be made more forceful.

But Jimcrow sits on the throne on the West Side.

He has kept the Negro people and the Jewish people from finding home there.

He has excluded them from restaurants and public places.

But he has gotten away with it because the decent people of the West Side have not picked up this issue and done the necessary job.

Let me suggest a simple starting point.

There are a great many churches on the West Side, Protestant and Catholic. Most of these church bodies in their national gatherings have made declarations against discrimination.

Why not drop in and see the pastors and priests and ask them to call from their pulpits for a vote for FEPC?

In the days of Debs and Ruthenberg, the West Side led all Cleveland in militancy. It's time for a revival in the interest of democracy.

Hunger Approaches the Ohio Valley

BELLAIRE, O. — "The Marshall plan?" answered a coal miner to a question on his sentiment on that subject. "Well, I'm not too much interested in that. What I'd like to see is an Ohio Valley plan."

That coal miner, a veteran in the industry, was thinking in terms of government aid for the victims of the depression that today is creeping into the coal patches in the hills and threatening the steel towns on the river.

The miners, of course, are more aware than any other group of the economic pinch.

The production of coal has been increased enormously. The new joy machine is being introduced wherever its operation is profitable. Strip mining is gouging out the hillsides at an ever greater pace.

"There just isn't the market for the coal we produce," is a common saying.

And the operators are insisting on an even higher rate of production, an insistence that ignores safety regulations. Everywhere there is fear that a big disaster may occur at any time.

The fight with the operators has entered a new stage. Gone is the time when Franklin D. Roosevelt was in the White House. Instead, it is Harry Truman who waves the threat of the Taft-Hartley Act as a weapon against the miners' demands.

But if there ever was a name despised in the Ohio Valley it is that of United States Senator Robert A. Taft.

Truman may use the legislative weapon against the miners but the Cincinnati senator is the man who fashioned that sinister weapon that threatens wages, working conditions and the precious welfare fund.

A fighting candidate against Taft would sweep the mining towns with an unprecedented vote.

•

STEEL PRODUCTION, particularly at the huge Wheeling Steel Co. plant at Steubenville, is holding up to date.

It is realized, however, that the catching up of production is not far away. And the mill owners are putting the speedup into effect in such departments as the open hearth and the blast furnace.

Where only 18 heats were secured before the strike, the management now demands and gets between 26 and 30 heats.

During the strike, the bosses of Wheeling Steel were active in preparing for the speedup. Some 150 foremen attended a class at the YMCA where they were trained to put "more efficient operations" into effect.

The foremen and other supervisory personnel were supplied with outlines explaining how they should interpret the new contract.

But as this was written not a single grievance committeeman was supplied with a copy of the contract by the union.

Asked about the feeling of the men toward the pension settlement, one Wheeling worker said: "There's a general feeling that we're going backward. We had a big meeting of the local when the men turned out to hear the terms of the agreement. Now interest has slackened. Only about 50 attended the last meeting. And we have a membership of 5,000."

•

MUCH OF the bitterness of the men over the union leadership is centered against Paul Rusen, the district president.

"He didn't even visit the picket line during the strike," a coke plant worker said. "Part of the time he was at the CIO convention where Phil Murray was splitting up the CIO. Then he went over to Fairmont, West Virginia, and helped a scab movement against the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers.

"He did send a relative over to see us but the guy was drunk.

"John Phalen was supposed to help us from the district office. We had to keep calling him to get him to attend the strike committee meetings.

"The local had to do its own relief work entirely. There wasn't any help from the international."

"We won a principle," another worker said of the pension settlement, "but try and eat a principle when you're hungry."

•

ONE OF the brightest developments in the Ohio Valley is the tremendous development in political consciousness among the Negro people.

In Bellaire, the first Negro councilman in history was elected. He is James Snell who was an active campaigner for Henry Wallace in the presidential election.

In Martins Ferry, a Negro political club is credited with turning out the vote in such numbers that political officeholders acknowledged that this group had the balance of power.

In Steubenville, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has forced the Kresge Five and Ten to end discrimination at the lunch counter.

But the best story illustrating the fighting spirit of the Negro people concerns a woman who went to a government office.

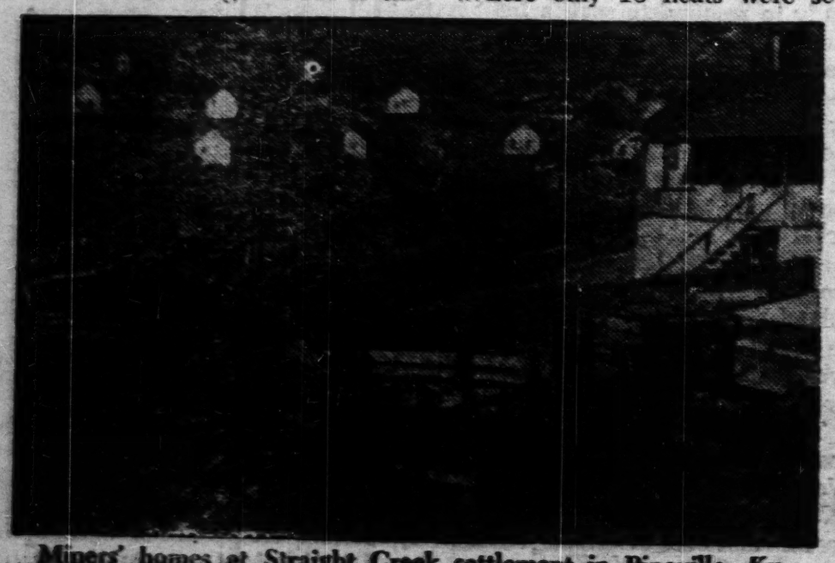
"I want to apply for citizenship papers," she said.

"Where were you born?" the clerk asked.

"Right here in the Valley."

"You don't need citizenship papers if you were born here."

"But I do," the woman persisted. "You won't give me my rights of citizenship. I can't eat where I want, live where I want or get a job. I want those papers."



Miners' homes at Straight Creek settlement in Pineville, Ky.



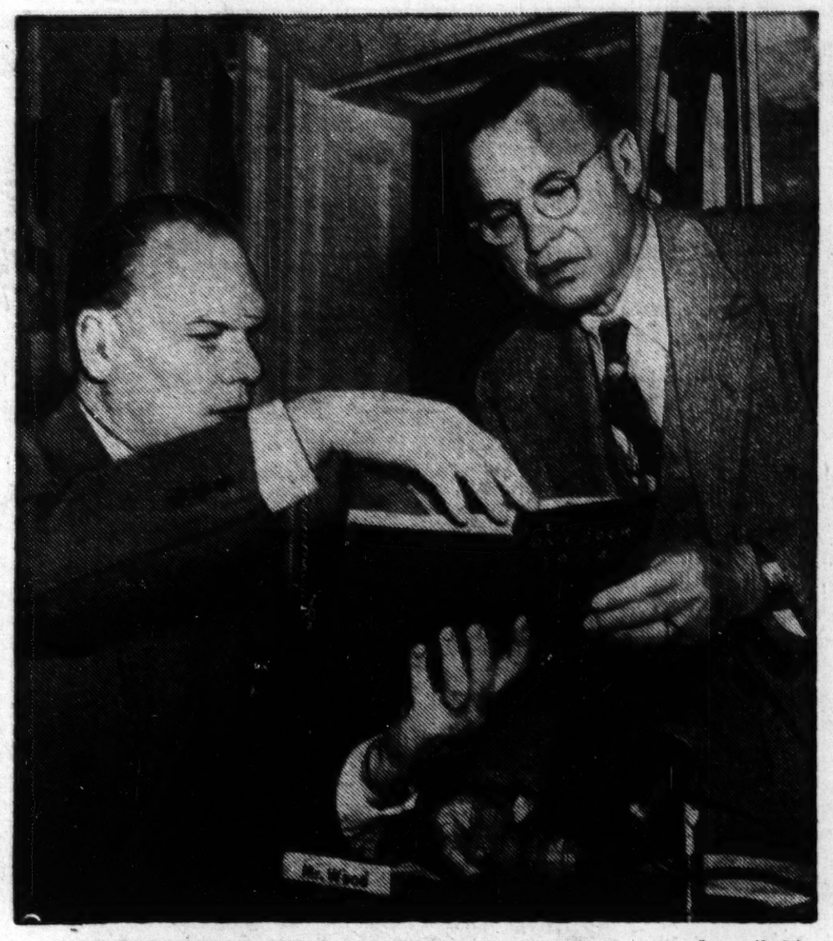
Front yard of a miner's home.

The Worker
Southern Edition

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Vol. XIV, No. 50 — 26 — December 11, 1949
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A HOAX FIZZLES --AIMED AT FOES OF COLD WAR



PRESENTING THE HOAX is George Racey Jordan (left) showing his diary to Rep. John Wood of the House Committee on Un-American Activities in Washington.

Radio Commentator Fulton Lewis, Jr., Comes Up With "New and Amazing Revelations"—The Gutter Press Glouts But It Proves to Be a Dud

— See Page 3 —



Parnell Thomas, Anti-Communist!

— See Page 3 —

GERMANS BALK AT U.S.-NAZI ARMY PLAN

— See Page 4 —

in the Magazine

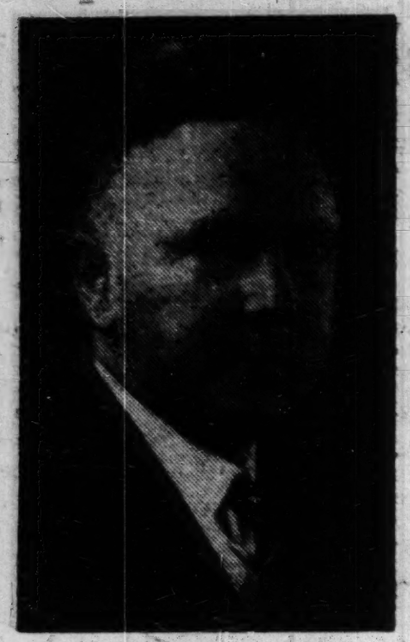
Bill Robinson and The American Dance

The Day Everyone in Peking Was Smiling

No Lost Generation For American Youth

Insecurity—New Gospel of the Rich

How Virginians Licked Boss Byrd



SENATOR BYRD

A Progressive Coalition Spiked V ote Steal; Negro Woman Fought a Militant Campaign

By Alice Burke

RICHMOND, Va. — The landslide defeat of the Campbell so-called anti-poll tax Amendments revealed how bitterly the people of Virginia oppose the policies of the Byrd Machine, representative of Wall Street corporations and large land owning interests in this Commonwealth.

Around these amendments, the entire Byrd Machine was mobilized. This is the second major defeat suffered by the Byrd Machine.

In the spring of 1948 the Machine, under sponsorship of Governor Tuck, attempted to cripple the election laws in order to prevent the people from expressing their choice. This was so raw that even the most conservative protested and the attempt was defeated.

During the past two elections, the Byrd machine candidates narrowly escaped defeat. A united, militant fight on the basis of issues could have defeated them.



Opposition to the Campbell Amendments came from many groupings. The "Truman" Demo-Dcrats, who have no basic disagreements with the Byrd machine except thatt hey are "outs" and they want to be "in" were opposed to it. The "liberal" forces constituted themselves into a state body to fight the amendments. However, this was a "lily-white" body which refused admission to the Negro people by holding its meetings in swanky hotels where Negroes were not allowed.

In addition to these, the staunchest opponents were the Negro people, the labor movement and the progressive forces.

There was an attempt in various areas to unite these latter groups. Unity was not always achieved however, because of the red-baiting of labor leaders. However, there was a certain amount of unity in places. In Richmond, where a considerable amount of work was done on this, the Campbell amendment was defeated 7 to 1.

★

A VERY IMPORTANT CAMPAIGN was conducted in Richmond for the House of Delegates. It was the bold presentation of issues by the Progressive Party candidate, Mrs. Senora B. Lawson, which livened the campaign and resulted in her receiving 20 percent of the vote cast.

Although Mrs. Lawson was the Progressive Party candidate, a broad Citizens Committee was formed and her fighting program and policies reached wide sections of the population. Mrs. Lawson was the only Negro candidate in the race and the first Negro woman to ever run for the State Legislature.

Mrs. Lawson had excellent qualifications, having fought for civic and educational improvements for the Negro people for over twenty years in Richmond. She was well known as a civic, educational and religious leader.

However, there was an attempt on the part of certain Negro leaders to refuse to support her candidacy and instead to give aid to a white lawyer, Howard H. Carwile. The major reason for this is that the top Negro leadership are tied to the Democratic Party. They are fearful of the effect of the fighting program and policies of the Progressive Party, especially among the workers and the youth.

Despite this attempt to sabotage Mrs. Lawson's candidacy she polled 4,516 ballots.



GOVERNOR TUCK

Support for Carwile by certain Negro leaders was based on his demagogy about Negro rights. Carwile, in reality did a hatchet job on Rev. Ransome, a Negro minister who was a candidate in the Democratic primary earlier this year. Carwile carried on a vile and abusive campaign over the radio and in public addresses against Dr. Ransome, who had the support of the major organizations of the Negro people, and was primarily responsible forh is defeat in the primary.

★

EXPOSURE of Carwile, a Trotskyite, as a tool of the white supremacists came in this campaign when he bitterly red-baited and denounced Mrs. Lawson and declared himself qualified to "represent the Negro people." This outrageous white supremacy arrogance was exposed by Mrs. Lawson who declared over the radio that the Negro people wanted and would fight for representation until Negroes sat in city, state and national legislative bodies.

The major weakness of the Lawson campaign was the inadequate amount of activity and publicity generally and specifically among the labor groups and white liberal elements. The local press very deliberately kept publicity at the very minimum. There were large numbers, especially among the whites, who did not even know of Mrs. Lawson and her program.

A CIO representative of the Paper Workers, Temple Kessinger, was elected on the Democratic ticket from Allegheny County. He is the only labor representative in the State Legislature. His election points to the possibility of more labor and Negro candidates being elected providing there is unity and a militant program of struggle.

'The Miners Deserve All They Ask For!'

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—"My father was killed in the mines. The miners deserve all they ask for because they risk their lives and health every day they go to work." This defense of the miners and their cause for better conditions was made by a young woman who works as clerk-typist in downtown Birmingham. She said the daily papers were slandering the miners and never told the truth about them.

She was indignant becausc she knew from first hand experience that mining was dangerous, hard, and injurious to the health. They brought her father home from the mines one day, his legs and body crushed by a rock fall. Although she was a little girl at the time, she remembers the tragedy well. She remembers the life of poverty that followed her father's death.

Wherever there is mining there are those who remember the great tragedies of past explosions and accidents—to say nothing of those that happen every day.

One Birmingham miner recalled the Mulga mine explosion back in 1937 when 32 were killed. He said the bodies of the dead miners were set, row on row, on slabs. Their hands were near their dirty faces, trying still to protect themselves from the shower of heavy rock and onrush of poison gas.

Miners must always seek ways to protect themselves from rock falls.

Poison gas is often without color or odor and can't be detected. It will kill without any warning. Many miners must work deep in water and work electrical equipment at the same time.

In the ore mines, and in some coal mines there is the danger of silicosis. Miners get this disease by breathing dust from certain types of rocks. It causes slow and painful death. Even now in Jefferson county there are some miners suing companies for damage done by this dust while working in the mines.

Accidents are reported almost every month in Southern mines. Here are excerpts from a report made by the Alabama department of industrial relations, division of safety and inspection:

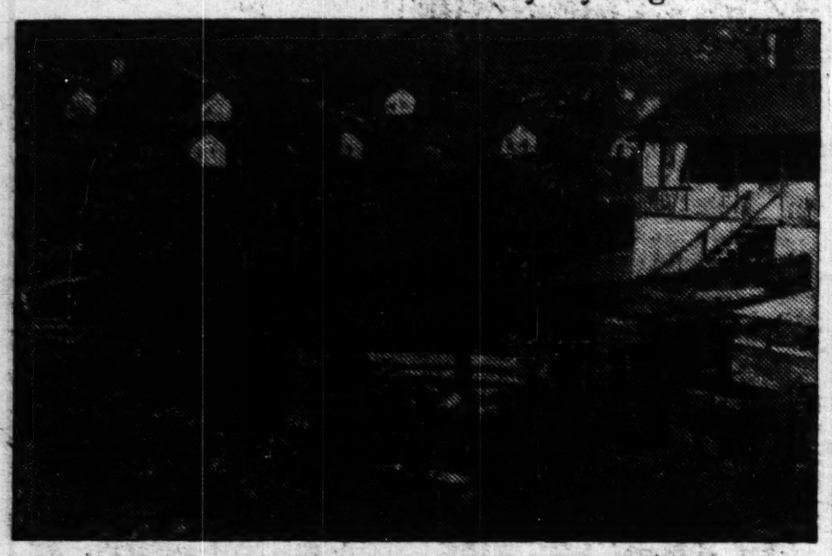
"Ernest Johanson, pump tender sustained fatal injuries when caught between belt and tail pulley at railroad car unloading station."

The report said the company did not provide safe working conditions:

This accident report is dated Jan. 17, 1949. The company mentioned is the Birmingham Slag Co. of Jefferson County.

Alabama does have laws governing mine safety. They were won after years of struggle on the part of miners. But these need strengthening because inspectors must tell mining companies, in advance, when an inspection is to be made. This means the company can "fix" things up in preparation for an inspection.

Southern miners hope to gain even better state laws. Their unions are conducting campaigns to get all union men, Negro and white, to register and vote.



Miners' homes at Straight Creek settlement in Pineville, Ky.

Texas Youth War On School Bias

By Wendell Addington

AUSTIN, Tex.—A conference of Negro youth, proclaiming its determination to smash Jimcrow in Texas education, called on Negro students throughout the state to seek admittance now to all state-supported colleges. Enthusiastic support was voted as well to 41 law suits during the next year against Jimcrow high schools and 31 suits aimed at Junior Colleges.

Immediate legal action was supported against the state park board which now excludes Negroes from Texas' numerous state parks.

The conference, which founded the State Youth Council of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), also set into motion plans for intensive legislative action in the interests of Negro youth.

Donald Jones, NAACP regional director, told the applauding delegates, "You have become from this day a force which reaction must reckon with in Texas." Two spokesmen for the State Department of Education quickly discovered the truth of this characterization when their attempts to defend the dual system were sharply attacked by the young delegates.

A standing ovation was given to delegate Herman Barnett, who has broken through Jimcrow as the first Negro to study at the University of Texas School of Medicine in Galveston.

Mr. Bennett smilingly reported that his reception by his white fellow-students has been "Great!"

The 75 delegates represented 14 functioning youth chapters, including an all-white chapter at the University of Texas where a majority of the student body were found in an authoritative poll to favor the admission of Negroes.

A. Maceo Smith of Dallas, state NAACP leader, pointed to the international significance of the struggles of Negro youth as he warned, "You will either be cannon fodder tomorrow, or the vanguard of universal peace."

President J. J. Rhoads of Bishop College, who also heads the huge Texas Council of Negro Organizations to which the new Youth Council affiliated, called for complete equality for the Negro people in the closing speech.

Pity the Children Going to This School!

PELL CITY, Ala.—City officials who visited Pell City's grammar school found the school building inadequate, and dangerous to the lives of the children.

Their report said the school floor is unsafe to walk on. There are loose bricks over doors and windows which might fall at any time. They said that during even a mild wind "this entire building rocks."

Their report said that many wires were exposed in the school building because their insulation had rotted. Recently a small fire occurred in this building because of such defective wiring.

Toilets at this school, they said, are inadequate. Children have to walk about one-half a block to get to the toilet building. There are no wash basins. The toilet room has only about one-half the toilet fixtures really needed.

The Fell City school is just the kind that exists all over the state. A report by the state department of education in 1947 says, "The health of many Alabama school children is being jeopardized by inadequate school building facilities."

The department of education's report says that over 800 schools are "operated in privately owned buildings, most of which are shacks unsuited and unadaptable to school use." It says that more than $75,000,000 are needed to provide properly heated, lighted, ventilated, sanitated, and equipped school buildings.

The national average paid per pupil for the maintenance of the school plant is $3.21. In many of the Black Belt counties where most of the citizens are Negroes this amount is less than $1. In Randolph county it is 15 cents, in Dallas county 31 cents, and in Lowndes 18 cents.

ILLINOIS EDITION

The Worker

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United Labor Parley Tells City: 'Stop Mob Violence!'

—See Page 2-A

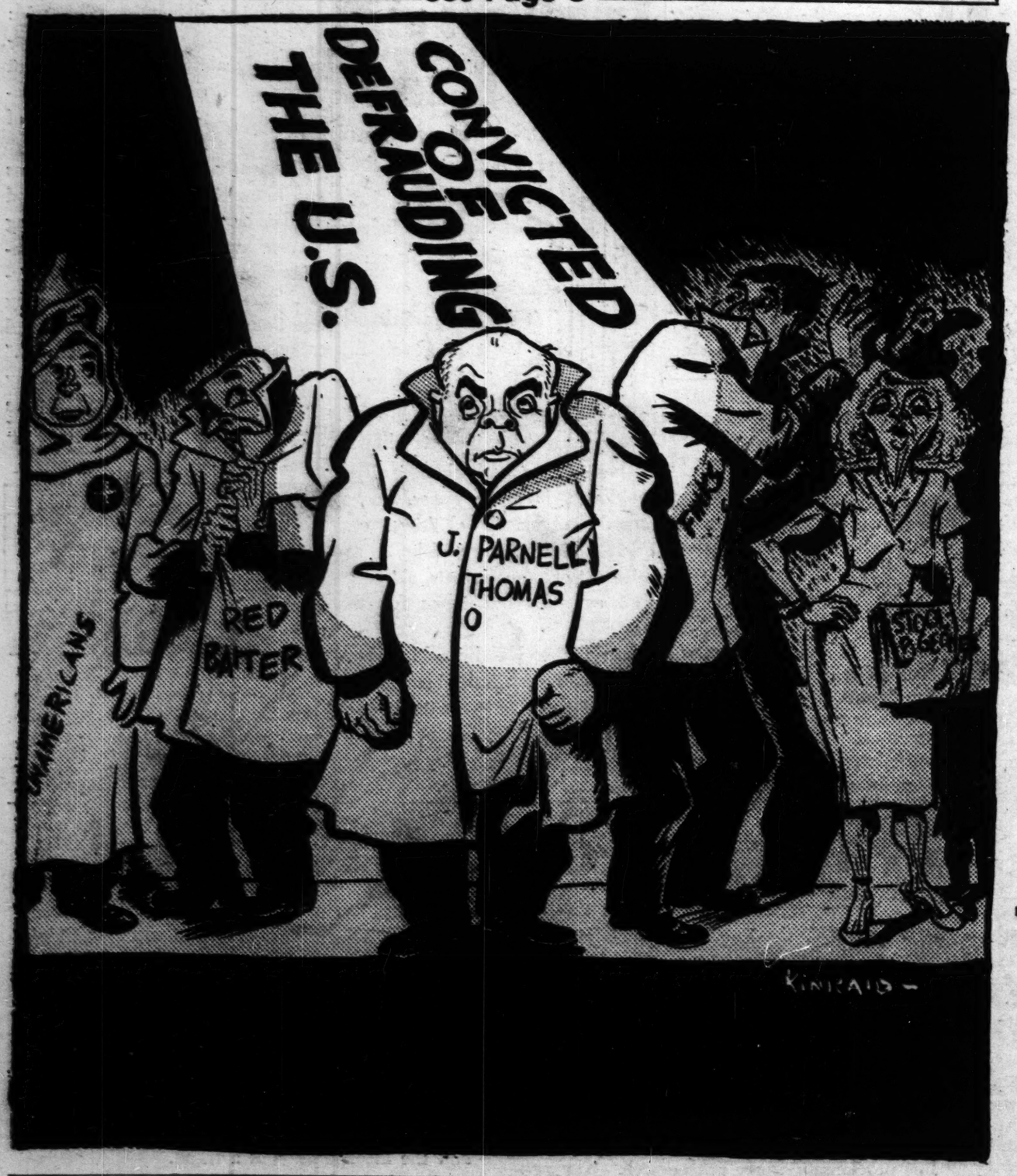
GERMANS BALK AT U.S.-NAZI ARMY PLAN

— See Page 4 —

THE STORY OF J. PARNELL THOMAS

Like Father . . . Like Son . . .

See Page 3



A Dozen Subs a Day

An ace sub-getter explains how its done—in the coal-fields of Southern Illinois.

—See Page 1-A

The 'Forgotten Founder'

DuSable, a Negro, was Chicago's first citizen—but you have to dig plenty to find that out.

—See Page 2-A

Kennelly's Own Bias

Our Mayor talks like a "liberal," but his storage firm practices racist job discrimination.

—See Page 2-A

The UE Situation

All UE locals in this state are holding firm despite the assaults by the Carey raiders.

—See Page 1-A

New City Budget Slashes Relief

—See Page 2-A

How to Get a Dozen Ill. Worker Subs in 1 Day

By Johnny Rossen

ONE OF THE OUTSTANDING Illinois Worker boosters in southern Illinois is Bill Frame, coal miner of Gillespie, Ill. Bill, a Spanish vet as well as a World War II vet, is an outstanding militant in a coal mining community known for its militancy.

He is pit committeeman at mine No. 4, Wilsonville, a few miles from his home. Wilsonville has a population of about 900, almost all miners and their families.

Last Friday I made an appointment to meet Bill at 3:00 in the afternoon to go around to solicit miners for subs to The Worker.

But around noon, a miner died at that pit, and Bill, as pit committeeman, had a lot of work to do all that afternoon, so we couldn't get started till after 7:00 o'clock in the evening. I had to accompany Bill and a couple of fellow committeemen to the home of the widow.

On the way, Bill's two buddies eagerly signed up for The Worker. After their visit with the widow, we stopped off at a tavern to make a phone call, and there Bill introduced me to another miner, an old-timer of the days of Eugene Debs.

"Yep, I'm still a Socialist," the grizzled veteran of the coal pits assured me, "but not the Norman Thomas kind!"

No sales resistance from him. He was sub number three.

Next we went to see an old Lithuanian coal miner who, Bill had heard, subscribed to a progressive Lithuanian paper. Turned out he had a son and wife who were already avid and enthusiastic readers of The Worker.

The family wouldn't let us get away from there for an hour, so eager were they to talk with a representative of The Worker. The last person they had had a chance to talk with like this was "Whirlwind" Larsen of Worker sub fame, who has become something of a legend to progressives downstate here.

"Shall I renew your sub for another year?" I asked the young miner.

"No," he answered emphatically. "I want it for another TWO years!"

This family gave us a list of about eight or nine other progressive Lithuanian American families we could see for The Worker. It was past 9:30 when we left there and went to the home of the first person on the list, a couple of blocks away.

Bill knocked on the door. As he saw a man approaching, he said: "Say, we got the wrong house, but I know this miner, let's sell him one, too."

And that's exactly what we did—we sold him "one-two."

As it was getting too late to call on any more miner prospects at their homes, Bill took me to the miners' cooperative tavern on Main Street. In exactly one half-hour at this tavern and another half-hour at a tavern across the street, we signed up seven more subscribers, including two bartenders (they are coal miners during the day).

Some of the comments of the miners were very interesting. Several spoke to us in this vein:

"Yeah, I remember The Worker; used to read it occasionally in the '30s. Now, mind you, I'm not a Communist, nor even a sympathizer, and I disagree with a lot of what's in your paper, but I tell you it's time the people were waking up and reading more papers like this one. Things can't go on like they are. Sure, sign me up for a year."

Score at 11 p.m., when we returned to Bill's home: 12 subs.

And that isn't the end of the story. Bill is pledged to help me get another two dozen subs before this drive is over. He'll do it, too.



GIL GREEN, Illinois state chairman of the Communist Party, speaks Sunday afternoon, Dec. 11, 2:30 p.m. at Ashland Auditorium, making his first public appearance here since the trial of the Communist leaders in which he was a defendant.

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208 North Wells Street, Chicago, Illinois

All UE Locals Here Rebuff Carey Raids

By Sam Kushner

CHICAGO.—All ten electrical, radio, and machine locals of the UE in the state of Illinois have remained loyal to the UE and are successfully rebuffing every assault of the new IUE-CIO (commonly referred to as the "Imitation UE"). Al Fineman, appointed by James B. Carey to head up the new IUE setup in this area, furnishes one of the best examples of what a trade union leader should not be. Several years ago, Local 1121 of the UE had as its president and business manager the same Al Fineman. There were approximately 1,500 members in the local at the time. Today, all that is left of this local is less than 100 members in one radio plant in Chicago. Under Fineman's "leadership" the local has almost disappeared.

In addition, approximately one year ago, several Negro and white workers, who were members of Local 1121 brought charges against Fineman for having negotiated a special agreement with the Mitchell Manufacturing Co., which provided that in the recalling of workers after a layoff, the Negro workers would be called back last regardless of seniority.

Fineman was found guilty by the UE District Council and was expelled from the UE. Since that time what was left of Local 1121 was suspended from the UE.

★

THE TEN locals of the UE in Chicago, Peoria, Danville, DeKalb and Rockford, Illinois have turned a deaf ear to the pleadings of the new Carey-Fineman outfit. Local 1119, one of the Chicago amalgamated locals of the UE, has at membership meetings of the local, shop meetings and executive Board meetings reaffirmed their determination to fight for UE.

Three of the companies under contract with this local attempted to withhold checkoff dues from the local union based on the "disputed representation" issue. Two of the companies have already capitulated before the demand of the membership that their dues be forwarded to their local union.

A third company which stalled on negotiations and refused to forward the dues payment to the local union has already backed down on its refusal to negotiate.

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THE 3,000-member Local 1150 which has more than a dozen companies under contract, has pledged full support to the UE. Four companies originally refused to forward this dues checkoff to the local union following the CIO convention. As a result of rank-and-file pressure, three of the four companies have agreed to abide by the full contract provision, including the checkoff of dues and the forwarding of the checkoff to the local union.

Local 1114, with almost 5,000 members and the largest UE local in Chicago, is the main target of the employers' Metal Trades Association and the "Imitation UE." A concentration of some 50 organizers distributed leaflets at the gates of the Miehle Printing Press Corp., urging the workers to desert the UE. Mike Mann, CIO regional director, and Al Fineman led the distributors. Accompanying them were six squad carts of police.

Several days later a meeting of more than 400 Miehle workers voted (with two against) to support the UE. The stewards' council of the local has likewise reaffirmed its loyalty to the UE.

ONE COMPANY, Illinois Gear has refused thus far to negotiate a new contract with this local. Three shops, including Illinois, Gear, are the major concentration of the IUE forces in this local. The total membership of the three shops is less than 800 members. A number of companies in this local are withholding dues payments in spite of membership pressure on the companies to release the union dues to the local union.

Local 1153 at Rockford Illinois has remained loyal to the UE and reaffirmed its loyalty in spite of every effort of Walter Reuther's organizers to raid the plants. The Greenlee Bros. Co., with 700 workers, is the largest shop in the 1,000-member local. A large crew of CIO organizers attempted to win

(Continued on Page 9)

Xmas Gifts at W. Side Bazaar

CHICAGO. — Chicagoans will have an opportunity to do their holiday shopping and save their money at the Pre-Christmas Sale to be held on Friday evening and Saturday afternoon and evening, Dec. 16-17 at the Hyam Solomon Center, 3251 West Roosevelt Rd.

Shoppers will find an array of drugs, cosmetics, hosiery, jewelry, household articles, imported linens, leather goods, Czechoslovakian embroideries, Mexican wares, books, records, children's clothing, etc. For the ladies there will be an assortment of blouses, hats, skirts, as well as numerous items for the men.

Everything will be sold at bargain prices with most items going at more than 50 percent discount

The sale will wind up with a bang-up party Saturday evening. Admission will be free.

Parley Hits Drive Against Foreign Born

CHICAGO. — A delegation of over 50 Chicago civic leaders, trade unionists and others last week participated in the "National Conference Against Deportation Hysteria" held in Detroit.

In a statement issued by Mildred Treffman, executive secretary of the Midwest Committee who headed the delegation, she said:

"Chicagoans are becoming increasingly alarmed by the current deportation drive and the violations of the rights and liberties of foreign-born Americans.

"Recently naturalized citizens and non-citizens have been visited in their homes by men representing themselves to be agents of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. These men have asked many questions and have even attempted to search the homes they visited."

"You do not have to admit any stranger to your home unless he has a search warrant or warrant of arrest carrying you name."

ILLINOIS EDITION The Worker

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Editor: CARL HIRSCH.

Prosecute the Racists!

AN EDITORIAL

FOLLOWING the Englewood mob violence, the Mayor has issued a hail of statements and proclamations.

These statements—which begin to reaffirm the rights of citizens in a democracy regardless of their race or creed—did not come about spontaneously.

They were forced out of the Mayor by the aroused people of Chicago, by the unprecedented rise of broad new people's movements against mob violence, by the forthright and sharp criticism of the Mayor and police department.

But proclamations are not enough. The people now demand deeds to crush mob violence and to destroy it at its roots.

There is much that can be done. But we would like to point out one course of action that must be taken by the city and state authorities.

This paper has exposed the existence and activities of the White Circle League of America, Inc., a Klan-like outfit which was formed to destroy the rights of people to live wherever they please in this city.

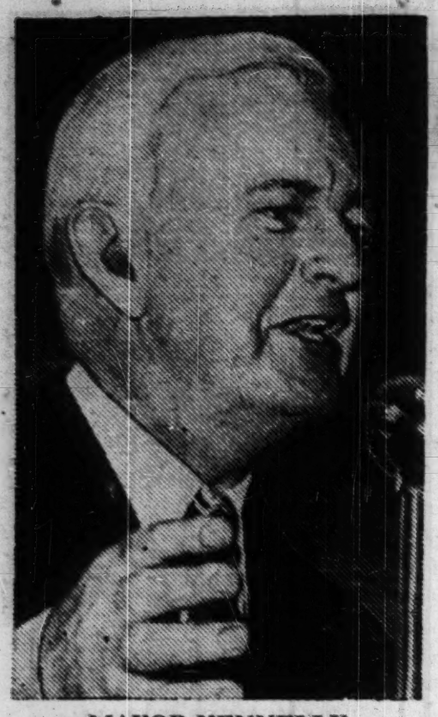
Its organizer, Joseph Beauharnais, told the Illinois Worker that he was active in the Park Manor mob violence, that "the only weapon left to the white man is violence."

But our city and our state have laws to prosecute this hate inciter and to smash his organization.

Secondly, this outfit was incorporated in the state of Illinois last month. The purpose listed in its incorporation papers are a complete falsehood and the incorporation is a fraud.

We demand that the police department of this city, State's Attorney John Boyles and Illinois Attorney General Ivan Elliott take steps at once to prosecute the White Circle League, its founder and its officers.

By their action on the insidious White Circle League, the people can determine the sincerity of these public officials and whether racists and anti-Semites have special protection from the penalties of the law.



MAYOR KENNELLY

Mayor, Your Bias Is Showing!

CHICAGO.—Mayor Kennelly is setting an example of racist prejudice for the citizens of Chicago.

He discriminates against Negroes in the hiring of workers at the big chain of moving and storage houses which he owns and which bears his name — Werner Bros.-Kennelly.

An investigation by this paper found only one Negro worker in all of Kennelly's five huge warehouses, which are distributed over the North Side.

This one Negro worker is a night watchman. The Werner Bros.-Kennelly offices are strictly lily-white.

One of the Mayor's employes at one warehouse told a reporter for this paper: "I've been here for 35 years and I know of only two Negroes who have ever been hired. When they left, their jobs were filled by whites."

As head of this firm, with which he has been associated for 30 years, Kennelly has had ample time to review its hiring policies.

Strangely enough, he did not make a change even after he campaigned for Mayor of Chicago, telling Negro voters that he was "in favor of prompt enactment of a fair employment practices law."

A Negro worker told this paper this week how he got the run-around last week when he tried to apply for a job at Werner Bros.-Kennelly. He was shunted to the traffic division at 3313 N. Halsted. There he was told all hiring was done from the main office — the one he had just left!

During his election campaign, Kennelly declared: "It is idle to talk about the brotherhood of man unless we make a practical application of it."

Where does that put you, Mr. Mayor?

Relief Rolls Up, But City Budget Calls for Slash

CHICAGO.—The city's proposed budget for 1950 contains a substantial slash in the relief allowance, in spite of the fact that relief rolls are up and will undoubtedly go higher.

The Chicago Welfare Administration told The Worker this week that relief rolls have gone up by fully 50 percent in the part year.

However, the proposed budget calls for a slash of $132,000 in the item: "For relief of poor and indigent persons as provided by law."

★

THE CITY has the responsibility of providing 25 percent as its share toward the total cost of relief in this city. The balance is supposed to come from the state.

However, relief funds have become a political football between the city and state authorities. City Welfare Commissioner Alvin Rose has been critical of the state relief set-up, thus supporting Kennelly in the sham battle over distribution of state funds to the city.

Rose pooh-poohed the proposed city relief slash in a conversation with The Worker, declaring that the state will simply have to make up the shortage.

★

IT IS KNOWN that the budget figure proposed by the City Council Finance Committee is usually based on the recommendation of the commissioner.

Relief in the state has been cut twice since September 1, once in the form of a 25 percent slash on the food budget of relief recipients. Later, the relief rolls were cut drastically by means of lopping off thousands on the state rolls.

The City Welfare offices reported that there are now 27,000 relief cases, as against 18,500 in November, 1948.

Rose indicated that he would not ask for more funds for his department. A public hearing on the city budget was slated for Dec. 9, with final action by the City Council on Dec. 12.

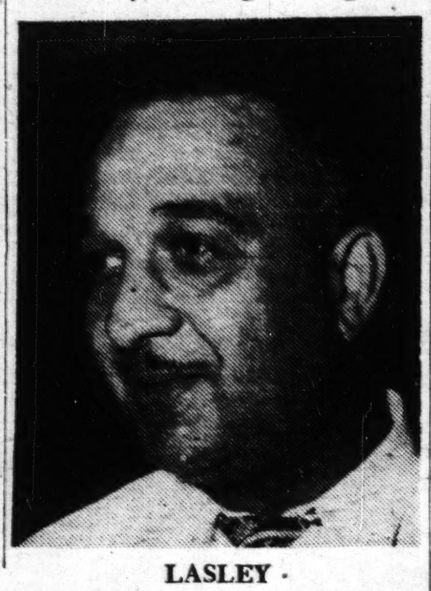
WON'T SCAB

NEW ALBANY, Ind. (FP).—A city official resigned after he was ordered to supervise garbage collection by scabs who replaced striking members of Local 1283, American Federation of State County and Municipal Employes (AFL). His resignation, Asst. Street Commissioner Frank Overton said, followed a row with Mayor C. P. Erni.

Labor Demands City Stop Mobs

By Ruby Cooper

CHICAGO. — An all-out drive for enactment of a city ordinance against racist mob violence was opened here at a labor rally of more than 400 trade union leaders at 4859 S. Wabash. Ignoring the "left-right" di-visions in the ranks of labor, the rally brought together groupings from both camps on the common issue of curbing the terrorist attacks on Negroes and enforcing civil rights for all minorities.



LASLEY

Speakers included Samuel Levin, leader of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers and retired state president of the Illinois CIO; Saul Alinsky, author of the recent book, "John L. Lewis;" Russell Lasley, Negro International Vice-president, CIO Packinghouse Workers; Ernest DeMaio, United Electrical Workers, and Aaron Bindman, CIO Longshore and Warehousemen's Union; Harold Neilson, District Director, Packinghouse Union, presided.

Moving to work closely with the recently-held Chicago Conference to End Mob Violence, including every major Negro organization and among the most powerful city-wide groups, the labor rally established a permanent Continuations Committee to work jointly with all other organizations.

Lasley was selected as the committee's co-chairman.

★

A RESOLUTION unanimously adopted lashed the Kennelly administration and Chicago Police Department for being "criminally lax" in both protecting the rights of minorities and prosecuting the instigators of the mob violence.

It also urged establishment of a Citizens Committee, comprised of trade unions, Conference on Mob Violence and other groups, to investigate the local real estate "improvement" associations accused of fomenting the racist outbreaks.

Lawyers Seek Warrant for Mob Inciters

CHICAGO.—Thirty-seven hoodlums who took part in the mob violence at 56th and Peoria Sts. last month will be prosecuted for criminal offenses, it was announced this week.

A lawyer's committee, headed by William C. Booker, Cook County Bar Association, has been formed to secure criminal warrants against the hoodums. The committee includes such well-known attorneys as Joseph Edelman, National Lawyer's Guild, State Senator C. C. Wimbish, Richard E. Westbrooks, National Bar Association, Theresa Ehrlich, National Lawyers Guild, Max R. Naiman and Irving Steinberg, Civil Rights Congress.

"These thugs, viciously attacked the home of Aaron Bindman and roamed the Engelwood area for a week beating Negroes and Jews," Miss Ehrlich declared. "They are charged with the minor offense of disorderly conduct. We intend to see that they are properly punished for the crimes of assault with a deadly weapon, riot and assault and battery."

Conviction on these charges carries a two year prison term, the attorney said.

THE CITY'S FOUNDER



DU SABLE

DuSable-Chi.'s 'Forgotten Man'

By Noble Frederick

CHICAGO.—What is Chicago's "big secret?"—the fact that its founder was a Negro.

To the everlasting shame of this city's schools, its libraries, museums, newspapers, they have joined in a united conspiracy to hide this fact.

Jean Baptiste Point DuSable was the trapper and trader who first settled here 160 years ago. Here he built the first home, a large attractive house with a handsome front lawn where he planted four great poplars.

And here he lived from 1779 to 1796, raising a family, building the first settlement where the Chicago River meets Lake Michigan.

Subsequent generations of white supremacists buried the story of DuSable. The house he built, which was later sold to an Englishman named John Kinzie, became known in Chicago history as the "Kinzie House!"

At the corner of Pine and Kinzie Sts. on the Kirk soap factory building, there is a plaque that says: "Site of the first house in Chicago, erected about 1779 by Jean Baptiste Pointe De Sable, a Negro from Santo Domingo."

Then it goes on to say: "With the concurrence of the Chicago Historical Society and the Daughters of the American Revolution, this tablet is dedicated in honor of John Kinzie. . . ."

The Chicago Historical Society's museum at Clark and North has a display on "Highlights in Chicago's history." But try to find here any mention of Chicago's founding father!

This reporter checked the libraries. "Hmm," said the librarian, flipping through the files, "DuMaurier, DuPont, Durocher (Leo) — sorry, nothing on DuSable."

Ask any high school boy or girl in New York City who Peter Stuyvesant was and you'll get a ready, quick response. Ask the same question about William Penn anywhere in the State of Ptennsylvania and they'll think you're kinda stupid for not knowing that he founded the state. Now mention the name of DuSable to the average Chicago high school student, and it is a safe bet that you'll draw a blank.

DuSable settled at the site which is now the City of Chicago just 160 years ago.

He was born around 1750, but no one can say exactly where. He was a runaway slave from New Orleans, while others credit him with being from Santo Domingo of French and Spanish parentage. But the most authentic sources available indicate that DuSable trace his lineage to the Dandonneau family which emigrated from France to Canada during the 17th Century.

DuSable was a man of culture and refinement. He earned the respect and admiration of the people with whom he dealt. By the standards of his times, he was an educated man of affairs.

In the words of Prof. Milo Quaife, an au-

(Continued on Page 10)

Near-North Ministers Call For Probe of Mob Inciters

CHICAGO. — Near-North Side ministers held a special meeting last week and not only registered protest of the 56th and Peoria mob violence but agreed upon positive recommendations to prevent such disturbances in the 42nd ward.

Led by the Rev. Royston, of the Union Baptist Church, the discussion revolved around an eight-point program with demands for:

• City authority investigation to the fullest of causes behind outbursts and prosecution of instigators.

• A stop to arrests of peaceful persons in the west end of the 42nd Ward who simply can't prove their identity and are treated as criminals.

The group also took cognizance of tenants' problems and pledged in every possible way to inform the community of the Chicago Tenant's Action Council, an organization created to help tenants in their fights against evictions and rent-gouging.

Two Labor Conferences -- Their Aims a World Apart

By Bernard Burton

More than a gap of 5,000 air miles separated the two world labor conferences held recently in London and Peking. The one in London could have been more aptly called a conference of labor burocrats to save the world for Wall Street. It certainly did not represent the 46 million workers it claimed to lead.

The one in Pekin, capital of New Democratic China, was sponsored by the executive board of the World Federation of Trade Unions. It was a conference of trade union delegates from the Asian and Australasian countries where the workers are fighting the double exploitation visited upon the working people of colonial and semi-colonial countries. And the conference added new stature and international prestige to the WFTU which represents 72,000,000 workers.

Liu Shao-chi, president of the All-China Federation of Labor, told a mass rally of 30,000 workers greeting the conference in Pekin that the WFTU meeting had created the conditions for **"mutual assistance and mutual support in the organization of workers of various countries so that more powerful struggles can be carried out against the world reactionary forces of imperialism."**

And Louis Saillant, general secretary of the WFTU, pledged that the workers in the capitalist countries, led by the WFTU, would henceforth be in a better position to aid this struggle against imperialism, which was a struggle for decent conditions for all workers and a struggle for peace.

•

IN LONDON, however, there could be no such pledges of solidarity against a common imperialist enemy, no pledges to raise the standards of workers in semi-colonial or colonial nations, no promise to work for peace.

Fact is the London conference was inspired and approved by U. S. Big Business. Its avowed purpose was "fighting Communism," the watchword of American and British imperialism.

For William Green, Walter Reuther, David Dubinsky, Michael Quill and their counterparts of the British Trades Union Congress, the conference was another milestone in the mission assigned them by American capital. That was the mission of carrying "labor credentials" to workers who would not accept Truman Doctrine salesmanship from employers.

★

THE DIFFERENCE between London and Pekin was perhaps best illustrated when a delegate from British Guiana in London challenged the conference to do something about changing conditions under which his fellow workers receive $1.52 a day in a 64-hour week. He noted that every time a worker in his country "asks for more money he is called a Communists."

The British and American delegates met his plea with frigid silence as they did that of the delegate from Cyprus who noted that "British tyranny" added extra burdens to the workers of that land. He said no anti-Communist labor organization could succeed in Cyprus when it is "slave to another country."

The London conference, led by Social Democratic and Vatican-controlled labor leaders as well as just plain capitalist labor leaders such as Green, could provide no answer to these workers or to the workers of any other land. Their mission was to strengthen imperialist control by providing "labor" support, something illogical and impossible by its very nature.

And their mission also was an effort to whip the workers, especially those of Marshallized lands, behind the anti-Soviet war-breeding drive of the U. S. State Department. That, as they will know, could be done only by deserting the interests of the workers of all lands.

London was a conference to bolster imperialist chains, back Wall St.'s bid for world domination and split the vast world movement for peace.

Pekin was a conference of liberation, a rally to fight imperialist exploitation, add new strength to the struggle for universal peace.

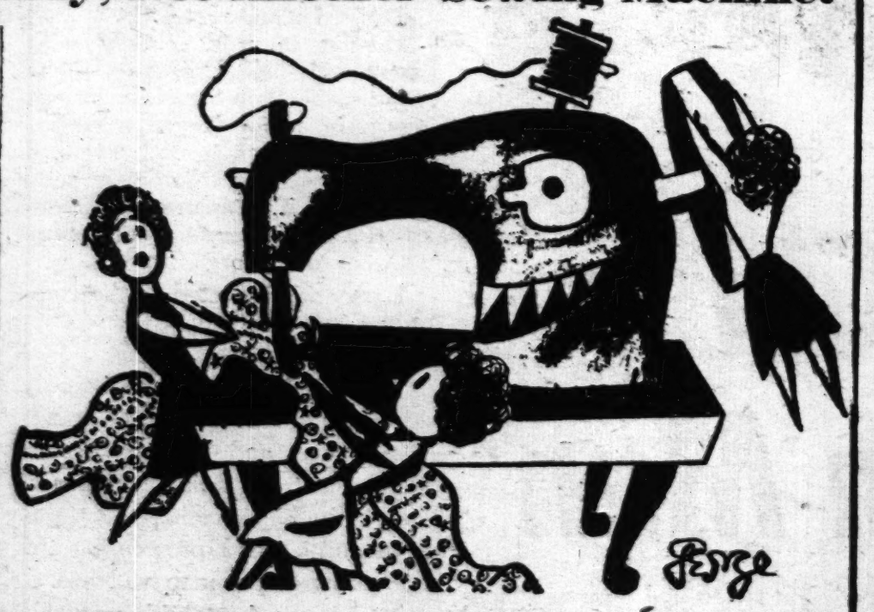
ARGENTINE STRIKES CONTINUE

BUENOS AIRES (ALN). — Argentine unions are continuing their strike offensive for higher wages and better conditions. Sugar workers throughout the country have returned to their jobs after a 6-week walkout, but are ready to strike again if the government does not come through on its promises of concessions. Packinghouse workers in Argentina's meat industry, the country's largest, have voted a nationwide strike to begin immediately.

What I Want for Xmas

Please, Please, Daddy, Not Another Sewing Machine!

By Lee Coller



One thing my girl friends and I do not want for Christmas is a sewing machine.

You'd think that, with the price of clothes skirting the sky, any gal these days would drool at the thought of a sewing machine. My girl friends and I did as we looked the price tags on clothes while shopping one day. So when Rachel burst out with the brainstorm of hiring a sewing machine, we decided to go to town on "making our own." We had never operated a sewing machine before, but that didn't bother us.

Across the sewing machine store counter went our six bucks for a month's rental. Two bucks each for the three of us. Not too bad. And when they demanded another six bucks as a deposit, we counted that out, slightly on the glum side, but determined nevertheless.

By Saturday, the next day we were all off from work, we had each cut, pinned and basted a dress, all set for the sewing machine which was to be delivered to Rachel's house. Phyllis and I arrived promptly at 10 a.m., but not the sewing machine. We waited until 11, 12, no sewing machine. We called the company.

"Oh, yes," the voice at the other end of the wire said, "we have your rental contract and we have your money."

"But we haven't the sewing machine," said Rachel.

"Well," said the company, "the rental contract was made out in one name, to be delivered to that name in care of a second name which does not appear in the boil for the apartment listed which has a third name, so the driver returned the machine as per instructions."

Patiently, Phyllis, who had signed for the machine, explained: Phyllis lives in a one-room apartment (total seating capacity four persons and no storage space). So it was decided to have the machine delivered to Rachel who luxuriates in two rooms. Rachel, won her two rooms sublease after a long and bitter search. Was a "squatter." Hence the name of the original tenant in the bell.

The company, worn down by this time, seemed convinced, at least sufficiently to send the sewing machine--which arrived two hours later.

Four hours after we had planned, and somewhat harassed, we set to work. The instruction book was explicit—for an experienced reader of blueprints, a mechanic, and a needle trades craftsman.

Step by step, we followed the instructions—that is the first few which consisted of putting thread through small holes, winding it around knobs, etc. Even winding the bobbin came easily on this present day wonder, an electric machine. When it came to threading the bobbin—one of those long shuttle jobs — truly a wondrous creation of modern industry, we threaded and threaded. Move by move, we followed the chart, but nothing happened.

"Keep thread to the right," the book said. "Put bobbin in shuttle, hold bobbin down tight, draw thread through slit down straight and bring the thread up under the tension spring."

Simple. All we had to do was bring that little thread up through a solid piece of metal.

We drew it down through the slit carefully and tried turning it around lightly. No soap. We jerked the thread, we pulled, we coaxed. . . .

Saturday by Saturday we worked away—until at last, Phyllis, who is left handed, gave it an accidental twist and the bobbin was threaded —as the doorbell rang and the sewing machine company man came to pick up the machine.

Greeks Explain Their Tactic of Temporary Retreat

A CHANGE in the perspectives of the heroic Greek Communist Party has just been made public by the Free Greece radio, which explains the "temporary retreat" on the military plane, and the new emphasis on all-around economic and political struggle to defend the Greek democratic movement.

The change was formally registered at the sixth plenary session of the Greek Communist Central Committee, on Oct. 9, 1949. The communique of this parley was broadcast by the Free Greece radio on Nov. 27.

The Greek Communists have decided "to stop the armed struggle, leaving only small partisan detachments as a means of pressure for as much democratization as possible of the political life of the country on the basis of the proposals of the Soviet Union (in the United Nations) and as a form of defense against the murderous orgy of the state and para-state organs of monarcho-fascism."

Instead of regular armed battle, which suffered a defeat during the August battles in the Vitzi-Grammos area, the Greek Communist Party has decided "to transfer the center of gravity of its work to the organization and leadership of economic and political struggles of all strata of the working people . . ."

Although the peoples revolutionary movement, says the communique, "has been forced to make a temporary retreat,"



A guerilla machinegun crew in the Grammos Mountains.

the prospect, even under new conditions, remains a prospect of victorious struggle against the foreign occupation and monarcho-fascism.

★

EXAMINING THE MAIN REASONS why the military resistance this summer and autumn failed, the Greek Communists point to their previous meeting last winter, which gave a perspective of victory based on acquiring sufficient reserves for the Democratic Army of Greece.

The question of reserves was not solved. The army was unable to meet its supply needs. Rather than continue the military struggle in a "petty-bourgeois spirit of desperation and lack of perspective," thus giving the adversary the possibility of dealing the Democratic Army a crushing defeat, a cease-fire and an organized retreat was the only course left.

This tactic prevented monarcho-fascism from achieving its strategic objective, and turns the eyes of all Greek democratic forces to the struggle on the political plane against the fascist menace.

Why wasn't the problem of reserves solved? The communique asks. It gives two main reasons.

First, the strengthening of the monarcho-fascist army by the American military mission, led by Gen. James Van Fleet; second, the treachery of Tito's Yugoslavia, which closed the border to the Democratic army, which strove to break the unity of the Greeks and the Slav-Macedonians in the north, and which set up a "gang of traitors and deserters from our struggle" in Skolpje, organizing ideological and military desertion in the Democratic army.

THE GREEK COMMUNIST STATEMENT reveals that as early as 1943 the Titoites had been working to undermine the Greek democratic movement. The final act came when Tito gave the Greek monarcho-fascists permission this summer to cross Yugoslav territory and strike at the Democratic army's flank at Kaimaktsilan. Moreover, says the Greek CP, "he stabbed us in the back with his own forces during the fierce battles of Vitsi."

The Party sets as its main task now the welding of "all progressive forces in a common front of struggle for the demands of the people, for demobilization and for the defense of peace."

It points to the ruin of nine years of war, the concentration camps overflowing, the death sentences still being decreed, and warns against the recent moves to establish a military dictatorship around Gen. Alexander Papagos, and the threat to exclude the Communists from political life.

It stresses that the links between the Greek people and the Slav-Macedonians must be strengthened, recognizing their right to live freely in the land of their fathers, against Tito's plans to annex Greek Macedonia.

Finally, the existing detachments of the Greek Democratic army are not to be forgotten, but "broad ideological, political and organizational work" among them continued.

"Let the monarcho-fascists, servants of the foreigners, rejoice and toast themselves," says the broadcast.

"History has irrevocably condemned them. The Democratic army of Greece which became a nightmare to the enemies of the Greek people, will fulfil its historic mission as gravedigger of monarcho-fascism."

'Revealing the Ceiling' Is This Council's Service

By Gunnar Leander

This is the second of a series of articles on the work of the Chicago Tenants Action Council.

CHICAGO. — "Concealing the ceiling" is a common practice among Chicago landlords—bent on taking illegally from their tenants money to which the rent control law does not entitle them.

To put over this robbery, they require, and often receive, the silent cooperation of the Chicago Rent Office.

"Thousands of Chicago tenants are paying illegal rents," said Mrs. Willie Jeffries, chairman of the South Side chapter of the Tenants Action Council, "because the rent office prevents them from finding out what their ceiling rents should be."

"You might say," she added, "that 'revealing the ceiling' is one of the services offered by the Tenants Council, which has won thousands of dollars for organized tenants."

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WE OBSERVED a typical case at Mrs. Jeffries' invitation, when we accompanied her to a tenants' meeting at 6501 South Cottage Grove Avenue.

Residents in the 45-apartment building had gathered to discuss the news just unearthed by the Tenants Action Council that legal rents in the building were from one-third to one-half lower than amounts they had been paying landlord Edward Durshlag for over a year!

After months of fruitless efforts by individual tenants to determine their proper rents, they joined the Council, marched into Rent Director Norman Shogren's office in a body, and with lightning speed had the list of "ceilings" in their possession.

★

THE MEETING was excited and jubilant. Richard Smith, tenant in apartment 8-11, found the rent ceiling for his 3-room flat was $10 a week. He had paid $17 a week for 14 months.

Said Smith, employed as a moulder at the Craane Company. "It's like getting a $7 a week pay raise!"

Rent Office figures revealed that Mrs. Mercedes Smith had been paying $22.5) per week for a small apartment pegged at a $14.50 rent ceiling. A dressmaker, and member of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, she agreed with Smith that membership in the Tenants Council was "as important as belonging to the union."

YOUNG Mr. and Mrs. Fred Jefferson were rejoicing over the one-third cut in rent, from $15 to $10 per week, which their $1 membership in the Tenants Council had netted them.

Jefferson, a shop steward in the United Auto Workers' local 1059 at the Dohler Die Casting Corporation, was angered at the Rent Office's refusal to divulge the true rents earlier. "I'm sold on this Tenants organization," he declared.

Mrs. Jefferson voiced hope that the Council could help eliminate other grievances in the building. She described how fumes from a defective refrigerator fill their two-room apartment, endangering in particular their two little daughters who sleep in the kitchen.

FOR THE James Keating family, mother, father and four children from 2 months to 3 years of age, living in two small room, the rent cut from $15 to $9.50 a week was "a wonderful Christmas present," said Mrs. Keating.

Mrs. Jeffries and Victor Ludwig, city-wide Tenants Action Council Chairman, advised tenants on their next steps.

"Offer no more than your legal rent to the landlord, in the presence of two witnesses. If he refuses to accept it, mail it in a registered letter. Your receipt protects you fully."

Tenants concluded their meeting with a unanimous vote to start a triple-damage suit against the landlord for a rebate of overcharged rents.

"Landlord Durschlag is about to find out that concealing the ceiling is expensive," declared Mrs. Jeffries.

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what's on ?

CHICAGO

PROGRESSIVE Party Forum. 7:30 p.m., Sunday, December 18. 113 W. Elm. Albert Rubio will explain Labor Youth League activities.

GRADUATION HOP. Workers School. For all students and their friends. Dec. 10, 8 p.m. Fur and Leather Workers Hall, 1914 N. Noble St. Barn dancing, entertainment. Admission 60c.

PRE-CHRISTMAS sale. Dec. 16, 8 p.m. to midnight, Dec. 17, noon to midnight. Haym Solomon Center, 3251 W. Roosevelt Rd., 2nd floor. Proceeds, the Labor Press. Admission free. Refreshments, entertainment.

PROGRESSIVE Party Forum, 7:30 p.m., Sunday, December 11, 113 W. Elm. Aaron Bindman, trade union leader, will give personal account of fascist-like mob violence at his home at 56th & Peoria.

THE FAMOUS Soviet film, "The Road to Life," will be shown at the People's Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago Ave., Dec. 16. Auspices, Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship. 8 p.m.

JEWISH SONGS, drama and music will be featured in two evenings of entertainment arranged by the Jewish People's Fraternal Order. Proceeds to aid Jewish Progressives institutions in Europe, Israel and United States. Dec. 17, 8:30 p.m. JPFO, 3560 Douglas Blvd. Dec. 18, 8:30 p.m. Board of Jewish Education Theater, 63 E. 11th St. Admission, $1.25.

GIL GREEN and George W. Crockett speak on Foley Square. Hear the truth of the Communist trial. Ashland Auditorium, Ashland and VanBuren, Dec. 11, 2:30 p.m. Auspices, Illinois State Committee, Communist Party.

NEW YEAR'S EVE Frolic. Dec. 31, 9:30 till 2 a.m. Music by Eddie Torrenti and his trio. Free refreshments, dancing. Younker's restaurant, 51 E. Chicago Ave. Donation $5 a couple. Benefit Defense Fund. Sponsored by Civil Rights Congress of Illinois.

LYL PARTY, 113 W. Elm. Sat., December 17. Auspices, Near North LYL.

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Rally Dec. 11 to Hear Gil Green, Crockett

CHICAGO.—George Crockett, Jr., distinguished Negro attorney of Detroit, will be one of the featured speakers at a huge rally here at Ashland Auditorium, Ashland and Van Buren Sts., Sunday, Dec. 11, 2:30 p.m. Appearing together with Crockett will be Gil Green, Illinois State Chairman of the Communist Party and one of the 11 Communist leaders in the Foley Square thought-control trial.

First hand reports on the nine-month long trial will be made by both Green and Crockett, who was one of the defense attorneys in the case.

★

THE NEGRO attorney was sentenced by Judge Harold Medina to three months in jail for contempt of court and along with the other defense attorneys is appealing the vindictive ruling.

Crockett was formerly an assistant United States Attorney in the Department of Justice at Washington. Prominent in the legal counsels of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Crockett was also the one-time counsel for the Fair Employment Practices Committee of the International Union of CIO United Automobile Workers.

The rally is being sponsored by the Communist Party to present the real meaning of the trial of the Communist leaders as the spearhead of the general assault against civil liberties now sweeping the country.

★

THE MEETING will mark the first public appearance of Green in this city since his release on bail last month.

It was also announced that the rally is being held to protest the recent anti-Negro, anti-Jewish mob violence in the Englewood community.

The meeting will be presided over by Claude Lightfoot, executive secretary of the Communist Party in this state.

As part of the program, two dramatic skits will be offered by the South Side Dramatic Group.

Rebuff Carey

(Continued from page 1-A)

this plant away from the UE. A shop meeting voted unanimously to reaffirm their loyalty to the UE.

THE 500 members of the Westinghouse Local in Chicago, speaking through their executive board, have stated that they are in full support of the UE against any raids. This is also true of the smaller GE service plant in Chicago, which is part of the national GE chain.

The Peoria, Danville and DeKalb locals also have acted against any raiders.

In a recent press statement, Al Fineman said that his outfit represents 5,000 workers who have left UE for the IUE-CIO. A survey of the situation throughout the UE in Illinois indicated that the more accurate figure is much closer to 500 than to 5,000.

CRC Tackles Racism In E. St. Louis Movies

E. ST. LOUIS, Ill.—There was a double-feature at the big Majestic Theatre here last week. One was inside.

The other out at the box-office, where the Civil Rights Congress was making a dramatic fight to smash Jimcrow.

In its movie-houses—as in many other things—East St. Louis is sometimes called "a little piece of the Deep South." That's in spite of the fact that it is in Illinois where—on the statute books at least—there are laws against Jimcrow in public places.

★

THOSE LAWS were being used by the CRC this week as they secured a warrant against the Majestic Theatre manager, Vincent O'Leary, in an important test case.

It could cost the theatre anywhere from $25 to $500 every time they bar a Negro from the theatre—that is, if the law is enforced.

But the CRC of E. St. Louis is also bringing the decent-minded citizens of this town in behind their fight.

Hundreds, in fact, watched sympathetically while eleven CRC members, headed by chairman Ben Phillips, appeared at the box office of the biggest movie theatre in town last week. Nine were Negro, two white.

★

PHILLIPS, a Negro, started out by handing the cashier money for a ticket. In keeping with the time-honored "custom" here, the cashier refused to sell him a ticket.

The CRC delegation then proceeded to lay the basis for their test case. Phillips read to the cashier and the manager from the statute books of the state of Illinois. Pictures were taken and a record made of exactly what was happening.

A crow of more than 400 people gathered and found the CRC action more interesting than the show inside.

PHILIPS asked the police to arrest the cashier and the manager. They refused.

This week, the CRC secured a criminal warrant issued by Justice of Peace X. F. Bertelsman.

In the courts, the CRC and the people of East St. Louis intend to find out whether the sanctity of law and justice isn't just something they make movies about.

WHICH TWIN IS THE PHONY, OR

When a Housing Project Isn't Housing at All!

CHICAGO. — Mayor Kennelly and other speakers at the Dearborn Homes initiation ceremonies last week took frequent occasion to compare the new low-rent public housing development with the N. Y. Life Insurance project proposed for the neighboring South Side area bounded by 31, 35 Sts., South Parkway and the I.C. tracks.

An honest comparison of Dearborn Homes and the "Project 1" scheme reveals the truth: the N. Y. Life project is a perversion of the people's genuine need for relief from overcrowded slum housing.

Dearborn Homes, built on 27 acres of land bounded by 27, State, 30 St. and the N. Y. Central tracks, replaces 330 dwelling units, more than 70 percent of which had been termed unfit for human habitation, with 800 new units.

When the project is completed in the summer of 1950, 2,400 Negro and white persons will live where 1,000 lived before. They will pay rents the average working man can afford.

The New York Life project, covering 100 acres, would evict 3,580 families, or some 10,000 people, to make room for 1,400 dwelling units. Most of the houses they plan to tear down are in average condition, and not "blighted." Rents in the new project would be prohibitiveranging from $75 to $125 and more per month.

What Mayor Kennelly didn't mention in his speech was the fact that the Carey Bill defeat, which he engineered, leaves selection of tenants up to the whim of the N. Y. Life. Unlike the Public Housing Law, the Illinois Slum Clearance Act does not ban discrimination in renting!

It's easy to see why "Project 1" homeowners and tenants, facing eviction, describe the N. Y. Life project as "Negro clearance—not slum clearance, and de-housing, not housing!"

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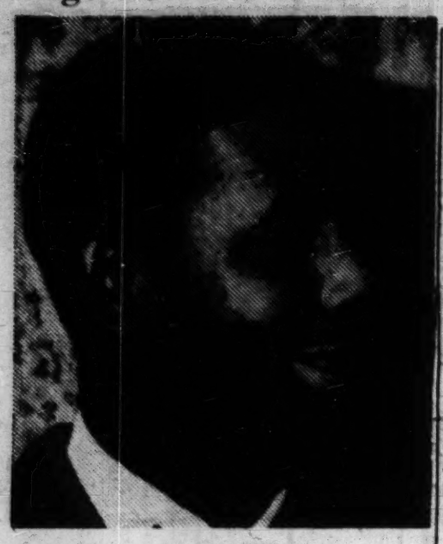
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WILLIAMS

'Baiters' Hit By Williams

CHICAGO.—Sniping attacks on the Conference to End Mob Violence in Chicago and its Chairman, Sidney R. Williams of the Urban League, "will not intimidate us or swerve us from our aim to eliminate the shame of mob rule in Chicago," Williams declared last week.

Stating he could not "at this time" reveal one main source of the attempt to discredit the organization which two weeks ago boldly broke with the "hush-hush" policy of public and private agencies to condemn the instigators and abettors of mob violence, Williams told the Illinois Worker:

"While we welcome our white allies, of whom there are many, we reserve the right to speak for ourselves when our lives are in jeopardy."

It has been reported in labor circles that chief activity to "bait" and undermine the conference stems from the office of Michael Mann, CIO Regional Director in this area.

Labor Center History Dates Back to Louis

CHICAGO. —Old-time residents around 4958 S. Wabash have seen the building and its grounds change considerably over the years.

It was here that Joe Louis fought his first pro bouts. For a time it was a garage. As "Bacon's Casino," it was the scene of much revelry.

After the war, it became known as the DuSable Community Center, making rich contributions to the cultural and community life of the South Side.

And today it has become a labor center, headquarters of District One of the CIO United Packinghouse Workers Union.

THE HAMMERING and the painting and re-decorating going on at this South Side landmark today mark the beginnings of a new era in its colorful history.

The purchase of the building by the packinghouse union, according to District Director Harold Nielsen, was "just the first hurdle."

BUT EVEN more important are the plans of many of the union's leaders to make this a genuine people's recreational and labor center.

There will be a nursery with full facilities, a playground and other supervised activities in the amphitheatre. The auditorium and meeting halls of the center will be open for use by all kinds of organizations, for cultural and social activities.

Fully 70 percent of the UPWA district's 15,000 members are Negro, most of whom live in the vicinity of the center.

However, the thinking of the union leadership is that the center will draw all of the union's membership, Negro and white to its activities as well as the business conducted by the union's 12 locals which are quartered here.

What's on Trial with Kirkendoll?

By Sylvia Alexander

CHICAGO.—A young man, a Negro sits in Cook County jail today, awaiting trial on Dec. 19. The outcome of that trial will determine whether he will spend the rest of his life in prison.

But there is even more at stake in the trial of 19-year-old Robert Lee Kirkendoll. It will determine whether the people of Chicago are to be subjected to legalized terror at the hands of the police.

Kirkendoll is charged with rape and robbery. Why? Because he refused to pay police the shakedown money extracted from South Side produce vendors.

FOR THIS he—has spent four months in jail already.

The sordid story of the persecution of Robert Lee Kirkendoll is not a new one. Every day Chicago's police—who "couldn't" control the racist mobs in Englewod or Park Manor—round up scores of Negroes. They are taken to the station, roughed up, intimidated, forced through the show-up and if no current crime can be conveniently pinned on them, they are eventually freed.

In the case of Robert Lee Kirkendoll this "usual" procedure is simply carried a step further.

Two cops have had a special grudge against Kirkendoll and they are ready to see that he spends the best part of his life in jail just to enforce the police shakedown racket.

★

THAT is what his lawyers intend to show in the trial which opens a week from Monday in Judge George Fisher's criminal court, at 26th and California.

Defense attorneys Pearl Hart and Edmund Hatfield will ask for a jury trial and will bring in witnesses to show that Kirkendoll and his young wife, Jean, were 14 blocks from the scene of the alleged crime.

However, the recent case of James Montgomery, the framed Washington Negro, shows that innocent men do go to prison. And sometimes justice is done—25 years too late.

★

JUST to make sure that the Kirkendoll case of 1949 does not become a duplicate of the Montgomery case of 1923, the Civil Rights Congress this week issued a plea to Chicago to give their support to the fight to free the young South Side Negro.

"The least people can do is to write or call State's Attorney John Boyle," CRC executive secretary Arthur G. Price declared, "Tell him that the people of Chicago are concerned about the life of Richard Lee Kirkendoll."

Form Group to Halt Violence

CHICAGO.—A West Side Committee Against Violence and Discrimination has been formed with the participation of representation from the AVC Thomas Jefferson Chapter, Open Door Baptist Church, B'nai B'rith, 24th and 29th Ward Progressive Party, Greater West Side Civil Rights Congress, Lodge 484 International Workers Order, Jewish War Veterans of the West Side, Labor Youth League and NAACP.

The committee was formed because of concern over recent outbreaks of violence against Negroes and Jews in many parts of the city including the West Side.

Meeting at the Temple Judea recently the organization elected Reverend Booker Little of the Open Door Baptist Church as chairman, Lou Blumberg of the Jefferson Chaper, AVC, vice chairman and Reverend Lindsey Butler and Richard Olar executive board members.

DEARBORN HOMES

Negro, White Families Settle as Neighbors

By Ann Prosten

CHICAGO.—The pictures were going up on the walls and the rugs were being laid on the floors this week in the new Dearborn Homes, the South Side low-rent public housing project.

But much more was going on to "turn houses into homes." The Negro community was offering an object lesson in real democracy to Chicago—a lesson made more striking by the recent outbreaks of mob violence in the so-called "restricted" areas of this city.

Three white families were being welcomed this week into the project in the Negro community.

★

AND AFTER the flurry of the "grand opening" ceremonies, there was a calmness in the project as families settled down to the business of "geting straightened out" in the first decent homes they have had since the war.

A Negro and white veteran shook hands as neighbors at 2710 S. State Street, and agreed that it was "a dream come true."

Frederick T. Pennix, a National Guard sergeant, said he and his wife Eddie has been "desperate" since announcement of plans to condemn the Riverdale Trailer Camp in South Chicago where they had been living with their two young sons.

★

WHITE veteran Harold Voelpel and his bride, Dorothy, parents of three small children, had lived "in a store front on Belmont Avenue" for two years, they said.

"We have lived among colored neighbors and got along fine," said Mrs. Voelpel. "It will be wonderful here for all of us."

Another white veteran, Leroy Turnes, head of a family of four commented: "Negro soldiers were the bravest fighters during the war. I am proud to be their neighbor."

Welcoming the first families entering the project was Mrs. Ollie Clark of the Committee to End Segregation and Discrimination. Mrs. Clark's mission, she said, was to give "special welcome" to the three white families included among the sixteen moving in.

She was there on behalf of 3,500 Negro families in the nearby "Project I" area threatened with eviction to make way for another kind of housing project—the Jimcrow, high-rent N. Y. Life Insurance Company project engineered by Mayor Kennelly and the City Council earlier this year.

"We are happy," said Mrs. Clark, "that those who wanted Dearborn Homes to be a segregated project, barring white families, didn't have their way. Dearborn Homes exemplifies the kind of democratic slum clearance program we support. The N. Y. Life project is its exact opposite. It is neither democratic—nor slum clearance. It must be defeated, to ensure more housing of the type that Dearborn Homes represents."

★

AMONG the new families at Dearborn Homes are ten relocated from absentee-owned blighted dwellings acquired by the Land Clearance Commission.

Participating in the opening day's ceremonies was Archibald J. Carey, Third Ward alderman, whose ordinance banning segregation in publicly-aided housing was defeated by the City Council last spring in an attack led by Mayor Martin H. Kennelly.

The Negro alderman recently conducted a vigorous fight in Council chambers against exclusion of white families from the Dearborn Homes project.

★

REFERRING to the anti-Negro, anti-Semitic violence in Englewood, Park Manor, and other sections of the city, Carey declared:

"We can assure the people of Chicago that there will be no such violence here, against the white families newly moved into our midst. Let this serve as an example to citizens in other parts of our city."

The Mayor also spoke. But there was no indication in his remarks that the lesson in democracy symbolized by Dearborn Homes had registered.

Chicago's 'Forgotten Man'

(Continued from page 2-A)

thority on the history of the Great Lakes region, "He (DuSable) was a true pioneer of civilization, leader of the unending procession of Chicago's swarming millions."

DuSable's principal occupation was trading. The group of buildings that served as home and trading post included a log house 40 feet by 22, a bakehouse, a dairy, a smokehouse, poultry house, workshop, stable, barn, horse mill, and others. Like other successful pioneers of his era, he worked at a number of occupations and trades.

The inventory of items appearing on the bill of sale when he later sold his house indicates that he was a craftsman of exceptional skill. His home was a stopping point for all travellers and traders who passed that way, and his reputation as a gracious host and a shrewd, honest trader travelled far.

To the Potawtomi indians who peopled the area, DuSable was friend, companion and brother. His wife, Catherine, was of their tribe. He spoke their language fluently and in every respect, was one of them.

The British, who had seized control of the territory surrounding the lakes from the French, were suspicious of DuSable as "much in the interest of the French," and ordered his arrest.

Lt. Thomas Bennet, the arresting officer, wrote: "I had the Negro, Baptist Point de Saible, brought prisoner from the River Du Chemin. . . . The Negro, since his imprisonment, has in every way behaved in a manner becoming to a man of his station, and has many friends who give him good character." The charges against him were soon dropped and he was released.

During his internment, DuSable had made such an impression on his captors that Patrick Sinclair, the British governor of the territory, later employed him to manage some of his interests.

DuSable remained in the vicinity of his Chicago homestead until around 1796. He sold his holdings to a French trader named Le Mai and left the area. From there, the record of his future exploits became vague and indistinct, but documents from St. Charles, Missouri, where his son lived, indicate that he spent his declining years there.



The absence of his name from its rightful place in the front of all histories of the area is conspicuous. It is no accident that none of the major encyclopedias list the name DuSable.

It is no accident that the Encyclopedia Americana, which is regarded as a leading authority on American history, briefly states: "Traders including Jean Baptiste Point Sable a San Domingan, had lived near the mouth of the Chicago River, but John Kinzie who brought his family there in 1804 is regarded as the first permanent settler."

The relegating of the DuSable name to an obscure corner in the annals of history is a part of an obvious and infamous conspiracy. The purpose of the racists is clear. If a Negro contributed nothing to the building of the nation, what claim has he to first-class citizenship?

And more important, if the Negro cannot point with pride to the exploits and accomplishments of his forebears, then he will lack the confidence that comes with the knowledge that others like him have tried and succeeded. And so, along with the Attucks, the Tubmans, the Douglasses, and hosts of others, the DuSables become the "skeletons in the closet" of the official ruling class historians.

However, the truth is contained in the curious sayings that the Indians had, that "the first white man to settle in Chicago was a Negro."